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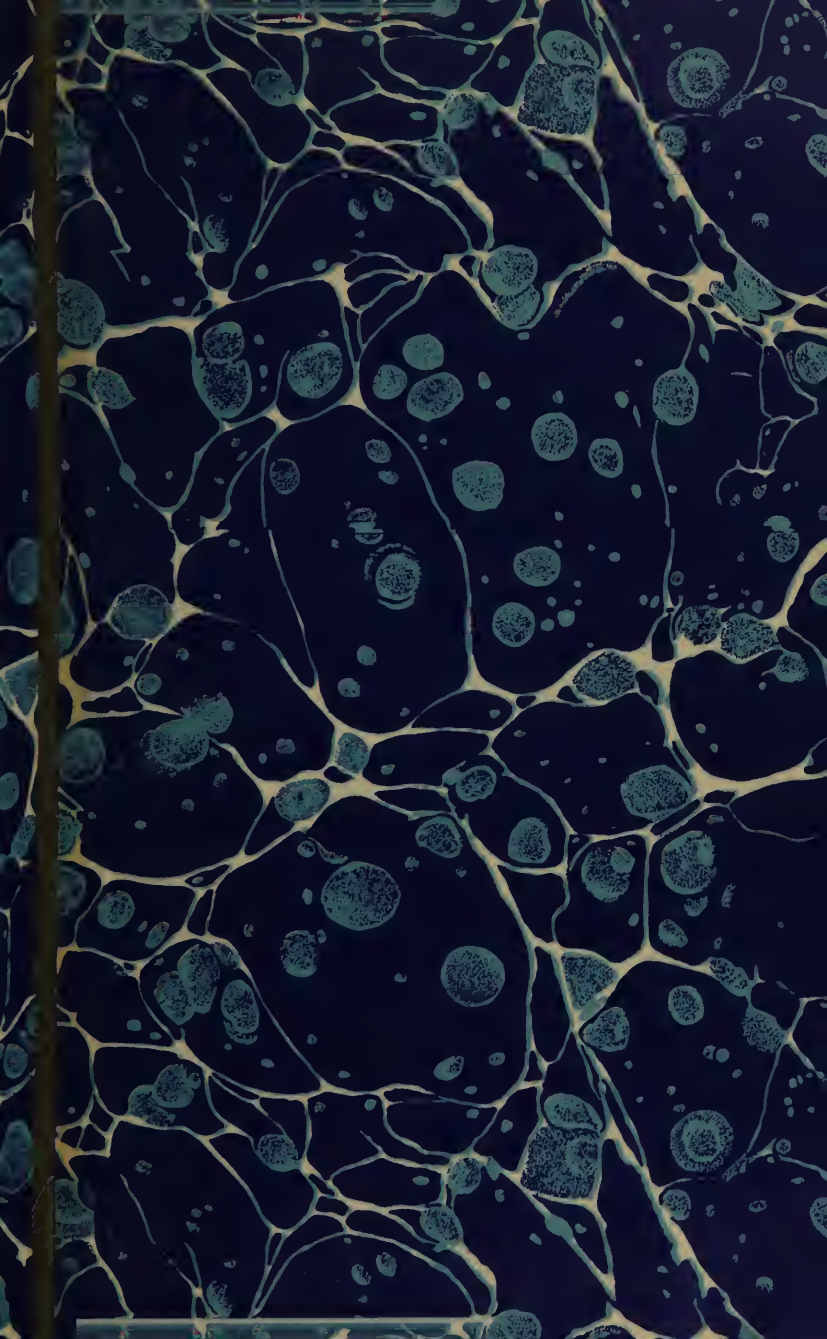

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

1841.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1294

Washington:

J. AND G. S. GIDEON, PRINTERS.

1841.

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1841

WAR DEPARTMENT,

January 25th, 1841.

The President of the United States directs, that the following General Regulations for the Army be published and circulated for the information and government of the military service.

Every officer of the Army will be furnished with a copy; and it is enjoined upon them to strictly observe the rules therein set forth; and any change, alteration, or departure therefrom, unless sanctioned by the War Department, is positively forbidden.

Commanding officers of regiments, stations, and depôts, will be held responsible for the due observance of this order.

J. R. POINSETT.

ERRATA.

Page 219, FORM 7 A, Quartermaster's department, strike out, in the caption, the words, "and articles paid for, which were purchased prior to the quarter."

Page 227, FORM 15 D, Quartermaster's department, strike out, in the caption, the words "and articles paid for, which were purchased prior to the quarter."

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GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

THE ARMY.

ARTICLE I.

PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND CORPS.

1 .... The precedence of regiments and corps shall be as follows:

1st. Light Artillery.
2d. The Light Dragoons.
3d. Other Regular Cavalry.
4th. The Artillery.
5th. The Infantry.
6th. The Marine Corps.
7th. The Riflemen.
8th. Volunteer Corps.
9th. Militia.

2 .... Regiments of the same arm will take precedence according to numerical order—in the militia, by lot.

3 .... The above order of precedence (2) refers to parades; on other occasions, the regiments and corps will be distributed and drawn up as the commanding officer may judge most proper for the purposes of the service.

Precedence and Grade of Officers.

ARTICLE II.

PRECEDENCE AND GRADATION OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

4 .... 1st. Major-General.
2d. Brigadier-General.
3d. Colonel.
4th. Lieutenant-Colonel.
5th. Major.
6th. Captain.
7th. First Lieutenant.
8th. Second Lieutenant.
9th. Cadet.
10th. Sergeant Major of a Regiment.
11th. Quartermaster Sergeant of a Regiment.
12th. Sergeant.
13th. Corporal.

5 .... Staff officers of the army, and professors and teachers, and their assistants, of the Military Academy, without military rank, are not entitled to military command, though they may take their places on boards and councils, according to their assimilated rank and dates of appointments; excepting that staff-officers of the army, not having military rank, shall in no case be appointed, or sit as president of a mixed board or council, or exercise any military authority or command whatever over commissioned officers invested with military rank, and the senior officer of the board or council, of the latter class, will preside. But all persons subject to martial law, and not *commissioned*, shall be subordinate to any commissioned officer in the service, whether the latter be clothed with military rank or not. They will be classed as follows:

1 .... The Paymaster General,
The Surgeon General,
The Commissary General of Purchases, } *As Colonels.*

Precedence.

2....Surgeons,
Paymasters,
Professors of the Military Academy,
Chaplain of the Military Academy,
} *As Majors.*

3....Assistant Surgeons who have served five years,
Military Storekeepers,
Teachers of the Military Academy,
Chaplains in the Army,
} *As Captains.*

4....Assistant Surgeons under five years,
Assistant Teachers of the Military Academy,
} *As 1st Lieuts.*

5....Master of the Sword, *As 2d Lieut.*

6....Principal Musician, *As Quartermaster-Sergeant.*

6....The commanding officer will always, whatever his rank may be, take precedence of all who have no military rank.

7....In cases where commissions of the same grade and date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions in actual service at the time of appointment.

8....If the parties have served in the army or marine corps, and have been disbanded, the rank held by them respectively is to be regarded next to rank in actual service at the time of their appointment; except when appointments have been made under the regulation of the War Department, requiring a previous examination, when the relative standing of the parties shall be decided according to the order in which they passed such examination.

9....If the relative rank cannot be determined, as above indicated, it shall be settled by lot in the presence of the commanding officer, or by the War Department.

10....Should it happen that a post or command is left without a *commissioned* officer having *military* rank, then an officer of the staff, without such rank, will assume the temporary command.

11....No staff officer shall assume the command of a post, or of troops, when an officer of the line is present on duty therewith, unless the staff officer shall have been regularly assigned to such command.

ARTICLE III.

RANK AND COMMAND.

12.... Whenever different corps or regiments happen to join, or do duty together upon marches, guards, or in quarters, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army shall command the whole.

13.... Brevet rank, or commission of a prior date to that of the regiment in which an officer serves, can only entitle him to command when on *detachments* composed of different regiments or corps; and takes place in courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, when similarly composed.

14.... An officer not on duty with, or belonging to, any of the companies, battalions, regiments, or corps, composing a command, cannot assume the command thereof.

15.... An officer intrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard, or separate force, will not surrender it to another officer, unless regularly relieved, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the officer next in rank, of the line of the army, present and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

16.... Officers having rank in the line of the army, in the staff, or by brevet, though eligible to command, will not assume the command, unless specially put on duty with that intention.

ARTICLE IV.

SUCCESSION IN COMMAND.

17.... An officer who relieves or succeeds another in any command or duty, will consider himself in precisely the same situation as his predecessor, in regard to his duties; and whether superior or inferior in rank, shall be furnished, for his information and guidance, by his predecessor, with copies of all orders and instructions in force at the time; and, if time permit, with a statement in writing of the nature and import of all orders which may have been verbally communicated.

18.... An officer so relieved shall turn over to his successor all the public property in his possession, and all other property for which

he may be responsible, including books, blank returns, and documents; and the successor shall give him duplicate receipts for the same, which receipts shall specify the condition of each article. One of these receipts will be transmitted to the proper administrative department, to ensure a correct accountability, and the other retained in the possession of the relieved officer, for his own security.

19.... When an officer, having charge of public property, is ordered on a duty which may separate him from the same, and thereby endanger its safe-keeping, the commanding officer will designate some officer to take charge of the property, and give the necessary receipts, until a successor shall be regularly appointed. But should there be no officer assignable, the commanding officer will take charge of it himself, and give the necessary receipts for it. In case where an officer is alone, having charge of public property, he will take suitable means to secure the same, on being ordered away, and report the circumstances to the proper department.

ARTICLE V.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

20.... Original vacancies will be supplied by selection.

21.... Accidental vacancies to the rank of Colonel, by promotion according to seniority, except in extraordinary cases.

22.... Promotions to the rank of Captain will be made regimentally.

23.... Promotions to field appointments, as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, by line; the different arms as artillery, infantry, cavalry, to be kept distinct.

24.... Appointments to the rank of Brigadier, or Major-General, and all appointments in the staff from the line, will be filled by selection.

25.... No officer will be permitted to hold two staff appointments at the same time.

26.... Generals will appoint their own aides-de-camp.

27.... No officer will be considered out of service by resignation, until his resignation shall have been duly accepted by the proper authority.

ARTICLE VI.

APPOINTMENT TO STAFF DUTIES, AND DETAILS OF OFFICERS TO ASSIST IN STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

28.... As far as practicable, all appointments in the staff, and details for assistants in the several departments of the staff, will be equalized on the several regiments, according to their respective strength in officers.

29.... An officer shall not fill any staff appointment, or other situation, the duties of which will detach him from his company, or regiment, until he has served at least two and a half years with his regiment, except those who may be required as aides-de-camps, and as assistant professors and assistant teachers at the Military Academy.

30.... Brevet Generals, on duty according to their brevet rank, will be entitled to aides-de-camps, in like manner with general officers of the line: provided, the Secretary of War shall authorize their employment.

31. .. When officers are required for duty at the Military Academy, or in any staff department, or other branch of the military service, application for the same will be made through the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Commanding General-in-Chief.

32.... When officers, detailed for special duty in any department of the army, are no longer required for such duty, the officer under whose immediate orders they may be serving, will report such fact, through the chief of his department, to the Adjutant-General.

ARTICLE VII.

EXCHANGE OR TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

33.... The transfer of officers from one regiment or corps to another, will be made only by the War Department, and on the mutual application of the parties desiring the exchange.

34.... In no case will an officer of one regiment, or corps, be put into another, where the transfer would prejudice the rank of any officer of either regiment or corps.

35.... When transfers or exchanges are acceded to by the War Department, they will be announced in orders.

36.... The transfer and exchange of officers will be confined:— 1st, to regiments or corps of the same arm; 2d, engineers; 3d, artillery, topographical engineers, and ordnance corps; 4th, infantry and cavalry.

ARTICLE VIII.

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS.

37....No non-commissioned officer or soldier will be transferred from one regiment to another without the previous authority of the Commanding General, which is to be obtained through the medium of the Adjutant-General, on a proper representation from the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, of the circumstances under which the transfer is recommended.

38.... The Colonel, or permanent commander of a regiment, may, upon the application of the Captains, transfer a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, from one company to another, requiring, if he should deem it necessary, the circumstances under which the transfer is recommended.

39.... When soldiers are authorized to be transferred, the transfer will take place on the first of a month, with a view to the more convenient settlement of their accounts.

40....In all cases of transfer, a complete descriptive roll will accompany the soldier transferred; which roll will embrace an account of his pay, clothing, and other allowances; also, all stoppages to be made on account of the Government, and debts due the sutler and laundress; as well as such other facts as may be necessary to show his character and military history.

ARTICLE IX.

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY OF A REGIMENT.

41....The first object of an officer, entrusted with the command of troops, is the maintenance of a system of discipline, re-

gularity and economy, which is essential in every military body, whether regard be paid to its efficieney, as part of an army, or to the welfare and comfort of the individuals of whom it is composed. It is difficult to define *the duties of a commanding officer*. From him proceeds the life and energy of the corps entrusted to his charge; each individual looks up to him for example, instruction, and encouragement; and a proper fulfilment of his responsible duties must always result in honor to himself, and advantage to the service.

42 .... No officer in the *temporary* command of a regiment, or post, shall issue any standing order, or alter or annul those published by the *regular* or *permanent* commander, without first referring, for authority so to do, to the Commanding General of the department in which he may be stationed.

POSTING OF OFFICERS WITH COMPANIES.

43 .... On the organization of a regiment or battalion, the companies will be designated by the letters of the alphabet, which designation is to be permanent. The Captains, in the first instanee, will be assigned to companies according to seniority, commencing with the letter A; after which they will succeed to the command of them, as the vacancies may happen, but the companies will take their places in the battalion according to the rank of their respective Captains. (See system of Infantry Tactics.) The Lieutenants are to be posted in like manner, and afterwards to succeed to companies, as vacancies occur.

ARTICLE X.

COLONEL, OR COMMANDERS OF REGIMENTS.

44 .... Commanding officers of regiments are responsible for the *instruction* and *discipline* of their regiments.

45 .... Each Colonel, or other *permanent* commander of a regiment, will appoint, from the subaltern officers of the regiment, his Adjutant, and report the same to the Adjutant-General. He will appoint the

Commanders of Regiments.

non-commissioned staff of the regiment; and, on the recommendation and nomination of Captains, or commanders of companies, should he approve the same, will also appoint the Sergeants and Corporals of their respective companies. All these appointments will be announced in regimental orders.

46....To promote the attainment of a knowledge of parade duties, at least, the commanding officers of regiments will, at their discretion, but under their own eye, direct the field officers and Captains to take command of the parade, without regard to their respective rank.

47....Commanding officers of regiments of infantry are enjoined to avail themselves of every opportunity of instructing both officers and men in the exercise and management of field artillery; and commanding officers of all regiments and corps ought to encourage, by every means, all sort of useful occupations, and manly exercises, and diversions amongst their men; and, with the same care, to repress every species of idleness, dissipation, and immorality.

48....Unanimity and good understanding amongst the officers, as connected with the character and discipline of a regiment, are objects peculiarly deserving the attention of the commanding officer. His timely interference to prevent disputes; his advice to the young and inexperienced; his protection of, and favor to, the deserving; and his immediate reprehension of any conduct likely to interrupt the harmony of the corps, are the best means of securing these desirable ends, towards the attainment of which, he has a right to demand, and ought to receive, the assistance of every officer. It is well known that perfect civility, and the most conciliatory manners, are compatible with the exercise of the strictest command; and it is to be observed, that the commanding officer is equally responsible for the maintenance of discipline and subordination in his regiment, whether on parade, at the mess, or in any other situation.

49....Should a company be left without a commissioned officer, the Colonel, or other commander of the regiment, will order an officer of another company to take command of it, provided he does not

remove an officer serving at a distant post, or not under his immediate command, if it can be avoided.

ARTICLE XI.

CAPTAINS, OR COMMANDERS OF COMPANIES.

50.... Captains, or commanders of companies, fill one of the most important situations in an army, when they are viewed in relation to the direct influence they exercise upon the soldiery; to them, therefore, attaches the high responsibility, of the instruction, good order, efficiency, and discipline of their appropriate commands.

51.... It is expected that every officer, who has been two years in the service, shall be capable of commanding and exercising a company in every situation, and perfectly acquainted with its interior management, economy, and discipline; and that every Captain, of two years standing, shall have made himself competent in all respects to the duties of a field-officer. A deficiency in this requirement will be considered one of the extraordinary cases referred to in paragraph 21.

52.... In the absence of a Captain, the command of his company will devolve on the subaltern officer next in rank serving with it, or be provided for according to paragraph 49.

53.... Captains, or commanders of companies, will require the subaltern officers of the company to assist them in the performance of all company duties. This knowledge being essential to every company officer, the Captain will see that this service, or assistance is rendered.

54.... The Captain, or commander of a company, will cause each man of the company to be numbered, in a regular series, from one to —, the number of men allowed by law, including the non-commissioned officers; and the same to be divided into four squads, each to be put under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be responsible to the subalterns of the company. Should there be a deficiency in the number of non-commissioned officers required to assist the subaltern officers in the discharge of

their duty, private soldiers of good character, and military conduct, will be charged with such trust.

55 .... In case there should not be a subaltern present, for each squad into which the company is divided, two or more squads, according to circumstances, will be assigned to a Lieutenant, for his general supervision.

56 .... As far as practicable, squads will be kept separate, in tents, or in quarters, and the men of each numbered according to their qualifications; so that the highest in number may, as lance-Corporal, command the squad in the absence of its non-commissioned officer.

57 .... When a company is paraded for payment, the Captain, or commander, will see that one officer is in attendance at the pay-table.

ARTICLE XII.

LIEUTENANTS, OR SUBALTERNS.

58 .... Officers of this class, serving with companies, must be considered as under instruction in order to qualify them to command. It is, therefore, their duty to assist the Captain, or commander of the company, in making out rolls, reports, and returns; keeping the books of the company; attending to issues; and, in short, assisting in all duties pertaining to the welfare of the company with which they may be serving.

59 .... Each subaltern officer will be charged with a squad of the company to which he belongs, for the supervision of its order and cleanliness.

ARTICLE XIII.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

60 .... It is of essential importance to the service that the station and respectability of the non-commissioned officer be upheld. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended and enjoined upon all officers, to be cautious in reproving non-commissioned officers in the presence or hearing of privates, lest their authority and respectability be weakened in the eyes of their inferiors; and admonition should, at all

times, be conveyed in mild terms, without exposing the individual, whatever be his rank. And it is also directed that non-commissioned officers, in no case, be sent to the guard-room and mixed with privates during confinement, but be considered as placed under arrest, except in aggravated cases, where escape may be anticipated.

61 .... Non-commissioned officers will be appointed in the manner prescribed by paragraph 45; and when thus appointed and announced, they are not to be removed from their respective places, except by the sentence of a court-martial, or by order of the Colonel, or other permanent commander of the regiment.

62 .... A non-commissioned officer having been duly appointed, cannot, at his pleasure, resign his place, or relinquish his duties as such, and return to the ranks.

63 .... Every non-commissioned officer shall be furnished with a certificate of his rank, signed by the Colonel, and countersigned by the Adjutant.

64 .... Whenever circumstances may make it necessary, Lance-Sergeants may be appointed from the Corporals, and Lance-Corporals from the privates, who, if their conduct be good, and evince capacity for the discharge of such duties, should be promoted to the first vacancies. The appointments will be made in the same manner as that already pointed out for non-commissioned officers.

65 .... Independent of the particular duties required of non-commissioned officers, (Sergeants and Corporals,) when in the ranks, according to the systems of tactical instruction, it is also their duty, at all times, to observe the conduct of the privates, and to report immediately to the proper authority every breach of the general regulations of the service, or of the particular orders of the post.

ARTICLE XIV.

ADJUTANT.

66 .... The act of Congress of March 2, 1821, directs that each regiment shall have one Adjutant, who shall be taken from the subalterns of the line. To the Colonel, or *permanent* commander of

the regiment, has been delegated the right to appoint such officer. (See paragraph 45.)

67.... When an officer has been duly appointed, and announced as Adjutant, he is not to be removed from the office, except by sentence of a general court-martial, or by the authority of the *permanent* commander of the regiment.

68.... Upon the selection of a proper person to fill the station of Adjutant, depends, in a very considerable degree, the harmonious action of the officers of the regiment with their commander. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended to the latter to confer such appointment upon those only who, to experience in service, unite therewith sound practical discretion.

69.... Upon the Adjutant devolves, under the supervision of the regimental commander, the duty of making details and keeping the records of the regiment, and also of performing certain acts of military service with troops, as at parades, guards, reviews, and upon other occasions, as is required by the authorized system of military discipline and instruction.

ARTICLE XV.

BANDS.

70.... When it is desired to have bands of music for regiments, there will be allowed for each, twelve privates, to act as musicians, in addition to the chief musicians authorized by law; but, in no case, shall more than two men, including non-commissioned officers, be taken from the same company for such purpose.

71.... Artillery regiments are each allowed a Sergeant, to act as master of the band, and also one Corporal, in addition to the twelve men above-mentioned.

72.... The number above indicated to compose the band, is not to be exceeded under any circumstances or arrangement whatever; and the members of the band so constituted, are to be mustered in their respective companies, and will be instructed as soldiers, and liable to serve in the ranks on any occasion.

73.... The band will form a separate squad under its Sergeant or chief, or the musicians will fall into the squads of their respective companies, at the discretion of the Colonel.

74.... When a regiment occupies several stations, the band will be kept at the head-quarters of the regiment, *provided* troops, (one or more companies,) be serving there.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

75.... Commanders of companies and squads will see that the arms and accoutrements, in possession of the men, are always kept in good order, and that proper care be taken in cleaning them.

76.... When belts are given to a soldier, the Captain, or officer commanding the company, will see that they are properly fitted to the body; and it is strictly forbidden to cut any belt without the sanction of the Captain, and then only when it is ascertained, after a careful examination, that it is impossible, without cutting the belts, to make them fit properly.

77.... Arms will not be taken to pieces without the express permission of a commissioned officer. The barrel of the musket will not be polished, but be kept clean, and free from rust. The bayonet and bands will be kept bright. Cartridge-boxes and bayonet-scabbards will be polished with blacking: varnish is injurious to the leather. *White lead* will not be used in cleaning belts and gloves, as it is prejudicial to health: *pipe-clay*, or *whiting* will be used instead.

78.... At no time, and under no pretence, are the arms to be left loaded in quarters or tents, or when the men are off duty, or not in expectation of an attack. Fatal accidents may result from such a practice.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMMUNITION.

79.... Ammunition issued to the troops will, to prevent waste or injury, be inspected frequently, particularly at evening roll-call, when

the number and condition of the cartridges will be ascertained, and, if necessary, others supplied. Each man will be made to pay for the rounds expended without orders, or not in the way of duty, or which may be damaged or lost by his neglect.

80.... Ammunition will be frequently exposed to the dry air, or sunned.

81.... The greatest precaution is necessary to ascertain that no ball-cartridges are mixed with the blank-cartridges issued to the men.

82.... The ammunition drawn from muskets, after guard-mounting, (powder and ball,) will be delivered over to the Quartermaster Sergeant, or Ordnance Sergeant, by the non-commissioned officers of the squads or guards.

ARTICLE XVIII.

CLEANLINESS.

83.... The utmost attention will be paid by the Captains, or commanders of companies, to the cleanliness of their men, as to their persons, clothing, arms, and accoutrements; and, also, as to their quarters or tents.

84.... Bathing is promotive both of comfort and health; and where conveniences for it are to be had, the men should be made to bathe at least once a week. The feet are to be washed at least twice a week.

ARTICLE XIX.

MARKING.

85.... Every article, excepting arms and accoutrements, belonging to the regiment, is to be marked with the number and name of the regiment.

86.... Such articles as belong to companies, are to be marked with the letter of the company, and number and name of the regiment; and such as belong to the men, with their individual numbers, and the letter of the company.

87.... Officers portmanteaux and valises will be marked with the name and rank of the owner.

ARTICLE XX.

DRESS.

88.... The prescribed dress for officers and soldiers, will be strictly complied with, and no officer will be held justified in making any alterations therein.

89.... Officers at their stations, in camp or in garrison, will always wear the proper uniform.

90.... Soldiers will wear the prescribed uniform, in camp or garrison, and will not be permitted to keep in their possession any other clothing. When on fatigue parties, they will wear the proper fatigue dress. *(See Regulations for Uniform and Dress of the Army.)*

ARTICLE XXI.

OFFICERS' MESS.

91.... It is very desirable that officers of the same regiment, particularly the unmarried officers, should form themselves into a mess, and live together. Such an association promotes the harmony and comfort of its members, and when judiciously managed, is the most respectable and economical manner in which officers can live within their pay. It affords the opportunity of hospitable entertainment to friends, and other persons, to whom the civilities and courtesies of the table should be extended. There is allowed by the Government, for the convenience of military messes, rooms, kitchens, and fuel; and it is recommended to commanding officers and others, of every regiment or station, to institute such establishments.

92.... Deportment at the mess should be marked with all that propriety which characterizes the society of gentlemen. Undue familiarity should be discountenanced, as it tends to disturb the harmony of the mess, and may be productive of the most unhappy consequences. The rules of good breeding must, therefore, be

punctiliously observed, and the infringement of them, at the mess, will be considered a military offence, calling for the interposition of the authority of the senior officer present, to check the same, or other irregularity.

93.... For allowance to military messes, of rooms and fuel, see "Quartermaster's Department."

ARTICLE XXII.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS.

94.... When the circumstances of the service will permit, it is highly desirable, for the maintenance of the respect and authority due the non-commissioned officers, that a separate mess for this class should be organized. Commanders of companies are therefore enjoined to give their attention to this subject.

95.... The provisions for the non-commissioned officers will be cooked in the company kitchen, and their meals served at the same hours as those of the company.

ARTICLE XXIII.

SOLDIERS' MESS.

96.... The regularity of the soldiers messing is an object of primary importance. In camp or barracks, the regimental officer of the day must visit and inspect the kettles at the hour appointed for cooking. Independently of this regimental arrangement, the officers must frequently, during the day, attend to the messing and economy of their respective companies.

97.... Bread and soup being the principal items of the soldiers' diet, care must be taken to have them well prepared. The bread must be thoroughly baked, and not eaten until it is cold. The soup must be boiled at least five hours, and the vegetables always cooked sufficiently to be perfectly soft and digestible.

98.... Messes will be prepared by privates of squads, including private musicians, each taking his tour; and the greatest care will be observed in washing and scouring the cooking utensils. Those

made of brass or copper, will not be used unless they are lined with tin.

99 .... For allowance of mess utensils, see "Quartermaster's Department."

100 .... When the rations of the guard are prepared by the company cooks, they will be carefully taken care of until required.

101 .... No persons will be allowed to visit or remain in the kitchens, except such as may come on duty, or be occupied as cooks.

102 .... Those detailed for duty in the kitchens, will also be required to keep the furniture of the mess-room in the neatest condition.

ARTICLE XXIV.

OFFICERS' WAITERS OR SERVANTS.

103 .... An allowance is made by law to all officers for private waiters, but restricts any but company officers taking for servants or waiters, soldiers of the army.

104 .... When a company officer wishes to take a soldier of the army as a private waiter, (which is only to be allowed when hired servants cannot be obtained,) the consent of the captain of the company must be given, who is also required to ascertain the willingness of the soldier chosen to perform such service.

105 .... Soldiers taken as officers' waiters, shall be acquainted with their military duty, and at all times be completely armed and clothed, and in every respect equipped according to the rules of the service, and have all their necessaries in complete and good order. They are to compose a part, and to perform their share of the duty, of any guard or other service, on which the officer to whom they are attached is employed. They are to fall in with their respective companies at all reviews and inspections, and are of course liable to such drills as their captains shall judge necessary to ensure their being, on all occasions, prepared to perform service in the ranks as soldiers.

106 .... Non-commissioned officers will, in no case, be permitted to act as waiters; nor are they, or private soldiers, not waiters, to

be employed in any menial office, or made to perform any service, not military, for the private benefit of any officer, or mess of officers.

ARTICLE XXV.

PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS.

107 .... The inspection of troops, as a division, regiment, or other body composing a garrison, or command, not less than a company, will generally be preceded by a review, unless the commander or inspector should deem such review at the time unnecessary or objectionable.

108 .... There will be certain periodical inspections, to wit:

1. The colonel, or commanders of regiments and posts, will make an inspection of their commands on the last day of every month.
2. Captains will inspect their companies on every Sunday morning; and lieutenants will inspect their squads on every Wednesday morning.
3. Medical officers having charge of hospitals, will also make a thorough inspection of them on every Sunday morning.
4. Inspection when troops are mustered for payment.

109 .... Besides these inspections, frequent visits will be made by the commanding officer, company, and medical officers, during the month, to the mens' quarters, the hospital, guard-house, and the like

110 .... Colonels, or commanders of regiments, are not to make tours for the inspection of companies of their regiment not serving with them, without special instructions.

ARTICLE XXVI.

REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY BOOKS.

111 The books for each regiment shall be as follows:

1. *General Order Book*, of three quires of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches, to contain all orders and circulars from general, department, division, or brigade head-quarters, with an index.

2. *Regimental Order Book*, of three quires of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches, to contain regimental orders, with an index.
3. *Letter Book*, of three quires of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches, to contain the correspondence of the commanding officer on regimental subjects, with an index.
4. *Size or Descriptive Book*, of five quires of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches, to contain a list of the officers of the regiment, with their rank, and dates of appointment, and promotions; transfers, leaves of absence, and places and dates of birth. To contain, also, the names of all enlisted soldiers, entered according to priority of enlistments, giving their description, the dates and periods of their enlistment; and, under the head of remarks, the cause of discharge, character, death, desertion, transfer, in short, every thing relating to their military history. This book to be indexed.
5. *Monthly Return.* One copy of the monthly returns to be filed, and at the end of each year to be bound in a book.

COMPANY BOOKS.

112.... The books for each company shall be as follows:

1. *Descriptive Book*, of one quire of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches, one page to be appropriated for a list of commissioned officers; two pages for non-commissioned officers; two pages for register of men transferred: four pages for register of men discharged; two pages for register of deaths; four pages for register of deserters; and the rest for the descriptive roll of the company, with a column of remarks in each case.
2. *Clothing Book.*
3. *Order Book*, of one quire of paper, 16 inches by 10½ inches.

ARTICLE XXVII.

TRAVELLING ON DUTY.

113.... Whenever an officer is ordered from one station to another, or for the performance of any duty, not being with troops, he

shall proceed by the most direct route, without unnecessary delay: nor is he, upon any pretence whatever, except that of sudden illness, to apply for leave of absence from the time he quits his station, at which he receives the order, until he has arrived at his place of destination.

114.... Whenever an officer is detached from his company, regiment, or post, for the performance of a specified duty, that duty being performed, he will return to his previous station, unless otherwise directed.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

DECEASED OFFICERS.

115.... Whenever an officer dies, or is killed at any military post or station, or in the vicinity of the same, it will be the duty of the commanding officer to report the fact to the Adjutant General, with the date, and any other information proper to be communicated. If an officer die at a distance from a military post, any officer having intelligence of the same, will, in like manner, communicate it, specifying the day of his decease.

116.... Inventories of the effects of deceased officers, required by the 94th article of war, will be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

116.... If a legal administrator, or family connexion be present, and take charge of the effects, it will be so stated to the Adjutant General.

ARTICLE XXIX.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

118.... The inventories of the effects of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, required by the 95th Article of War, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, by the Captain of the company to which the deceased belonged, and a duplicate of the same to the Colonel of the regiment. When a soldier dies at a post or station absent from his company, it will be the duty of his immediate commander to furnish the required inventory; and, at

the same time, to forward to the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belonged, a report of his death, specifying the date, place, and cause; to what time he was last paid, and the money or other effects in his possession at the time of his decease; which report will be noted on the next muster roll of the company to which the man belonged. Each inventory will be endorsed—"Inventory of the effects of ——— ———, late of company (—) —— regiment of —, who died at ———, the —— day of ——, 184–."

119....Should the effects of a deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier not be administered upon within *six months* after his decease, they shall be disposed of by the council of administration, under the authority of the commanding officer of the post, and the proceeds deposited with the Paymaster, to the credit of the United States, until they shall be claimed by the legal representatives of the deceased.

120....In all such cases of sales by the council of administration, a statement in detail, or account of the proceeds, duly certified by the council and commanding officer, accompanied by the Paymaster's receipt for the proceeds, will be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Adjutant General. The statement will be endorsed—"Report of the proceeds of the effects of ——— ———, late of company (—) —— regiment of ——, who died at ———, the —— day of ———, 184–."

ARTICLE XXX.

DESERTERS.

121....Every soldier who deserts the service, shall forfeit all the pay, clothing, and allowances, which may be due at the time of his desertion.

122....If a soldier desert from, or a deserter be received at, any post other than the station of the company, or detachment to which he belonged, he shall be promptly reported by the commanding officer of such post, to the commander of his company or detachment. The time of desertion, apprehension, and delivery, will be stated.

Deserters.

If the man be a recruit, unattached, the required report will be made to the Adjutant General.

123.... A reward of thirty dollars will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid, will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, who will note the amount of stoppage on the muster-rolls, opposite to his name. The evidence of desertion, apprehension, and delivery will be the certificate of a commissioned officer, setting forth the name, company, and regiment, of the deserter, which, in all cases, must be filed with the voucher for the payment of the reward. The above reward of thirty dollars, will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

124.... When non-commissioned officers or soldiers are sent in pursuit of deserters, the expenses necessarily incurred will be paid, whether the deserter be apprehended or not: provided, the amount does not exceed the authorized reward. As far as practicable, the bills and receipts for such expenses must be obtained. This rule will not embrace the case of citizens who pursue deserters at their own option.

125.... An inventory of all clothing left by a deserter, shall be immediately taken by the commanding officer of his company or detachment, who will transmit to the Quartermaster General quarterly accounts of all articles so left, which will be kept separate from other clothing, and be held subject to his orders, or, when necessary, may, by order of the commanding officer, be issued to convicts or prisoners confined for desertion, and so accounted for. Whenever deserters' clothing shall be delivered over to another officer, duplicate receipts for the same will be given, one to be transmitted, with the officers' accounts, to the Quartermaster General. Such articles as commanding officers may think fit for re-issue, being new or nearly new, will be retained for that purpose, and be credited on the next quarterly return of clothing, as so much derived

from clothing left by deserters: each article to be charged according to its actual value, to be determined by the Council of Administration.

126 .... Clothing left by recruits who may desert from a recruiting depôt, a recruiting station, or marching detachment, shall be taken care of, and accounted for in the same manner as directed in cases of desertion from companies, by the superintendent, or the commanding officer of the rendezvous or detachment, as the case may be.

127 .... Every deserter who may be restored to the army, shall make good the time lost by his desertion, or the period of his unauthorized absence from the service.

128 .... The remission of the sentence of a court-martial, by way of pardon, in the case of a deserter, will apply only to the residue of such sentence at the time, unless otherwise expressed; the remission to take effect from and after the date of the order restoring the soldier to duty.

129 .... An apprehended deserter shall not receive pay; and shall receive only such clothing as may be actually necessary for him, while waiting trial.

ARTICLE XXXI.

DISCHARGES.

130 .... After a non-commissioned officer or soldier has been duly enlisted, he shall not be discharged, except as provided in the 11th Article of War: and all discharges shall be signed in the manner pointed out by said article.

131 .... Duplicate discharges are prohibited, as well as all certificates in lieu of discharges. All discharges will be accurately and legibly filled up according to the established form.

132 .... Whenever a non-commissioned officer or soldier is about to be discharged, his captain, or company commander, shall furnish him with duplicate certificates of his enlistment, service, and the pay and allowances due him at the time; which certificates shall be made according to the established form. (See Form 8, Pay Dept.)

Certificate of Disability .... Certificate for Pension.

ARTICLE XXXII.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

133 .... Whenever a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be incapable of performing his duty in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmities, and recommended to be discharged, the senior surgeon of the hospital, regiment, or post, shall furnish his captain with a *certificate of disability*, pursuant to form 16 of the Medical Regulations, for his approval or remark; which certificate of disability, with the descriptive certificate, properly filled up and signed by the captain, will be authority to the commanding officer of the post, to forthwith grant the discharge.

134 ....The "Surgeon's certificate," and the "descriptive certificate," will be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, immediately after the discharge is granted.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

CERTIFICATE FOR PENSION.

135 .... When a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be recommended to be discharged in consequence of wounds or other injuries received while actually in the service of the United States, and *in the line of his duty*, and which disable him from obtaining his subsistence, his commanding officer shall certify the time, place, and manner of receiving such wound or disability, and the senior surgeon of the hospital, regiment, or post, upon obtaining sufficient evidence of the facts, shall furnish duplicate certificates for pension, agreeably to form 17, Medical Regulations; which duplicate certificates, with the descriptive certificate annexed thereto, properly filled up and signed by the Captain, shall be deposited with the commanding officer of the regiment or post, who is authorized, thereupon, to grant a discharge.

136 .... The duplicate "certificates for pension," and the "descriptive certificates" annexed, will be transmitted by the officer who discharges the soldier, to the office of the Adjutant General: one for the files of that office, and the other for the Pension office.

Leaves of Absence.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

137.... When the service will admit of the same, a leave of absence may be granted to an officer; but in no instance will it exceed eighteen months: nor shall leave of absence be granted during the season for active operations, except on urgent necessity.

138.... When not otherwise specified, leaves of absence will be considered as commencing from the day that the officer is relieved from duty at his post; and an officer on leave will report himself monthly to the commander of his regiment, or corps, and to the Adjutant General.

139.... In no case will leaves of absence be granted, so that a company, detachment, or post, shall be left without a *commissioned officer* to command it.

140.... In time of peace, the commanding officer of a separate post, arsenal, &c., may absent himself on his own leave, from duty, and may extend the same privilege to officers under his command, for a period not exceeding *seven days*, in the same month.

141.... The commander of a military department is authorized to grant leaves of absence to officers on duty, serving in the department under his command, for a period not exceeding twenty days.

142.... The Generals commanding geographical divisions, are authorized to grant leaves of absence for a period of sixty days, whenever they may deem the circumstances of the case require it.

143.... All applications for leave of absence, for a time exceeding that above specified, will be addressed, through the proper channels, to the General Commanding-in-Chief, at the head-quarters of the army.

144.... The immediate commander of the officer asking for a leave of absence will endorse on the letter of application, his approval, or disapproval, as he shall see fit, before transmitting it to the officer empowered to grant the same.

145.... If the applicant be a staff-officer, or an officer not serving *in the line*, the leave will not be granted before the application

Leaves of Absence.

shall have been referred, by the Adjutant General, to the chief of the staff department to which the officer belongs.

146.... When a commanding officer wishes to avail himself of the privilege granted in paragraph 140, or whenever the commander of a department, or division, intends leaving his command, he will previously notify the next superior officer of the same.

147.... Three months' leave of absence will be allowed to graduates, from the time of quitting (as cadet) the Military Academy, to visit their friends, and equip themselves for service. Any graduate failing to join, at the expiration of his leave, will be considered as declining his appointment, and his name will be dropped from the army-rolls accordingly.

148.... No leave of absence, except on extraordinary occasions, when the circumstances must be particularly stated, (except the provisions of paragraph 140, and parapraph 147,) shall be granted to any officer until he has joined his regiment or corps, and served therewith at least two years.

149.... Officers will not leave the United States, to go beyond the seas, without permission so to do from the War Department.

150.... When an officer applies for leave, on account of ill health, his application will be accompanied by a certificate of a surgeon, or physician, of the state of his health.

Form of a Medical Certificate.

—— —— *of the* —— —— *regiment of* ——, *having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined this officer, and find that* ————. [Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects.] *And that, in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief, that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than* ———. [Here state candidly and explicitly the opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the offi-

Leaves of Absence.

cer will be able to resume his duties. When there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be so stated.]

Dated at ———, *this* —— *day of* ———.

Signature of the Medical Officer. ——— ———.

I have the honor to forward the above certificate of my ill state of health, which renders me at present incapable of performing my duty, and to state that I have already been absent, with leave, from the —— *day of* ——— *to the* —— *day of* ———, *by permission of* ——— ———, *and from the* —— *day of* ———, *to the* —— *day of* ———, *by permission of* ——— ———.

Signature of the Officer. ——— ———,

Place of residence. ———.

151 .... When an officer is prevented by ill health from joining his regiment, or corps, he will transmit *certificates*, in the above form, monthly, to the commanding officer of his post, and also to the Adjutant General. The certificate will be signed by a medical officer of the army, whenever it can be done; otherwise, by a physician of the place where the officer may be. These certificates are to be transmitted, when possible, so as to reach their destination before the period of the leave of absence, or before the expiration of the month.

152 .... Whenever an officer shall remain absent, unable to do duty, for two years, his case will be specially reported to the President of the United States.

153 .... Officers who may be reported "absent, without leave," will, on joining their proper stations, report to the commanding officer the cause of their absence, which report will be forwarded to the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the endorsement of the commanding officer, that it is *satisfactory or otherwise*, as the case may be.

154 .... In time of war, Generals, commanding-in-chief, in the field, will exercise the same discretion as herein authorized.

Furloughs to Soldiers.

ARTICLE XXXV.

FURLOUGHS TO SOLDIERS.

155.... By the 12th Article of War, "Every Colonel, or other "officer, commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actu- "ally quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned "officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as "he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the ser- "vice; and a captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop "or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack, of the United "States, (his field officer being absent,) may give furloughs to non- "commissioned officers or soldiers for a time not exceeding twenty "days in six months, but not more than two persons to be absent "at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should "require it."

156.... Soldiers who go on furlough will not be permitted to take with them their arms or accoutrements.

157.... If a soldier fail to rejoin his regiment on the expiration of his furlough, and no satisfactory account be received as to the cause of his continuing absent, he must be reported as a deserter, and proceeded against accordingly.

158.... No furlough, however, will be given to enlisted men, without the sanction, by signature, of the commanding officer of the post, detachment, or regiment, (as the case may be;) and during a campaign, or any particular service, furloughs may be prohibited, at the discretion of the officer in command.

Form of Furlough.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The bearer hereof, ——— ———, a Sergeant, (Corporal or private, as the case may be) of Captain ——— ——— company, ——— regiment of ———, aged — years, — feet — inches high, ——— complexion, — — eyes, ——— hair, and by profession a ———; born in the ——— of ———, and enlisted at ———, in the ———

Post and Company Fund.

of ——, *on the* —— *day of* ——, *eighteen hundred and* ——, *to serve for the period of* ——: *Is hereby permitted to go to* ——, *in the county of* ——, *State of* ——, *he having received a Furlough from the* —— *day of* ——, *to the* —— *day of* ——, *at which period he will rejoin his company or regiment at* ——, *or wherever it then may be; or be considered a deserter.*

Subsistence has been issued to said —— —— *to the* —— *day of* ——, *and pay to the* —— *day of* ——, *both inclusive.*

Given under my hand, at —— *this* —— *day of* ——, 18—.

Signature of the Officer giving the Furlough. } —— ——

ARTICLE XXXVI.

1. POST-FUND, AND COMPANY FUND.

159....When there is a sutler with troops, he shall, for the privilege enjoyed, be assessed, and held to pay, at the end of every two months, or oftener, as may be determined by the council of administration, at a rate not exceeding twelve cents a month for every officer and enlisted soldier serving at the post; the monthly average number of such persons to be determined equitably by the said council.

160....The troops will bake their own bread as often as practicable; and as the difference between bread and flour is $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in favor of flour, the saving produced thereby will, with the assessment on the sutler, as mentioned above, be carried to the credit of, and constitute the *Post-Fund*, which fund shall be under the administration of the council.

161....The money will be collected by, and held in the hands of a *treasurer*, who shall be a discreet officer of the post, to be appointed by the commander, and who may be allowed five per centum on all moneys disbursed by him.

162....The *treasurer* shall open an account with the fund, subject to the inspection of the commander of the post, and the council, and make payments, or purchases, on the warrants of the

commandant; which warrants shall only be drawn in pursuance of specific resolves of the council.

163....The sums received and expended by the treasurer, and the balance in hand, shall be reported quarterly to the Adjutant General, through the commanding officer of the post, stating from what source the funds were obtained, and when and for what objects expended, together with the cost of each item of expenditure.

164....The following are the objects to which the fund is appropriated exclusively:

1. Immediate or temporary relief to indigent widows and orphans, of officers and soldiers.
2. Temporary relief to indigent, or disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, under circumstances which may entitle them to it.
3. The education of soldiers' children at the post school.
4. The establishment of a library, and for newspapers and periodicals.
5. The maintenance of a band.
6. Garden seeds.
7. Expenses of the bake-house.
8. Such measures for the moral and religious instruction of the troops, as the state of the fund may allow.

165....When a post is about to be evacuated, or any company or companies are to be detached permanently, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the post to call a council of administration, and direct it to make an equitable distribution, among the companies composing the garrison, of the post-fund remaining on hand unappropriated; and also, of the articles procured by its means, as books, pamphlets, &c., &c.; and the portion thus determined will be turned over to the company, or companies about to leave.

166....The musical instruments purchased by the post fund, for the regimental band, will be kept and accounted for by the Adjutant, this latter officer holding the musicians responsible for the proper care of the same.

COMPANY FUND.

167....The savings arising from an economical use of the rations of the company, (excepting the saving of flour from the general baking) will constitute the *Company Fund*, and the Captain, or commander of the company, will be the depository of the same, who will appropriate it exclusively for the benefit of the company.

168....In no instance will this fund, or any part of it, be applied for the benefit of a commissioned officer. An account of this fund will be kept by the officer in whose hands it is deposited, to be subject to the inspection of the commander of the regiment, at least once in every quarter.

169....Whenever a company, upon the breaking up of a post, receives its portion of the post-fund, and articles purchased therewith, (see *post-fund*, paragraph 165) the Captain will carry the money, and articles thus received, to the credit of the *company fund;* which said money and property will from that date make part of the said *company fund.*

ARTICLE XXXVII.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

170....The commanding officer of every post shall, at least once in every two months, convene the *three* officers, including the medical officers, next in rank to himself; or, if there be not three, then the *two* next, or the *one* next, if there be but one commissioned officer at the post; the junior member to act as secretary, which body shall constitute *a council of administration.*

171....The proceedings of the council shall be recorded in a book, by the secretary, and presented to the commanding officer for approval. If he disapprove and send back the proceedings, and the council, after reconsideration of the subjects, shall *unanimously* adhere to their first decision, or decisions, a copy of the whole shall be sent by the commanding officer, to the commander of the department in which the post is situated, for his decision, which shall be final, and entered in the council book; and the

whole be published in orders for the information and government of all concerned.

172.... The proceedings shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and secretary; and the secretary of each meeting, after entering the whole proceedings, together with the final order thereon, shall deposite the book with the commanding officer. In like manner the approval, or objections, of the commanding officer will be signed by his own hand.

173.... The council shall have power, from time to time, to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing, small equipments, and soldiers' necessaries, groceries, and all articles which the sutlers may be held bound to keep on hand, to supply the probable wants of the officers and men; to examine the sutler's books and papers, and on actual inspection, to fix the tariff of prices of the said goods or commodities. For this purpose, the council shall also examine, as far as practicable, the prices for which similar articles are sold in the vicinity of the post, and determine the prices accordingly. To inspect the sutler's weights, measures, &c. &c.

174.... Whenever a person is to be chosen to officiate as chaplain, under the provisions of the 18th section of the act of Congress of July 5, 1838, the commanding officer shall be a member of the said council, which shall not consist of less than three officers, including the surgeon; and which said officers shall only be taken from the permanent garrison.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

CHAPLAINS.

175.... Section 18, of the act of Congress, July 5, 1838, authorizes the Council of Administration "to employ such person as they may think proper, to officiate as Chaplain, who shall also perform the duties of Schoolmaster," at the post for which he is chosen: and the 2d clause of the supplement to the same act, approved July 7, 1838, limits the number of posts, for which Chaplains may be allowed, to twenty, to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Chaplains.

176.... When the Council of Administration shall have selected a person to officiate as Chaplain, they will also determine his compensation, and report these acts, through the Adjutant General, to the War Department. The monthly pay of a Chaplain shall not exceed forty dollars, in addition to which, he will be allowed four rations per day, and quarters and fuel provided for a Captain.

177.... The selection of a person, by the Council of Administration, to officiate as Chaplain to a military post, having been reported to the Secretary of War, will be duly announced in orders by the Adjutant General.

178.... The duties of Schoolmaster of the post will be performed under such regulations as may be established by the Council of Administration, approved by the commanding officer. He will teach the children of enlisted men, as well as those of the officers.

179.... By the 2d Article of War, it is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers, diligently to attend Divine service; and Congress has also provided for the means of its performance, by granting Chaplains to the army; and, in order that their exertions may be attended with beneficial consequences, it is necessary that the officers in command, where Chaplains are allowed, should cause the men to be assembled on each Sunday for religious service; and it is recommended to all Chaplains that the service of that day be closed with a short practical sermon, suited to the habits and understandings of soldiers.

180.... Officers in command of posts, or stations, to which Chaplains are not appointed, are recommended to provide for the religious duties of the Sabbath, by attending, with their officers and men, on Divine worship, whenever a neighboring church, or religious congregation, may offer a proper opportunity.

181.... The men are to attend Divine service with their side-arms, and they are to be marched with the utmost regularity to and from the church or place where Divine service is performed.

182.... The wives and families of soldiers are also to be encouraged to attend Divine service.

183.... It is also made the duty of the Chaplain, (having previ-

ously signified his intention to the medical officer in charge,) to visit, occasionally, the *sick* in hospital, or in quarters, in order to afford religious advice and instruction.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

SUTLERS.

184.... Every military post shall have one Sutler, to be appointed by the Secretary of War only upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, approved by the commanding officer.

185.... A Sutler, thus appointed, shall hold his office for a term of three years, unless sooner removed; at the expiration of which time, he may be re-appointed by the War Department, upon the same recommendation as specified in paragraph 184.

186.... Besides the amenability of the Sutler, under the 60th Article of War, he may be removed by the Secretary of War, or suspended from the privilege of sutling, by the commanding officer of the post, until the decision of the War Department can be known in the case.

187.... Sutlers shall be considered, by their warrants, as superior to enlisted soldiers; they are not entitled, however, to exercise any military authority over soldiers, but will be treated with respect, and protected in their places.

188.... In case of non-appointment, accidental vacancy, or suspension, the commanding officer of the post, upon the nomination of the Council of Administration, may appoint a person to act as Sutler, until the pleasure of the Secretary of War be made known thereupon.

189.... The commanding officer will lend his authority to protect the Sutler in his privileges; and no tax or burden, in any shape, other than the authorized assessment for the post-fund, will be imposed on him. If there be a spare building, the use of it may be allowed to the Sutler, he being responsible that it is kept in repair. If there be no such building, he will be allowed to erect one suitable to his purpose: but this article gives the Sutler no claim to

quarters, transportation for himself or goods, or to any military allowance whatever.

190.... Troops in campaign, on detachment, or on distant service, will be allowed Sutlers, at the rate of one for every regiment, corps, or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps, or detachment, upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the General, or other officer in command.

191.... The tariff of prices fixed by the Council of Administration, shall be exposed, in a conspicuous place, in the Sutler's store, for the information of all concerned. No difference of prices will bo allowed, on cash or credit sales.

192.... No Sutler shall credit any enlisted soldier, within the same month, to exceed one-half of his monthly pay, without sanction, in writing, from the soldier's company commander; neither shall he give, sell to, or allow, in any manner, any spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquor, without permission granted the soldier from the commanders of the company, and of the post.

193.... Sutlers are not to keep ardent spirits, under penalty of losing their situations.

194.... Due-bills are in no case to be issued to soldiers by Sutlers.

195.... Every facility will be afforded to the Sutler in the collection of the just debts contracted with him. The Sutler will take his place at the pay-table, with his books and accounts. If the amount charged against a soldier be disputed, the Sutler shall be required to produce a written acknowledgment of the soldier, which shall be sufficient for the then settlement. The same mode will be observed in the case of men detached from a post, leaving debts due the Sutler.

196.... If an individual leave the post, on furlough, or command, the commanding officer of the company will note on the descriptive roll the amount which may appear to be due the Sutler; and should the soldier be paid while absent, the Paymaster will stop the said amount, and transmit it to the Sutler. Debts due the Sutler by

men who are discharged at a time when the Paymaster is absent from the post, will be collected in the same manner.

197.... In case of the death or desertion of any enlisted soldier, or dismissal of a recruit without pay, or of a soldier sentenced to forfeit his pay by sentence of a court-martial, at the time a debtor to the Sutler, the demands against the soldier will be submitted to the Council of Administration, which will, in every such case, receive and audit the account; and if satisfied, on unequivocal evidence of the debts claimed, and justly due under the regulations, at the time of the death or desertion, the council shall certify accordingly. The secretary of the council will notify company commanders of such decisions, in writing, as affect the pay of individuals of their companies.

198.... Debts thus certified to be due the Sutler, are to be noted on the muster-rolls, and to be settled by the Paymaster, out of the arrearages due to the soldier at the time of decease or desertion, dismissal, or sentence of court-martial; the sums due the Government and laundress being first paid.

199.... Sutlers are expressly prohibited from farming out, or underletting to another, the business and privileges granted by their appointments; and any Sutler who shall violate this regulation, shall forthwith be removed.

ARTICLE XL.

LAUNDRESS.

200.... Four women will be allowed to each company as washerwomen, and will receive one ration per day each.

201.... The price of washing soldiers' clothing, by the month, or by the piece, will be determined by the Council of Administration.

202.... Debts due the Laundress by soldiers, for washing, will be paid or collected in the same way as is prescribed for those due the Sutler, the Laundress having the preference.

ARTICLE XLI.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS AND PUBLICATIONS.

203.... Meetings for deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors, or others in the military service; and all publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill, as well as all private letters or reports relative to military marches, or operations during a campaign, are strictly prohibited, as being unmilitary and injurious to the public interest.

ARTICLE XLII.

ARRESTS AND CONFINEMENTS.

204.... None but commanding officers have power to place officers under arrest, except for offences expressly designated in the 27th Article of War.

205.... Officers are not to be put in arrest for light and trifling offences. For these, an expression of disapprobation by the commanding officer will, in most cases, answer every purpose necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

206.... It is not obligatory on the commander to place an officer in arrest, on application to that effect from an officer under his command. He will exercise a sound discretion on the subject. But in all applications for redress of supposed grievances inflicted by a superior, it will be his duty, in case he shall not deem it proper to order an investigation, to give his reasons in writing for declining to act; these reasons, if not satisfactory, the complaining party may, should he think fit so to do, forward to the next common superior, together with a copy of his application for redress.

207.... An officer in arrest may, at the discretion of his commanding officer, have larger limits assigned him, than those pointed out by the Articles of War, on written application to that effect.

Arrests and Confinements.

208....No Paymaster is to be put in arrest except by order of the commanding officer of the department or district to which the Paymaster may be assigned to duty; and when so arrested, the fact will be immediately reported to the Paymaster-General.

209....To avoid the inconvenience resulting from the suspension of the functions of officers of the medical staff, it is recommended to officers in command, that whenever charges are preferred against a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, to transmit the charges to the officer having authority to order a general court-martial for his trial; and not to put the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in arrest, until the court-martial ordered for his trial shall have been assembled.

210....The arrest of an officer, or confinement of a soldier, will be, as soon as practicable, reported to his immediate commander.

211....Individuals placed in arrest may be released without being brought before a court-martial, by the authority ordering the arrest, or by superior authority.

212....Individuals placed under guard, with written charges, signed by an officer, will not be released, except by the direction of the commanding officer.

213....All prisoners under guard, without written charges, will be released by the officer of the day at guard-mounting, unless orders to the contrary should be given by the commanding officer.

214....It is highly improper to hold charges against an officer or soldier, in order that they may accumulate so as to form, collectively, a crime of sufficient magnitude to justify a prosecution. If the facts as they arise, are not fit to be made matters of charge at the time, they should never, but in extraordinary cases, be subsequently revived.

215....An officer has no right to demand a court-martial, either on himself or on others; the General-in-Chief, or officer competent to order a court, being the judge of its necessity or propriety.

216....Nor has an officer, who may have been placed in arrest, any right to demand a trial, or to persist in considering himself under arrest after he shall have been released by proper authority.

217....On a march, company officers, and non-commissioned officers in arrest, will follow in the rear of their respective companies, unless otherwise particularly ordered.

218....Field officers, commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers, under the same circumstances, will follow in the rear of their respective regiments. Other persons in arrest will be under the conduct of the camp-guard, or a detachment from it.

219....The arms and accoutrements of non-commissioned officers and privates in arrest, will be deposited with the first Sergeants of companies. Should it be deemed unsafe to allow the prisoners, on a march, to carry their arms, they will be transported with the baggage of the company; otherwise the prisoners will be made to carry them.

220....An officer under arrest will not wear a sword, or make a visit of etiquette to the commanding officer, or other superior officer, or call on them, unless sent for; and in case of business, he will make known his object in writing.

ARTICLE XLIII.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

221....The discipline and reputation of the army are deeply involved in the manner in which military courts are conducted, and justice administered; and the duties of officers appointed to sit as members of courts-martial are of a grave and important character. It is incumbent, therefore, on all officers to make themselves acquainted with the laws of the land having reference to this subject, with all orders and regulations, and with the practice of military courts.

222....In detailing officers for a general court-martial, it will be sufficient to order as many as can be assembled, within the limits of the 64th article of War, without manifest injury to the service, and the officer highest in rank will preside.

223....A court-martial will, on the appointed day of meeting, consider itself authorized to organize and act, provided the number

present does not fall short of five, or such other number, more than five, as may be designated in the order.

224....In case of the illness, or inability, of a member to attend the sittings of a court, either before or after the commencement of a trial, the court may adjourn from day to day, for a reasonable time, if it be probable that the absent member will be enabled to appear within that period; or, should the seat of a member or members be vacated permanently, the court will proceed with the trial, unless the number falls below five, or the number otherwise prescribed by the order.

225....Officers assembled to constitute a court-martial may meet and adjourn from day to day, when there is not the legal complement present to proceed to trial; but, no other act of theirs can be recognised.

226....The day and place of meeting of a court-martial can only be changed by the authority ordering the same.

227....The opinions and votes of the members of a court-martial are to be taken, beginning with the youngest in rank.

228....In cases of enlisted soldiers, where the prisoner pleads *guilty*, and where the punishment of the offence charged is *discretionary*, including a wide range and variety of punishment, the court will receive and report, in its proceedings, any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the prisoner to illustrate the *character* and *degree* of the offence.

229....When several prisoners are arraigned before the same court-martial, each case will be kept separate and distinct, the members being liable to be challenged, and the court will be sworn for the trial of each succeeding prisoner.

230....If mitigating circumstances have appeared during the trial, though they may not be considered in determining the sentence, still they may afford adequate grounds for recommending the prisoner to mercy.

231....No recommendation will be embraced in the body of the sentence, but will be inserted after the signatures of the president

of the court and the judge-advocate. Such members, only, who recommend, will sign the same.

232.... In making up the record of the proceedings of courts-martial, a copy of the order appointing the court will be inserted in each case; also, the fact that the court was duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner, and that he was asked, previous to the court being sworn, whether he had any objections to any member detailed for his trial, and his answer thereto.

233.... The record will be neatly written on letter paper, with a margin of one inch, on the inner edge of each sheet. The pages in each case will be correctly numbered, and the documents to accompany the proceedings will be noted and marked in such manner as to afford an easy reference.

234.... The original proceedings of all general courts-martial will, after receiving the final action of the approving officer, be sent to the office of the Adjutant-General for safe keeping.

235.... The proceedings of regimental and garrison courts-martial, will remain at the head-quarters of the regiment or post, unless specially directed to be deposited in the Adjutant-General's office.

236.... General, and other officers who may approve and confirm the sentence of a court-martial, are to be particular in stating, at the end of the proceedings, their determination in each case, and the manner in which it is disposed of.

237.... Whenever a general court-martial is ordered to consist of thirteen members, (the highest number allowed by law,) one or more supernumeraries will be detailed to supply such vacancies as may occur at the day of meeting, or during the progress of the trial.

238.... Courts of inquiry can only be assembled by order of the President of the United States, or by other officers upon the demand of the accused. (*See 91st and 92d Articles of War.*)

239.... The judge-advocate, or recorder, will, without unnecessary delay, transmit the proceedings of their respective courts to the

officer by whose authority the said courts were constituted and convened.

240 .... When a court-martial, or court of inquiry, adjourns *sine die*, the members will return to their respective corps and duties, unless otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE XLIV.

WORKING PARTIES.

241 .... Soldiers are, and have been, liable to be ordered on working parties as a duty.

242 .... When it is necessary to employ them "at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days," they are to receive, in addition to their pay, the allowances made by law, or regulation. (*See act of Congress, March 2, 1819.*)

243 .... These allowances do not apply to men belonging to the Ordnance Department, or to artificers belonging to the artillery who are mustered and paid as such.

244 .... In summer, the hours for actual labor are ten; in winter, eight; and the soldiers will be paid in proportion for any greater or less number of hours they may be employed in each day. The summer period is considered to commence on the 1st April, and the winter period on the 1st October, in each year.

245 .... It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that, except for the performance of certain duties, in cases that may appear to the General, or other officer commanding, to be deserving of particular consideration, under the provisions of the law, no such extra pay shall be extended to, or claimed by, working parties in camp, or on service, when work becomes the most important of duties; when the bodily exertion of every individual of every rank is required to facilitate the operations, strengthen the positions, and ensure the general safety of the army; and when the use of the spade, pick-axe, and barrow, are as essential for the defensive, as that of the musket and bayonet are for the offensive, operations of the army.

246....It is likewise to be understood, that officers commanding military posts are not to create any expense under this head, without authority from General Head-Quarters, or from the War Department.

247....The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the camp or barracks, and the making of communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue, and are to be performed without any additional pay.

248....When working parties are furnished for opening roads, throwing up fortifications, etc., the officers commanding them are to execute the work conformably to the directions and plans of the Engineer or other officer having charge of the same, without reference to their respective ranks.

249....Troops, when not in the field, are not to be employed in any work not strictly military, which can be done by hire, or by contract with individuals not belonging to the army, unless by special authority of the War Department.

ARTICLE XLV.

GUARDS.

250....The principal guards are,

1. Outposts and picket guards.
2. Camp and garrison guards.
3. General officers' guards.

251....The outposts and picket guards are formed from the line, and composed of cavalry or infantry, or both, according to circumstances. They are posted on the avenues leading to the camp, and in such positions as are most eligible for its security. Their strength is regulated by a variety of considerations, such as proximity to the enemy, and the nature of the position to be guarded.

252....The duties of the outposts are so various that they will usually require detailed instructions according to circumstances; the following directions will, however, apply generally, and are most strictly to be observed.

Guards.

253.... All *out-guards* march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliment of any kind, neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

254.... The men on *advanced pickets* are to carry their provisions with them, ready cooked, when circumstances permit. The cavalry to carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

255.... Officers commanding out-guards are to send guides or orderly men to the field officer of the day, or to the staff officer of their own brigades, as circumstances may require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry such communications as may be necessary. When the army is on a march, they must apprise the staff officer of the brigade of the situation of their posts, as soon as they arrive at them.

256.... Whenever detachments are composed of 200 men or upwards, a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon is to be sent with them. On particular duties, the attendance of a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon may be requisite with smaller detachments. Detachments of cavalry of fifty or upwards must be attended by a Farrier.

257.... As soon as an officer commanding an outpost or advanced picket arrives on his ground, he must, by a careful reconnoisance, make himself acquainted with not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket-shot; the roads and paths leading to or near the post, ascertaining their breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon, and ensure a ready and constant communication with the adjoining posts and videttes, by signals during the day—by patrols during the night. He should examine all ravines that might cover the approach of an enemy, and all the points from which he is most likely to be attacked. This will prevent all surprises, and should he be assailed during the night, enable him to act with promptness and decision.

258.... An intelligent officer upon an outpost, even without intrenching tools, may materially strengthen his post. A tree felled with judgment, brushwood cut to a certain distance, pointed stakes, about breast high, placed on the point most assailable, may be at-

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tended with the greatest advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchet, or axe, with which the soldiers are provided for the purpose of cutting fire-wood.

259.... Unexpected obstacles, within pointblank musket-shot of the place attacked, embarrass and discourage an enemy; and an officer, who is on the defensive, should multiply them within that distance as much as possible.

260.... Guards are not to presume to molest any persons coming to camp *with provisions*, and are, on no account, to exact or receive any thing for their free passage.

261.... When a *deserter* comes in from the enemy, he is immediately to be sent, under a proper escort, to the officer commanding the outposts, who, after ascertaining from him such facts as relate to his own post, will immediately forward him to head-quarters.

262.... The *videttes* or sentinels on outposts are to be placed so as to best observe the approach of the enemy, and at the same time communicate, by signal, with each other, and with their respective posts. At night, or in thick weather, they will be doubled.

263.... Officers, soldiers, and followers of the camp, are not, on any account, to be suffered to pass the outposts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head-quarters.

264.... Persons bearing a *flag of truce* from the enemy, are to be treated with attention and civility; but, as communications of that nature are frequently designed to gain intelligence, and for reconnoisance, the most strict and efficacious means must be adopted to frustrate such consequences.

265.... *The camp and quarter guards* are for the better security of the camp, as well as for preserving good order and discipline.

266.... Every regiment will furnish a camp and quarter guard. The camp guard to consist of *one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal, one drummer, and twenty-seven privates;* and the quarter guard, of *one Corporal and nine privates.*

267.... The camp guard of the front line will be posted four

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hundred and twelve feet in front of it, and that of the second line, the same distance in the rear of the second line, each opposite to the centre of the regiment.

268 .... Each camp guard will post nine sentinels, viz: two before the guard, two on the right, and two on the left. These six sentinels, with those from the other regiments in the line, form a chain in the front and rear of the camp; two sentinels before the colors and arms, and one before the marquee of the commanding officer of the regiment.

269 .... To complete the chain of sentinels around the camp, the Adjutant-General, or staff officer at head-quarters, will order two flank guards to be detailed from the line, to consist of a commissioned officer and as many men as may be necessary for that purpose.

270 .... The intention of the camp guards being to form a chain of sentinels around the camp, in order to prevent improper persons entering, or soldiers going out of camp, the commanding officers of brigades will add to, or diminish them, so as to answer this purpose.

271 .... *The quarter guard* is to be posted twelve feet in the rear of the line of wagons, and will furnish three sentinels, viz: one at the guard, and one behind the centre of each wing of the regiment.

272 .... *General officers' guards* are to be furnished by their respective commands; that is, for the *General commanding-in-chief*, by the line, each brigade furnishing it by turns; and will consist of such number and description of troops as shall be determined at head-quarters.

273 .... The guard of a *Major-General* is one subaltern, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and twenty privates, to be furnished by his own division, each brigade furnishing it by turns.

274 .... The guard of a *Brigadier-General* is one Sergeant, one Corporal, and twelve privates, to be furnished by his own brigade.

275 .... Besides these guards, there shall be such others as may be found necessary for the protection of supplies in the Commis-

Guards.

sariat's and Quartermaster's departments, and also for the preservation of order at the hospitals.

276.... All guards are to mount at the same hour, which will be regulated by the commanding officer.

277.... The *camp and quarter guards* are to parade before the centre of the regiment, where they will be formed by the Adjutant; or, in his absence, by the officer of police, and sent off immediately to their respective posts.

278.... The guards of a *Major-General* and a *Brigadier-General,* are to be formed by the staff officer attached to the brigade, and sent from the brigade parade.

279.... The other guards, including that of the General-in-Chief, being composed of detachments from the line, by brigades, each detachment is formed on the brigade parade by the staff officer attached to the brigade, and sent with an Adjutant, or other commissioned officer, to the grand parade.

280.... All guards, except those which are honorary, should ordinarily be of force proportioned to the number of sentinels required, allowing three reliefs to each post.

281.... In garrison, the number of guards depends on the extent of the fortress or post to be defended, and the strength of the garrison.

282.... The principal guard will be denominated the *main guard;* and the lesser guards will take the names of the points to be guarded, as the *arsenal-guard, port-guard, barrier-guard.*

283.... Officers commanding guards at the ports, are to cause the bridges to be drawn up, or the barriers to be shut, on the approach of any body of armed men, of which they are to give notice to the main guard, and are not to suffer any of them to enter the garrison without leave from the commandant.

284.... It is the duty of officers on all guards to inspect all reliefs of sentinels, both when they go on, and come off, their posts; to call the rolls frequently, and, by every means in their power, to keep the men under their command in the most perfect state of vigilance and preparation. They will be responsible for

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the security of the prisoners and property committed to their charge; and it will be their duty to suppress all riots and disorders, and, in case of fire, to give the alarm, and be instrumental in extinguishing it. They are also watchfully to superintend the conduct of the non-commissioned officers, taking care that they are correct in the performance of their duty; that they maintain a proper authority, and prevent any species of irregularity among the men. They must particularly ascertain that the Corporals themselves are well informed with respect to the orders they are to deliver to the several sentinels, whom they must frequently visit, to be assured that they know their duty, and have received the proper instructions.

285.... Officers commanding guards, when going to visit their sentinels, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next officer in command.

286.... The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels; nor are they to enter any house or place of public amusement.

287.... Neither officers nor soldiers are, on any account, to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard; but are always to be in their uniform, fully equipped for the service.

288.... No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to quit his guard without leave, which is to be granted only upon particular occasions, and to very few at a time. If water or other necessaries are wanted for the guard, they must be sent for at a time when the sentinels are not relieving, by a non-commissioned officer and some men, with their arms, if at an outpost.

289.... At every relief, the guard must parade for roll call and inspection, and remain formed until the relief returns.

290.... A patrol, consisting of an officer, (if there be more than one on guard,) a non-commissioned officer, and a file of men, will be sent out as often as may be deemed necessary, to see that the sentinels understand their orders, to make observations, gain information, and apprehend suspected persons.

291.... All reliefs and patrols will be conducted with the strictest

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silence, and on their return the non-commissioned officer will report to the officer of the guard every thing material that has transpired during their absence.

292.... During the day, the men may be permitted to rest themselves so much as is consistent with the safety of the guard; but, in the night, no man must be suffered to lie down or sleep, on any account, but have his arms constantly in his hands, and be ready to fall in on the least alarm.

293.... The officer, who mounts the camp guard, must give orders to the sentinels not to suffer any person to pass in or out of camp, except by one of the guards; nor then, till the officer of the guard has examined him.

294.... The *parole* is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand-rounds, and to officers commanding guards.

295.... The *countersign*, or watchword, is given to such persons as are entitled to pass and repass during the night, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard.

296.... The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight; to enable him to do which, he must be furnished, by the officer of the day, with the parole and countersign, before *retreat*.

297.... In case one of the guard desert, the officer must immediately change the countersign, and send notice thereof to the officer of the day, who is to communicate the same to the other guards, and to head-quarters.

298.... When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms; the barriers are to be shut, draw-bridges drawn up, and so continue until the fire is extinguished, or the alarm ceases.

299.... The officer of the guard will send to the officer of the day, at guard mounting, by a non-commissioned officer, a report of his tour of service, according to the following form:

Guards.

Report of a Guard mounted at ———, on the ———, and relieved on the ———.

Parole.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.	Articles in Charge.								
Countersign																
Detail - -																

List of the Guard.

No.	Reliefs, and when posted.			Where Posted.	Remarks.
	1st Relief, from 10 to 12 and 4 to 6.	*2d Relief,* from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8.	*3d Relief,* from 2 to 4 and 8 to 10.		
1					This column will contain the remarks of the officer of the guard; such as:—the time the guard was visited by the officer of the day; and an account of every material circumstance that has transpired during the tour.
2					
3					
4					
5					

List of Prisoners.

No.	Names.	Comp.	Reg't.	Confined.		Charges.	Sentences	Remarks.
				When.	By whom			
1								
2								
3								
4								

A. B.

Lieut. of ——— Regiment of ———, Commanding the Guard.

Guards .... Officer of the Day .... Duties of Com'g Officers.

300 .... An officer is not to be placed in *charge of a guard*, till he is sufficiently acquainted with his duty. For the purpose of instruction, young officers are to be put on duty, as supernumeraries, with senior officers, from whose advice and example they may be expected to obtain a knowledge of their duty.

ARTICLE XLVI.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.

301 .... As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the quarters of the commanding officer and report himself, and receive such further instructions as may be necessary.

302 .... The officer of the day will visit the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary; and will also make his rounds, if required, when he visits the guard at night, which is directed to be made after 12 o'clock.

303 .... Upon being relieved the following morning, the officer of the day will make such remarks in the report of the officer of the guard as circumstances require, and present the same at head-quarters.

ARTICLE XLVII.

DUTIES OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

304 .... An officer invested with a separate command is responsible for the discipline of the troops under his orders, and for the good state of every thing entrusted to his charge. It is therefore his duty to see that the rules and regulations for the government of the troops are strictly enforced; that the proper supply of provisions, arms, and ammunition, is duly provided; that the quarters and defences are in a proper state; that suitable sites or positions are selected, by the senior medical officer of the command, for the hospital or hospital tents; and that nothing, in time of war, is permitted to remain in or about the post which may interfere with its defence, or which can, at any time, endanger the health or

morals of the troops, if it be in his power to remove it. He should also ascertain the weak points of his position, and study the best means of strengthening them.

305....Every commanding officer of a post should make himself acquainted with the country around him, amount of population, the strength of the militia, and the state of their discipline and equipment. He should also, at convenient moments, reconnoitre the country around, and cause maps and topographical sketches to be made, by employing such officers of his command as have the requisite talent and aptitude for the purpose. A duplicate of such sketches will be sent to general head-quarters, and will be accompanied by a memoir explanatory of all the circumstances of the position, showing, in detail, its advantages and disadvantages in a military point of view, and every thing connected with its situation as to defensive or offensive operations; the distance between the post and the adjoining posts; the roads, rivers, hills, mountains, soil, productions; in short, every thing relating to the military resources and capabilities of the country.

306....As it is of the first importance to know every thing relating to the Indians on the frontiers, a statement will be made, and furnished to head-quarters, of the number of warriors each tribe can bring into the field; their relative distances from each other, and from the post; the state of their arms, means of subsistence, or whether they possess horses and use them in war, or whether they act mostly on foot, or make their excursions by water; their habits as to peace or war, and their means of making war; with a full account of their allies and enemies.

307....Whilst it is important to be at all times on the most friendly footing with the Indians, it is proper that officers commanding posts and stations should be ever on their guard against surprise. They should never allow a great number of Indians to enter their commands at a time, it being expedient, as a general rule, to exclude them altogether; and, whenever they evince a disposition to act treacherously, or assume a hostile attitude, it is better to anticipate their designs than allow them the advantage of attack. Decision

Duties of Commanding Officers.

and firmness will always cause an Indian to respect those who possess and exercise these qualities.

308.... From the peculiar situation of Indian agents on our exposed frontier, it is found that, unless they are sustained in the execution of their duties by the military force, their endeavors to conciliate the Indians, and to keep order among them, must, in many instances, fail of success. Officers commanding on the Indian frontier, or in the Indian country, will, therefore, when in their opinion circumstances may require it, lend their aid in furthering the views and intentions of the Indian agents, residing near their respective posts and commands; and, when there are no Indian agents stationed in the vicinity of a post, the commandant will consider himself authorized to act as agent for Indian affairs, and attend to the interests of the Indians residing near his post; and will, also, receive any deputations from other tribes, which may desire to confer with him respecting their own affairs.

309.... No additional compensation will be allowed on account of this authority to act as agent, nor are any expenses to be incurred which may not have been previously authorized by the special order of the War Department, except the issuing of rations to the Indians, under the sanction of existing laws.

310.... Commanding officers of forts and stations on the sea-coast are, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1799, respecting quarantine and health-laws, authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of any quarantines or other restraints which may be established by the health-laws of any of the States, respecting any vessel arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof; whether from a foreign port or place, or from a district within the United States. And such commanding officers are required to act in conformity with such health-laws and regulations as are, or may be, established by the laws of the States, within their respective precincts and commands.

311.... Whenever a military station or post shall be abandoned, the commanding officer will cause to be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department all the public property which he may deem

necessary to leave behind; certified inventories of which shall be forwarded, by the proper officers, to the heads of their respective departments. When any of said property shall be deemed unserviceable, the commanding officer shall order a board of survey, and shall report the result to the Adjutant-General, that the orders for its disposal may be given, in accordance with the act of the 3d of March, 1825.

312.... If a post or station should prove unhealthy, at particular seasons of the year, the commanding officer, on the recommendation of the Surgeon, is authorized to remove the troops to some more healthy position in the vicinity, during the prevalence of the disease; taking care to report the fact to the commander of the division or department, and to the Adjutant-General.

313.... While it is the duty of the Quartermaster's department to provide quarters, commanding officers are responsible that they are distributed according to regulations.

314.... All new forts will receive their names from the War Department.

315.... As the glacis and other slopes of the fortifications are liable to be much injured by allowing them to be converted into gardens, and used for improper purposes, commanding officers are to see that this is not permitted, and that they are kept in the most perfect order, according to the original plan.

316.... It is the duty of the commanding officer to cause to be repaired, without delay, any injuries the works may receive by decay, or otherwise; and for that purpose he will apply the means at his disposal: but when the injury is so great as to put it out of his power, by employing the troops and other means at his command, to effect the necessary repairs, he will forthwith report the same to the Adjutant-General, for the information of the Engineer Department.

Troops in Barracks.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

TROOPS IN BARRACKS.

317 .... The quarters of each regiment or battalion must correspond with its position in the order of battle, and those of companies with their arrangement in their respective regiments.

318 .... The rooms in the same building, or set of buildings, will be numbered in the same series, and the numbers inscribed on the outside of the outer doors of their respective quarters.

319 .... The name of each soldier will be labelled on his bunk, in the most conspicuous place; and the number which he bears in his squad will be placed against his arms and accoutrements. The arms and accoutrements of non-commissioned officers will, in like manner, be designated by the name and rank of each.

320 .... The arms will be placed in the arm-racks, the stoppers in the muzzles, the cocks let down, and the bayonets in their scabbards; the accoutrements suspended over the arms, and the swords hung by the belts on pegs.

321 .... The knapsack of each man will be placed on the lower shelf of his bunk, at its foot, packed with his effects, and ready to be slung; the great coat on the same shelf, rolled and strapped; the coat, folded inside out, and placed under the knapsack; the cap on the second or upper shelf; and the boots well cleaned and hung on pegs over the head of the bed.

322 .... Dirty clothes will be kept in an appropriate part of the knapsack; no article of any kind to be put under the bedding; the bedding, when not in use, will be neatly rolled up.

323 .... Cooking utensils and table equipage will be cleaned and arranged in closets or recesses; blacking, whiting, and brushes, in appropriate places, and as much out of view as possible; the fuel in boxes convenient to the fire places.

324 .... When circumstances do not admit of a strict observance of these arrangements, the spirit of them will be adhered to.

325 .... Unless under special circumstances, Saturdays will be particularly appropriated to police. The chiefs of squads will cause

bunks and bedding to be overhauled; floors dry rubbed; tables and benches scoured; arms cleaned; accoutrements whitened and polished, and every thing put in the most exact order.

ARTICLE XLIX.

ORDER OF ENCAMPMENT—INFANTRY.

(See PLATE 1.)

326....The troops are on all occasions to be encamped in the order of battle.

327....The front of the camp will occupy the same extent of ground, as the troops when drawn up in line according to their established formation. The intervals between the battalions will be forty-four feet.

328....The companies will encamp in streets, perpendicularly to the line; one-half of the tents on each side of the streets, facing inwards. The width of the streets will depend on the strength of the companies. The distance between each tent will be two feet; the distance between the tents of one company and those of another, four feet.

329....Thus, a regiment of six hundred men will occupy a front of six hundred feet each, allowing for each file two feet. This front will be divided as follows:—First, deduct forty feet for the main street leading through the centre of the camp to the Colonel's or commanding officer's marquee, there will then remain five hundred and sixty feet to be divided among the companies on either side of the main street; and if there be ten of them, each company will be allowed a front of fifty-six feet.

330....The following will be the dimensions of a camp for a regiment of six hundred men:

Front, - - -	600 feet.
Depth, - - -	810 do.

	Feet.
From the front of the line of company tents to the chain of sentinels of the first line, - - -	500

Order of Encampment—Infantry.

	Feet.
This space to be subdivided as follows:	
From the front line of company tents to the stacks of arms, drums, and colors, - - - -	20
Thence to the regimental parade, - - -	60
Thence to the sinks of the men, - - -	320
Thence to the front of the officer of guard's tent, -	60
Thence to the chain of sentinels, - - -	40
From the first line of company tents to the front of the company officers' tents, - - -	140
This space to be subdivided as follows:	
From the front of the company officers' tents to the company kitchens, - - - - -	30
Thence to the front of the company tents, - -	110
From the front of the company officers' tents to the front of the tents of the field and staff, - -	40
Thence to the kitchens of the officers and tents of sutlers, - - - - - -	40
Thence to batman's tents, - - - -	16
Thence to horses and baggage wagons, - -	20
Thence to the officer's sinks, - - -	30
Thence to the quarter guard, - - -	12
Thence to the chain of sentinels, - - -	12

331....The tents of all the officers will face towards the front: those of the Captains will be placed on a prolongation of the line of the right flanks of the companies, and those of the subalterns on a prolongation of the line of the left flanks: the Colonel's or commanding officer's marquee in the centre of the main street: the Lieutenant-Colonel's opposite to the centre of the right wing: the Major's opposite to the centre of the left wing: the Adjutant half way between the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel: the Surgeon half way between the Colonel and Major: the Quarter-Master on the

right of the Lieutenant-Colonel, half way between his position and the flank: the Assistant Surgeon on the left of the Major, half way between his position and the flank.

332....The non-commissioned staff to be encamped on the prolongation of the lines of tents, and in a line with the company kitchens, on each side of the main street, facing from the street.

333....The Sergeants of companies to occupy a tent on the right of their companies, in the front line. The Corporals to be distributed among their respective squads.

334....The company-kitchens will be placed—those of the right wing, on a line with the right of the companies; those of the left wing, on a line with the left of the companies; to face towards the centre, and will be made as follows: Commencing at fifteen paces from the company officers' tents, in a line with the front of the men's tents, dig a trench two feet deep, three feet broad, and ten feet long. The earth which is thus excavated will be thrown two feet back, so as to leave room for the construction of the flues or furnaces in which fire is to be placed for cooking. These furnaces are made by perforating holes horizontally in the bank, about six inches from the bottom of the trench, to be of a circular form, six or eight inches in diameter, and about one foot deep, where they are communicated with by similar holes perforated from the top. The wood, prepared in small pieces, will be placed in the lower holes, and the kettles placed over the top holes, raised on three stones.

335....The sinks will always be hid from public view by encircling them with bushes or other blinds. A portion of the earth, dug out of them, ought every day to be thrown in to cover the filth, should the troops remain encamped on the same ground any length of time.

336....When the army encamps in two lines, the second line will be formed eight hundred feet in rear of the first.

337....The camp-guards of the second line will be the same distance in the rear that they are in front, in the first line; and also the sinks of the men.

Cavalry.—(See Plate 2.)

338.... The cavalry will encamp by squadrons, each squadron occupying the same front that it does when drawn up in the order of battle, with the same intervals being preserved between the squadrons.

339.... Two companies constitute a squadron. Each company of a squadron pitches its tents in one row perpendicularly to the front, facing inwards. The horses of each company are picketed in a line parallel to the tents, with their heads towards them. Each horse, so picketed, will require about five feet: the depth of the row will depend on the number of horses in the company. The tents will be pitched at equal distances from each other, so as to allow space between them respectively for the forage of the horses belonging to the men of the respective tents. The tents of the Sergeants will always be pitched at the head of the row, and on the line of encampment. The distance between the Sergeant's tent and the adjacent tent will be double the distance between the other tents, so as to allow for the forage for the Sergeants' horses, and those of the men in the next tent, and thus rendering it unnecessary to place the forage of the last tent in the row on the side of the kitchens, where it might be exposed to fire.

340.... Each company of sixty mounted dragoons will occupy a front of ninety feet, which will be divided as follows:

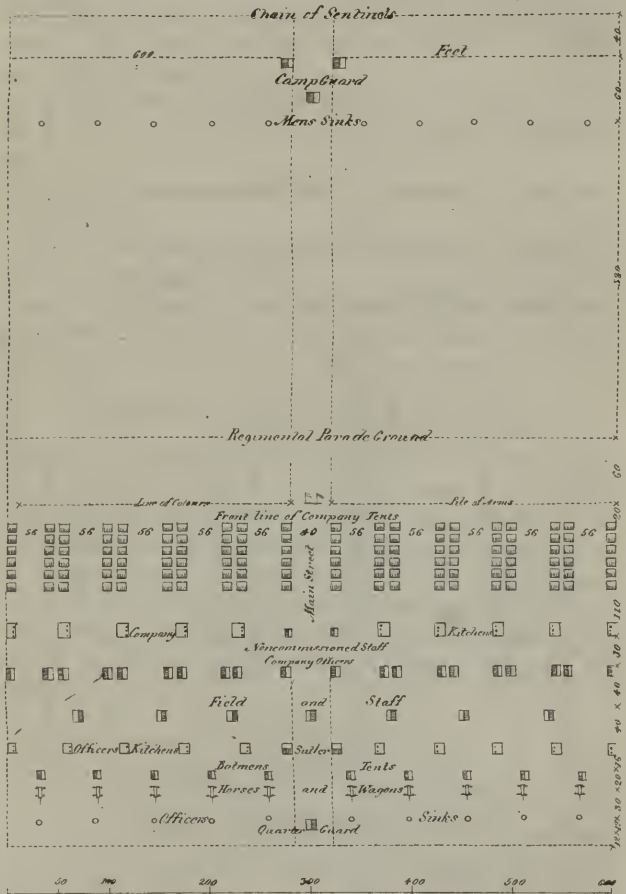
For pitching a horseman's tent, - -	9 feet.
From front poll of tents to pickets, - -	12 "
From pickets to the edge of the dung, -	18 "
Breadth of the dung, - - -	6 "

341.... A squadron of two companies will occupy a front of 180 feet, so that there will be, between the dung of each company, a street of 90 feet.

342.... If a company encamp by itself, it will observe the same rule, except that it will be formed in two rows of tents, instead of one.

343.... If there be an odd company in a squadron, or with the

Order of Encampment for a Regiment of Infantry



Order of encampment for two squadrons of Cavalry

Pl 2

regiment, it will encamp in the same manner as is directed for the other companies of the squadron, that is, in one row, and facing towards the company next to it, whether it be on the right or the left, preserving a distance equal to its front when in line.

344 .... The horses of the rear rank are always to be picketed next to their file-leaders.

345 .... The horses of company officers are to be picketed in a line with the company horses, on the flank towards the officers' tents.

346 .... The non-commissioned staff will encamp in a line with the field and staff.

347 .... The horses of the field and staff are to be picketed in the rear of their respective tents.

348 .... The remainder of the encampment, including guards, baggage, sutlers, kitchens, batmen, and sinks, will conform to that of the infantry.

Artillery.—(See Plates 1 and 2.)

349 .... The artillery will encamp in such positions as may be selected by the commander of the troops to which it may be attached, who will always take into consideration the protection proper to be afforded from the line, as well as the facility with which it may get into position, in case of attack. But the batteries, which form a part of the order of battle, will encamp upon the same line with the troops. Mounted artillery will encamp according to the order for the cavalry, and foot-artillery according to the order for infantry.

ARTICLE L.

DUTIES IN GARRISON AND CAMP.

350 .... The duties in garrison and camp are to be conducted, as far as practicable, in the same manner, and on the same principles.

351 .... The *Reveille* is to sound or beat at day-break, and is

the signal for the men to rise, and the sentinels to leave off challenging.

352....The *Troop* is to sound or beat at — o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of assembling the men for duty and inspection at guard-mounting.

353....The *Retreat* is to sound or beat at sunset, for the purpose of warning the officers and men for duty, and reading the orders of the day.

354....The *Tattoo* is to be beat at — o'clock in the evening, after which no soldier is to be out of his tent or quarters, unless by special leave.

355....*Peas-upon-a-trencher*, the signal for breakfast, is to sound or beat at — o'clock in the morning.

356....*Roast-beef*, the signal for dinner, is to sound or beat at — o'clock; at other times it is the signal to draw provisions.

357....The *Surgeon's Call* is to sound or beat at — o'clock, when the sick, able to go out, will be conducted to the hospital by the First Sergeants of companies, who will hand to the Surgeon a report of all the sick in the company, other than in hospital.

358....The *General* is to beat, only, when the whole army is to march, and is the signal to strike the tents, and prepare for the march.

359....The *Assembly* is the signal to form by company.

360....*To the Color* is the signal to form by battalion.

361....The *March*, for the whole to move.

362....The *Long-roll* is the signal for getting under arms, in case of alarm, or the sudden approach of the enemy.

363....The *Parley* is to desire a conference with the enemy.

364....The *Stable-call*, in cavalry corps, will be sounded immediately after *reveille*, forty minutes before noon; and again, immediately after *retreat*, for watering, feeding, and attending to the horses.

Signals.... Roll Calls.

365. SIGNALS.

1. To go for fuel—*poing stroke and ten-stroke roll.*
2. To go for water—*two strokes and a flam.*
3. For fatigue party—*pioneer's march.*
4. Adjutant's call—*first part of the troop.*
5. First Sergeant's call—*one roll and four taps.*
6. Sergeant's call—*one roll and three taps.*
7. Corporal's call—*one roll and two taps.*
8. For the drummers—*the drummer's call.*

366.... The different daily beats shall be given on the right, and be immediately followed by the whole army; to facilitate which, the *drummer's call* shall be beat by the drums of the police a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers will assemble before the colors of their respective regiments; and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it will be immediately taken up by the whole army, the drummers beating along the front of their respective regiments, from the centre to the right, thence to the left, and back again to the centre, where they finish. Where the hours for the different beats and signals are not fixed, the commanding officer will establish them, having regard to climate and circumstances.

ROLL CALLS.

367.... There shall be daily at least five stated roll calls.

1. The *first*, immediately after *reveille.*
2. The *second*, immediately before breakfast.
3. The *third*, immediately before dinner.
4. The *fourth*, immediately before *retreat.*
5. The *fifth*, immediately after *tattoo.*

368.... The *first*, *fourth*, and *fifth* roll calls will be made on the company parades by the First Sergeants, superintended by an officer; the *second* and *third* roll calls will be made by the First Sergeant, or by the non-commissioned officers of squads at their respective messes, and reported by them to the First Sergeants, who will immediately report the result to the Captains, and if at

any of the roll calls men are absent without leave, or cannot be found, the Captains will report the names of the absentees to the Adjutant for the information of the Colonel or commanding officer.

369 .... Immediately after *reveille* roll call, the tents or quarters and the space around them, will be put in complete order by the men of the companies, superintended by the chiefs of squads. The same rule will be observed at the guard house or guard tent, by the guard or prisoners.

370 .... The morning reports of companies, signed by the Captains and First Sergeants, will be handed to the Adjutant before eight o'clock in the morning, and will be consolidated by the Adjutant within the next hour, for the information of the Colonel; and if the consolidation is to be sent to higher authority, it will be signed by the Colonel and the Adjutant.

DAILY DETAILS AND DUTIES.

371 .... The daily duties must be announced in orders, and the officers to perform it are to be detailed according to the rules of the roster.

372 .... The number and rank of the officers for daily duty, are to be regulated by the strength and circumstances of the camp or garrison.

373 .... Independently of the officers detailed for guard duty, the officers for daily duty will be as follows:

374 .... In large camps there will be a *general officer of the day* for each division; a *field officer of the day* for each brigade; a *Captain of the day* for each regiment; and such *general* and *regimental staff officers of the day* as may be necessary to attend to the various details, and to receive and execute orders according to their respective stations. In every regiment and garrison, besides the *officers of the day*, there will be detailed daily, if the strength of the garrison will permit, *subaltern, four non-commissioned officers, a drummer, and such fatigue parties* as circumstances may require, for the *police* of the regiment or garrison. In small commands, *subalterns* may be detailed for duty as *officers*

Daily Details and Duties.

of the day, and they will also discharge the duties of *officers of police.* The officers thus detailed are to remain in camp or garrison during their tours of duty.

375 .... *The General of the day* is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp in every particular; he is to visit the guards of the camp and the outposts; he is to call out and inspect the inlying pickets as often and at such times as he thinks proper; he is to receive all reports in camp, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary circumstance to the General-in-Chief.

376 .... *The field-officer of the day* has the immediate superintendence of the camp of the brigade; he is to be present at the mounting and dismounting of all the brigade-guards, particularly of the inlying pickets, which are always considered under his command; he is to call them out to inspect them, to order such patroles from them as he may judge necessary to ensure the regularity and order of the camp; and in the event of the inlying pickets being ordered to march, he is to march with them.

377 .... *The Captain or subaltern of the day*, of each regiment, superintends the cleanliness and regularity of the camp or quarters of the regiment; he attends the parading of all regimental guards, and orders the roll to be called frequently and at unexpected periods, and reports every thing extraordinary to the commanding officer; he is to visit the hospital at various hours, and make a report of its state to the commanding officer of the regiment or garrison.

378 .... *The Adjutant of the day*, of the brigade, is to assist the general staff officer of the day in the various details of it, and, in his absence, to perform his duty as such, and attend for orders at head-quarters.

379 .... *The officer of police*, under the direction of the officer of the day, is to make a general inspection into the cleanliness of the camp or garrison; to suffer no fires to be made in camp, except in the kitchens; to cause all dirt or filth to be immediately removed, and either burnt or buried; to be present at all distributions of the regiment; and to form and send off all detachments for necessaries. In case the Adjutant is obliged to be absent, the

officer of police is to do his duty until his return; for which purpose he must attend at the Adjutant's tent or office, to be ready to receive and distribute any orders that may come for the regiment. *The drummer of the police* must attend constantly at the Adjutant's tent or office, to be ready at all times to communicate the necessary signals; nor must he absent himself on any account, during the twenty-four hours, without leaving another drummer to supply his place until his return; nor then, without leave from the Adjutant. In camp, when water is required by the men, application must be made to the officer of police, who will order the drummer to beat the necessary signal, on which, all who want water must immediately parade with their canteens before the colors, where the officer of police will form and send them off, under the care of two non-commissioned officers of the police, who are to be answerable that the whole party is brought back, and that no excesses are committed while it is out. Wood and other necessaries must be sent for and brought to camp in the same manner. Except in cases of necessity, not more than one detachment is to be absent at a time.

380.... Every such party not conducted by a non-commissioned officer shall have a written permission from a field officer, or officer commanding a regiment, or the officer of police, without which it is not to be permitted to pass the chain.

381.... No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to quit camp or garrison without a pass, signed by his captain, or the commanding officer of the regiment or garrison, or by the Adjutant, under the authority of the commanding officer.

382.... No officer is, on any account, to sleep out of camp or garrison without permission.

ARTICLE LI.

TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

383.... As the troops arrive at the appointed rendezvous, the General-in-Chief will cause them to be organized into brigades and divisions, and, if necessary, into army-corps.

Daily Details and Duties.

384.... The cavalry and infantry will be brigaded separately.

385.... Ordinarily, two regiments will constitute a brigade, and two brigades a division. But this arrangement may be varied by the General-in-Chief, whenever he shall judge it proper.

386.... As soon as the organization of the brigades, divisions, and army-corps, is completed, they will be numbered according to the rank of the Generals appointed to command them respectively, which will determine the rank of each corps in the order of battle.

387.... A suitable staff, according to the nature of the service, will be attached to each brigade, division, and army-corps.

388.... At the commencement of a campaign, the General-in-Chief will cause to be made a plan of the order of battle, by which the order of march and encampment will be governed; a copy of which will be given to each General or commander for his information and government. If any important change takes place in the order of battle, in consequence of a diminution or augmentation of the troops, information of such change will be communicated to the commanders interested.

389.... Should a regiment be so reduced as not to be able to form a battalion, it may be incorporated with some other regiment, or employed on detachment; under which circumstances, the men will continue to be commanded by their own officers.

390.... The order of the regiments in brigades, of brigades in divisions, of divisions in army-corps, and of army-corps in the army, will not be invariable. The Generals, each within his sphere, may change such order, if important reasons should require it—as the weakness of some component part.

391.... A regiment, brigade, or other body of troops, which may have been detached, will, on its return, resume its place in the primitive order of battle.

392.... In case of the death or temporary absence of the commander of any army-corps, division, or brigade, the command will devolve on the officer next in rank present for duty; though, if there be a supernumerary general officer of the appropriate grade

present, he may be assigned to the vacancy by the General-in-Chief.

393.... In reports of battles, and other operations in the face of an enemy, each body of troops will be designated by the names of the officers who actually commanded them in person; as, for example, *Green's army-corps; Lafayette's division; Wayne's brigade.*

ARTICLE LII.

MARCHES.

394.... Information touching the movements of troops, or dispositions of march, will not always be put in orders, and when it is not, it will be imparted to such persons only as it may concern. Nor is any one to expect more to be communicated to him than is necessary for the complete execution of the service required of him.

395.... The order of march, the number of columns, as well as the kind of troops of which each column ought to be composed' depend on the object of the movement, and the nature of the country over which the march is to be performed.

396.... The troops will be formed into as great a number of columns as possible, provided the columns are not rendered too weak. Their respective distances should be such as to enable them to communicate with, and mutually sustain, each other, and to re-unite with facility, when necessary. For that purpose, every commander of a column ought, independently of his particular instructions, to be made acquainted with the composition, the strength, and the direction of the other columns.

397.... The advance and rear-guards are ordinarily formed of light troops. Their strength and composition, in different arms, are regulated according to the nature of the country, and the relative position of the enemy. These guards are destined to cover the movements of the troops to which they belong, and to hold the enemy in check, until such time as the commanding General may make his dispositions. The advance-guard does not always march

at the head of the column. In a march to a flank, it will seize such positions as are most proper to cover the movement.

398.... The *long roll* will never be beaten but when the whole of the troops are to form suddenly to meet the enemy. In this case, the first company formed will hasten to the colors, and the camp-guard, (excepting a detachment to guard the prisoners,) and all guards of honor, will join their respective companies. Other guards will not fall in unless specially ordered.

399.... When the army, or a corps, is to march under other circumstances, the *assembly* will be substituted for repairing to the colors. It will be preceded by the *general* for striking tents, loading wagons or pack-horses, calling in guards, and extinguishing fires. The straw and other combustibles of the old camp will not be set on fire, as it will serve to indicate the movement to the enemy.

400.... All dispositions for the march will be executed with the greatest promptitude. If any commander of corps be absent, the next in rank present will take his place, and commence the march.

401.... The Generals will, when necessary, unite the pioneers at the head of the column, to overcome difficulties in the way of the march, and send forward a Quartermaster, or other staff-officer, to superintend these operations.

402.... In bad roads, and particularly in night-marches, it will frequently be necessary to post some trusty non-commissioned officers, or privates of the infantry or cavalry, to mark the direction of the march and the difficulties to be avoided. They will be posted and relieved as often as may be necessary, under the direction of some officer of the staff, but without interrupting the march. As night-marches are always performed with difficulty, they ought never to be undertaken, unless on the most urgent occasions.

403.... The Generals and field officers will cause knapsacks, valises, and haversacks, to be frequently searched on the march, in order to see that they contain nothing but what may be proper and necessary.

404.... In passing through a city or village, there will be left

behind, by battalion if necessary, in succession, an officer and a certain number of non-commissioned officers, to bring up such men as may be found straggling behind.

405 .... When necessary, the commander of the column will, in addition to the above arrangements, cause a platoon or company towards the rear to be detached from the column as a rear-guard, to enforce this duty. The guard will also be particularly instructed to prevent marauding, even in an enemy's country. If taken in the fact, the marauder will be sent to his corps, with the proper charge, in order that he may be severely and publicly punished.

406 .... The Generals and Colonels will occasionally halt till their columns have passed, in order to see whether the proper distances are observed. They will frequently send an aid-de-camp, or other staff officer, to the rear, for the same purpose, on whose report the march may be regulated; or this may be done on sounding the proper signal, by a bugle attached to the rear.

407 .... The column will halt as often as the object of the march and the distance to be made will permit. Frequent and short halts serve the purpose of resting and re-forming the troops, and besides of enabling them to adjust their equipments. These halts should never exceed five or six minutes.

408 .... Officers' led saddle horses, and the horses of the dismounted men of the cavalry, will follow the respective regiments of the owners. Pack-horses and others will be with the wagons, under the orders of the conductors of the baggage train. They ought not to be permitted to accompany the columns; and mounted officers will, when the roads are dusty, as far as practicable, keep to the leeward of the column.

409 .... When it can be avoided, troops, preparatory to taking up the line of march, will not be assembled in ways, routes, or other places, so as to obstruct the movements of the other troops. The Generals of divisions will each send a staff-officer in advance, to the rendezvous appointed, to receive the corps as they arrive, each corps taking its proper position in the order of battle, or of march.

Marches.

410 .... The time of commencing the march for each corps, when several are to take the same route, will be regulated by the General-in-Chief, or the senior General present, in case the former has not given his orders on the subject.

411 .... In route, the different battalions will lead alternately, and also companies of the same battalion, when it can be done without hazard. These changes will take place from halts.

412 .... When the column is about to halt, the step will be relaxed at the head to re-establish distances between battalions and divisions, so that when the order is given each may be in its proper place.

413 .... During certain halts, if it be thought necessary to prevent the men from straggling, sentinels for that purpose will be posted, from the camp guard last detached.

414 .... If a man be taken sick, the Captain will direct a Corporal to remain with him, and conduct him gently until the rear guard comes up, when the man will be left in the care of the guard.

415 .... For the accommodation of the sick and disabled, a wagon will be attached to the rear guard, when necessary and practicable; and a Surgeon will attend, to give assistance, and to see that no improper persons are suffered to avail themselves of the accommodation.

416 .... During a march, care will be taken to give to vehicles met on the road a fair proportion of the way; also to keep the muzzles of firelocks always well elevated.

417 .... Troops destined to the interior will, generally, be furnished with marching routes, specifying the places where the necessary subsistence, forage, and other supplies, may be found; and whether these supplies be previously provided or not, the commander of the corps or detachment will send forward every morning, a Quartermaster, or some other agent, to prepare for the wants of the troops before their arrival.

418 .... In issuing the order for the march, it will frequently be proper to direct the number of rations each man is to carry in his haversack.

Baggage and Baggage Train.

ARTICLE LIII.

BAGGAGE AND BAGGAGE TRAIN.

419.... The inconvenience arising to an army from having too great a number of wagons, must be evident to every officer, and it is expected that each officer will curtail his baggage as much as possible.

420.... The baggage trains belonging to general head-quarters, and the head-quarters of army-corps, will be confided to the officer of the Quartermaster's department, attached to those head-quarters respectively.

421.... The train of each regiment will be under the conduct of the Quartermaster's-Sergeant, or some other Sergeant; that of the brigade, under the conduct of an officer of the Quartermaster's department; and when the several trains of a division are united, the senior officer of the Quartermaster's department shall have charge of the whole.

422.... The several conductors of trains shall be responsible to the Quartermaster-General, or the superior officer of his department, for the prescribed order of march; for the parking, and for the orderly conduct of all under them.

423.... The wagons and pack-horses of these trains, together with officers' spare or led horses, and horses and carriages belonging to the corps, or to the United States, constitute the baggage train of an army. None other will be allowed to enter or to march with it, without special permission from general head-quarters.

424.... The trains of general head-quarters, the head-quarters of army-corps, and of divisions, may, when marching, each have a guard of infantry, proportioned to the number of sentinels necessary to their protection, to be regulated by each particular chief of the staff, under the approbation of his General. In the cavalry, this service will be assigned to the dismounted men; and in every case where it is practicable, Generals, who have guards of honor, will detach sentinels from those guards to protect their baggage

during the night, rather than cause a distinct detail to be made for this purpose.

425. . . . The train of brigadiers will be served and protected in march by the men attached to the trains of the first regiments in their respective brigades. The regimental trains will be guarded in march, as far as practicable, by convalescents, or men non-effective in the ranks, and in the cavalry by those who are dismounted.

426. . . . When the trains are to be escorted, with a view to defence, they will then become convoys, and in such cases the conductors will be under the orders of the commanders of the escort.

427. . . . The several trains will march in an order analagous to the rank of the Generals, and that of the corps to which they belong. The wagons, etc., loaded with the general supplies of the army, will have a place specially assigned to them.

428. . . . Great care will be taken to prevent the baggage from interrupting the line of march, and in no case will it be allowed to occupy a place in the midst of the column. The divisions will be followed by their trains, which will be united at the rendezvous of the brigades. If otherwise ordered, the instructions given for the march of the divisions, brigades, and regiments, will regulate, for each of those corps, what may concern the union and direction of their trains.

ARTICLE LIV.

GENERAL POLICE.

429. . . . When it shall become necessary, in the opinion of the General-in-Chief, a provost guard will be formed, and a provost marshal appointed, under whose orders the guard is to act.

430. . . . The appointment of a provost marshal is one of great responsibility, and it ought to be conferred on an officer of known firmness and discretion, and of great vigilance and activity. It is the particular duty of the provost marshal to take charge of prisoners confined for offences of a general nature; to preserve good

order and discipline; and to use every possible means to prevent the commission of crime, by frequently visiting those places at which breaches of order and discipline are likely to occur. He is to take cognizance of the conduct of all the followers and retainers of the camp, as well as that of soldiers of the army.

431.... With this view, he is frequently to make the tour of the camp and its environs, in order to prevent and detect disorders and depredations.

432.... Plundering and marauding—at all times disgraceful to soldiers—when committed on the persons or property of those whom it is the duty of the army to protect, become crimes of such enormity, as to admit of no remission of the awful punishment which the military law awards against offences of this nature.

ARTICLE LV.

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY.

433.... A system of responsibility, embracing the highest and the lowest grades, is essential for the maintenance of good order; and every officer is therefore, at all times, and under all circumstances, accountable for the maintenance and preservation of the rules and discipline of war, according to the powers granted him by his commission.

434.... The principle of responsibility indicated above, will therefore govern the several grades of military persons in their respective duties. For instance: the non-commissioned officers of squads will be responsible to the Lieutenants, the Lieutenants to the Captain, and the Captain to the Colonel; so also will the Sergeant or Chief of the band, and the non-commissioned staff, be immediately responsible to the Adjutant, and this latter officer to the Colonel, or commander of the regiment.

Safeguards.

ARTICLE LVI.

SAFEGUARDS.

435 .... Safeguards may be granted by any General commanding in chief, to hospitals, public establishments of instruction, religion, or charity; to museums, and depositories of the fine arts; also to mills, post offices, and other institutions of public benefit. They may also be given to individuals, whom it may be the particular interest of the army to protect.

436 .... A safeguard may consist of one or more men, of fidelity and firmness; generally, non-effective non-commissioned officers, furnished with a paper setting forth the object of the guard; or it may consist of such paper only, delivered to the inhabitant of the country whose person, family, house, and property, it is designed to protect.

437 .... The safeguards left by one corps, may be replaced by a succeeding corps; and if the country be evacuated, they may be withdrawn, or instructed to wait for the arrival of the enemy, and demand of him a safe conduct to the outposts.

438. FORM OF A SAFEGUARD.

By authority of ——— ———,

A safeguard is hereby granted to [A. B., or the house and family of A. B., or to the college, mills, or property, stating precisely the place, nature, and description, of the person, property, or buildings.] *All officers and soldiers belonging to the army of the United States are, therefore, commanded to respect this safeguard, and to afford, if necessary, protection to* [the person, family, or property, of ——— ———, as the case may be.]

Given at Head Quarters, the —— day of ———.

A. B.,

Maj. Gen. commanding in chief.

By command of the General:

C. D.,

Adjutant-General.

Ordnance Sergeants.

55th Article of the Rules and Articles of War.

"Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death."

ARTICLE LVII.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

439.... The act of Congress of the 5th of April, 1832, authorizes the Secretary of War to select from the Sergeants of the line of the army, who may have faithfully served eight years, (four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer) as many Ordnance Sergeants as the service may require, not exceeding one to each military post.

440.... The duty of these Ordnance Sergeants is, to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post to which they may be respectively attached, under the direction of the commanding officer, and according to the regulations of the Ordnance Department.

441.... With a view to a proper selection of Ordnance Sergeants, the Captains, or officers commanding companies, will report to the respective Colonels, such Sergeants as may, in their opinion, by their conduct and service, be entitled to be considered candidates for the ordnance, setting forth in their reports the description, length of service of the candidates, the portion of which he served as non-commissioned officer, his general character as to fidelity and sobriety, his qualifications as a clerk, and his fitness for the duties to be performed by an Ordnance Sergeant. The Colonels will forward the reports of the commanding officers of companies, through the Adjutant-General, to the General-in-Chief, to be laid before the Secretary of War, with such remarks, as to the qualifications of the Sergeants proposed for the ordnance duties, as they, the Colonels, may judge proper to make.

442.... When companies are detached from the head-quarters of the regiment, the reports of the commanding officers of companies, in reference to this subject, will pass through the command-

Ordnance Sergeants.

ing officer of the post or detachment, to the Colonel of the regiment, and be accompanied by the opinion of the former, as to the fitness of the candidate.

443.... Ordnance Sergeants will be assigned to posts when appointed, and are not to be transferred to other stations, except by orders from the Adjutant-General's office.

444.... When serving at any post, which may be the headquarters of a regiment, Ordnance Sergeants shall be mustered with the non-commissioned staff of the regiment; and at all other posts, they shall be mustered and reported in some company stationed at the post at which they serve; be paid on the muster roll, and be charged with the clothing and all other supplies previously received from any officer, or subsequently issued to them by the commanding officer of the company for the time being. Whenever the company may be ordered from the post, the Ordnance Sergeant will be transferred to the rolls of any remaining company, by the order of the commanding officer of the post; and if the post be evacuated, the Sergeant of Ordnance shall remain on duty at the station, under the direction of the chief of the Ordnance Department, in charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores, and of such other public property, as is not in charge of some officer or agent of other departments; for which ordnance stores and property, he will account to the chiefs of the proper departments, until otherwise directed, and in case of such evacuation of a post, he shall be furnished with his descriptive and muster roll, and account of clothing, authenticated by the Captain or other proper officer, together with a statement of the period to which he may have drawn his pay and subsistence, accompanied with the remarks necessary for the transmittal of his military history to the rolls on which he may be next mustered.

445.... An Ordnance-Sergeant in charge of ordnance stores at a post where there is no commissioned officer, shall be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the property, and he shall be governed by the regulations of the Ordnance Department in making issues of the same, and in preparing and furnishing the requisite returns.

Ordnance Sergeants.

If the means at his disposal are not sufficient for the preservation of the property, he shall report the circumstances to the Chief of the Ordnance Department, who shall take measures accordingly.

446.... Sergeants of Ordnance are to be considered as belonging to the non-commissioned staff of the post, under the orders of the commanding officer. They are to wear the uniform of the Ordnance Department, with the distinctive badges prescribed for the non-commissioned staff of regiments of artillery; and they are to appear under arms with the troops at all reviews and inspections, monthly and weekly.

447.... At the expiration of their term of service, Ordnance-Sergeants may be re-enlisted, provided they shall have conducted themselves in a becoming manner, and performed their duties to the satisfaction of the commanding officer. If the commanding officer shall, however, not think proper to re-enlist the Ordnance-Sergeant of his post, he will not discharge him at the expiration of his service, unless it shall be the wish of the Sergeant to be discharged; but will communicate to the Adjutant-General his reasons for declining the re-enlistment of him, which communication will be laid before the General-in-Chief, to be submitted to the War Department, for determination and orders in the case.

448.... The appointments and removals of Ordnance-Sergeants, stationed at military posts, in pursuance of the above provisions of law, shall be reported by the Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

449.... The officers interested must be aware, from the nature of the duties assigned to Ordnance-Sergeants, that the judicious selection of them is of no small importance to the interests of the service; and that while the law contemplates, in the appointment of these non-commissioned officers, the better preservation of the ordnance and ordnance stores in deposite in the several forts, there is the further motive of offering a reward to those faithful and well-tried Sergeants who have long served their country, and of thus giving encouragement to the soldier in the ranks to emulate them in conduct, and thereby secure substantial promotion. Colonels and

Ordnance Sergeants .... Knapsacks .... Haversacks .... Drums.

Captains cannot, therefore, be too particular in investigating the characters of the candidates, and in giving their testimony as to their merits.

ARTICLE LVIII.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, DRUMS.

450.... All knapsacks are to be painted black. Those for the artillery will be marked in the centre of the cover with the number of the regiment only, in figures of one inch and a half in length, with yellow paint. Those for the infantry will be marked in the same way, in white paint. Those for the ordnance will be marked with two cannon, crossing; the cannon to be seven and a half inches in length, in yellow paint, to resemble those on the cap. The knapsack-straps will be black.

451.... The figures used will be of the following character:

452.... The knapsacks will also be marked upon the inner side, with the letter of the company, and the number of the soldier, on such part as may be readily observed at inspections.

453.... Haversacks will be marked, upon the flap, with the number and name of the regiment, the letter of the company, and number of the soldier, in black letters and figures. And each soldier must, at all times, be provided with a haversack, and will exhibit it at all inspections. It will be worn on marches, guard, and when paraded for detached service.

454.... The front of the drums will be painted with the arms of the United States, on a blue field for the infantry, and on a red field for the artillery. The letter of the company, and number of the regiment, under the arms, in a scroll.

Flags, Colors, Standards, Guidons.

ARTICLE LIX.

FLAGS, COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS.

1. GARRISON FLAG.

455 . . . . The garrison flag is the national flag. It is to be made of bunting, not to exceed forty feet fly, and twenty feet hoist. To be composed of thirteen horizontal stripes of equal breadth, alternately red and white, beginning with the red. In the upper quarter, near the staff, will be the Union, composed of a number of white stars, equal to the number of States, distributed over a blue field, one-third the length of the flag, and to run down to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

2. COLORS OF REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

456 . . . . Each regiment of Artillery shall have two silken colors. The first, or the national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the garrison flag. The number and name of the regiment to be embroidered with gold on the centre stripe. The second, or regimental color, to be yellow, of the same dimensions as the first, bearing in the centre two cannon crossing, with the letters U. S. above, and the number of the regiment below; fringe, yellow. Each color to be six feet six inches fly, and six feet deep on the pike. The pike, including the spear and ferule, to be nine feet ten inches in length. Cords and tassels, red and yellow silk, intermixed.

3. COLORS OF REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

457 . . . . Each regiment of Infantry shall have two silken colors. The first, or the national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the garrison flag; the number and name of the regiment to be embroidered with silver on the centre stripe. The second, or regimental color, to be blue, with the arms of the United States embroidered in silk on the centre. The name of the regiment in a scroll, underneath the eagle. The size of each color to be six

feet six inches fly, and six feet deep on the pike. The length of the pike, including the spear and ferule, to be nine feet ten inches. The fringe, yellow; cords and tassels, blue and white silk intermixed.

4. CAMP COLORS.

458.... The camp-colors to be of bunting, eighteen inches square; white for infantry, and red for artillery, with the number of the regiment on them. The pole eight feet long.

5. STANDARDS AND GUIDONS OF THE CAVALRY.

459.... Each regiment will have a silken standard, and each company a silken guidon. The standard to bear the arms of the United States, embroidered in silk, on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment, in a scroll underneath the eagle. The flag of the standard to be two feet five inches wide, and two feet three inches on the lance, and to be edged with yellow silk fringe.

460.... The flag of the guidon to be made swallow-tailed, three feet five inches from the lance to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail; fifteen inches to the fork of the swallow-tail, and two feet three inches on the lance. To be half red and half white, dividing at the fork, the red above. On the red, the letters U. S. in white; and on the white, the letter of the company in red. The lance of the standards and guidons to be nine feet long, including spear and ferule.

ARTICLE LX.

MILITIA.

461.... Whenever detachments of militia are called into the service of the United States, by any officer authorized to make such call, the requisition therefor must be made direct on the Governor of the State or Territory in which the militia are to be raised, and the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, will be stated in the requisition, and the proportions between them will be the same as prescribed by act of Congress. Requisitions will never be made for companies, regiments, or brigades.

Militia.

462....Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States, will be *mustered* before they shall be considered in service, by an Inspector-General, or some other officer of the regular army, to be designated by the officer requiring such militia aid.

463....It shall be the duty of the officer designated to muster and inspect militia detachments, to organize them into companies, battalions, and regiments, and to forward muster-rolls of each company, and of the field and staff of each organized regiment, *direct* to the Adjutant-General of the army, Washington; and he will also immediately forward a consolidated return, by regiments and corps, of the force so received into service, for the information of the War Department.

464....Officers charged with the duty of mustering militia, properly ordered into the service of the United States, preparatory to payment, will take care that the muster-rolls contain all the information that may in any way affect their pay; the distance from the places of residence to the place of rendezvous or organization, and the date of arrival, must be stated in each case; the date and place of discharge, and the distance thence to the place of residence; all stoppages for articles furnished by the Government must be noted on the rolls, and in cases of absence at the time of discharge of the company, the cause of absence must be stated. When the necessary information cannot be obtained, the mustering officer will state the cause, otherwise he will be held accountable for the defect.

465....No general staff-officers will be mustered or received into service, except such general officers, with their aids-de-camp, as may be required to complete the organization of brigades or divisions, where the strength of the detachments renders such organization necessary.

466....All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the organization of each detachment will correspond with the acts of Congress regulating the militia.

467.... Payments will, in all cases, be made by the Paymasters of the regular army.

ARTICLE LXI.

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND COMMANDS.

468.... With a view to the general defence of the Union, and a convenient distribution of the troops for that purpose, the country will be divided into military divisions and departments, according to the circumstances of the several frontiers. The command of a division, or department, will embrace all the regular forces stationed within it, as well as such militia as may be called into the service of the General Government, to aid in its defence.

469.... The distribution of the troops, and the assignment of the officers to commands, will be determined at general head-quarters. These arrangements are not to be altered by commanders of divisions or departments, without special authority, except on some urgent necessity, when the fact will be promptly communicated to general head-quarters, with the reasons which induced the alteration.

470.... In time of peace, divisions, brigades, or geographical commands, are not to be organized without instructions from general head-quarters.

471.... When a commander of a division, or department, is ordered to make a tour of inspection, he will be governed by the instructions under the head of Inspector's Department.

472.... No expenses, beyond the ordinary demands for the service, will be created by commanders of divisions, departments, or posts. When, in their opinion, any improvements can be made, whether in the fortifications, quarters, or communications, officers in command will respectively submit their views, with estimates, in detail, of the cost of the proposed improvements, to the Generals of divisions or departments, who will communicate the same, with their remarks, to the General-in-Chief, for the consideration and determination of the Secretary of War.

ARTICLE LXII.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

473....The duties of the Judge-Advocate, intimately connected as they are with the administration of justice in the army, are of high importance. To direct prosecutions in the name of the United States; to counsel courts-martial as to the forms of proccedings, and the naturc and limits of their authority; to admonish the accused, and guard him in the exercise and privileges of his legal rights; to collect, arrange, and evolve the testimony that may be required, and when circumstances render it necessary, to present the evidence in a succinct and collected form, require, on the part of the person filling such office, intelligence, experience, impartiality, and firmness.

474....There are also minor duties devolving upon him—such as the preparation, care, and disposition of the record, and the custody and safe-keeping of all papers connected with trials.

475....To ensure a proper fulfilment of his office, it is necessary that he should, by diligence and study, make himself acquainted with the settled principles of judicial procedure, the military laws and regulations governing the service, and the customs which have been established therein; and without such attention, not only promotive of his own reputation, but of the safety of the particular community with which he is called to act, military jurisprudence can never be established upon a proper foundation.

476....The attention of the Judge Advocate to all these branches of knowledge, connected with thc more immediate duties of his office, is therefore earnestly enjoined, and will at all times be the subject of scrutiny and observation by those to whom the law has committed the revision of the proceedings of military courts.

ARTICLE LXIII.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

477....The military establishment is placed under the orders of the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief, in all that regards its dis-

cipline and military control. Its fiscal arrangements properly belong to the administrative departments of the staff, and to the Treasury Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

478 .... The General will watch over the economy of the service, in all that relates to the expenditure of money, supply of arms, ordnance, and ordnance-stores, clothing, equipments, camp-equipage, medical and hospital stores, barracks, quarters, transportation, fortifications, Military Academy, pay and subsistence, in short, every thing which enters into the expenses of the military establishment, whether personal or national. He will also see that the estimates for the military service are based upon proper data, and made for the objects contemplated by law, and necessary to the due support and useful employment of the army. In carrying into effect these important duties, he will call to his counsel and assistance the staff, and those officers proper in his opinion to be employed, in verifying and inspecting all the objects which may require attention. The rules and regulations established for the government of the army, and the laws relating to the military establishment, are the guides for the Commanding General in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE LXIV.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

479 .... *The President* is to be saluted with the highest honors, —all standards and colors dropping, officers saluting, drums beating, and trumpets sounding.

480 .... The same compliments will be paid to the *Vice-President*.

481 .... *A Major-General commanding-in-chief*, is to be received, —by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, standards dropping; by infantry, with drums beating the march, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

482 .... *A Major-General* is to be received—by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet-flourish, and

Honors paid by Troops.

officers saluting; by infantry, with three ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

483 .... *A Brigadier General* is to be received—by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding once the trumpet-flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

484 .... *An Adjutant-General, or Inspector-General,* if under the rank of a General officer, is to be received at a review, or inspection of the troops under arms—by cavalry, with swords drawn, officers saluting; by infantry, officers saluting, and arms presented. The same honors to be paid to any field officer authorized to review and inspect the troops. When the inspecting officer is junior in rank to the officer on the parade, and in the command of the troops to be inspected, no compliments will be paid: he will be received only with swords drawn and arms shouldered.

485 .... All guards are to turn out and present arms to *General officers* as often as they pass them, except the personal guards of General officers, which turn out only to the Generals whose guards they are, and to officers of superior rank.

486 .... *To Colonels,* the guards of their own regiments turn out, and present arms once a day; after which, they turn out with shouldered arms.

487 .... *To Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors,* their own guards turn out with shouldered arms, once a day; at other times, with ordered arms.

488 .... When the command of a regiment devolves on a *Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major,* the regimental guards will pay him the same compliment as is ordered for the Colonel.

489 .... *Officers in command of forts or garrisons* have a right to the complimentary honors from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the rank they actually hold *in the line of the army.*

490 .... *To the Secretary of State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and other members of the Cabinet; to the Chief Justice, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker of*

Honors paid by Troops.

the House of Representatives of the United States; and to Governors, within their respective States and Territories—the same honors will be paid as are specified for a Major-General commanding-in-chief.

491.... *Officers belonging to any foreign service,* who may call at any camp or garrison, by invitation from the commander of the camp or garrison, may be complimented with the honors due to their rank or quality.

492.... *American and Foreign Envoys or Ministers* will be received with the compliments due to a Major-General.

493....The colors of a regiment passing a guard, are to be saluted with the utmost respect—the trumpets sounding, and the drums beating a march.

494....When two regiments meet on their march, the regiment inferior in rank is to halt, and form in parade order, and salute the other regiment, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn and bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding or drums beating, standards or colors flying, until it has cleared the front of the regiment which has halted.

495....When guards present their arms, the officers, on all occasions, salute with their swords.

496....When General officers or persons entitled to salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard about, or beat his drum.

497....When General officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

498....All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts; and to parties commanded by commissioned officers, they are to present their arms, drums beating a march, and officers saluting.

499....No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between *retreat* and *reveille,* except as prescribed for *grand rounds.*

500....All guards and sentinels are to pay the same compli-

ments to the officers of the navy, marines, and militia, in the service of the United States, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

501.... It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, *at all times* and *in all situations*, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the navy and marines, and to officers of other regiments, when in uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

502.... Sergeants, with swords drawn, will salute by bringing them to a recover—with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks will carry their muskets at a shoulder, as Sergeants, and salute in like manner.

503.... When a soldier without arms, or with side arms only, meets an officer, he will continue to move on, but he is to raise his hand to his cap, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will make a suitable acknowment to the compliment thus offered.

SALUTES.

504.... The national salute is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State.

505.... The *President of the United States* alone is to receive a salute of twenty-one guns.

506.... The *Vice President* is to receive a salute of seventeen guns.

507.... The *Heads of the great Executive Departments of the National Government;* the *Major-General commanding the army;* the *Governors of States and Territories*, within their respective jurisdictions, fifteen guns.

508.... A *Major-General*, thirteen guns.

509.... A *Brigadier-General*, eleven guns.

510.... *Foreign ships of war* will be saluted in return for a similar compliment, gun for gun, on notice being officially received of such intention.

Honors paid by Troops.

511.... *Officers of the navy* will be saluted according to relative rank.

512.... *Foreign officers* invited to visit a fort or post, may be saluted according to their relative rank.

513.... *Envoys and Ministers* of the United States and foreign powers, are to be saluted with thirteen guns.

514.... All officers of the army having rank above that of Colonel, whether of the line or staff, by brevet or otherwise, will be complimented, on official visits, by salutes according to their highest rank; provided they be senior to the officer in command where the visit is made.

515.... A General officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

516.... Salutes to individuals are to be fired on their arrival only.

517.... A national salute will be fired at meridian, on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, at each military post and camp.

ESCORTS OF HONOR.

518.... Escorts of honor may be composed of cavalry or infantry, or both, according to circumstances. They are guards of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose will be selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

519.... The manner of receiving and escorting the personage is as follows:

520.... The escort will be drawn up in line, the centre opposite to the place where the personage presents himself, with an interval between the wings to receive the personage and his retinue. On his appearance, he will be received with the honors due to his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the whole will be wheeled into platoons or companies, as the case may be, and

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take up the march. The same ceremony will be observed, and the same honors paid, on his leaving the escort.

521 .... When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is expected to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels will be posted from that point to the escort, facing inwards, and the sentinels will successively salute as the personage passes.

522 .... An officer will be appointed to attend the personage escorted, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL HONORS.

523 .... On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the *President of the United States*, at any post or camp, the commanding officer shall, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise, and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place at the post only commanded by the superior officer.

524 .... On the day of the interment of a *Major-General commanding-in-chief*, a gun will be fired at every half hour, until the procession moves, beginning at sunrise.

525 .... The funeral escort of a *Major-General commanding-in-chief*, shall consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

526 .... That of a *Major-General*, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

527 .... That of a *Brigadier-General*, a regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

528 .... That of a *Colonel*, a regiment.

529 .... That of a *Lieutenant-Colonel*, six companies.

530 .... That of a *Major*, four companies.

531 .... That of a *Captain*, one company.

532 .... That of a *Subaltern*, half a company.

533 .... The funeral escort shall always be commanded by an of-

Honors paid by Troops.

ficer of the same rank with the deceased; or, if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade.

534.... The funeral escort of a non-commissioned staff officer shall consist of sixteen rank and file, commanded by a Sergeant.

535.... That of a Sergeant, of fourteen rank and file, commanded by a Sergeant.

536.... That of a Corporal, of twelve rank and file, commanded by a Corporal; and

537.... That of a private, of eight rank and file, commanded by a Corporal.

538.... The escort will be formed in two ranks, opposite to the quarters or tent of the deceased, with shouldered arms and bayonets fixed; the artillery and cavalry on the right of the infantry.

539....On the appearance of the corpse, the officer commanding the escort will command,

Present—ARMS!

When the honors due to the deceased will be paid by the drums and trumpets. The music will then play an appropriate air, and tho coffin will then be taken to the right, where it will be halted. The commander will next order,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *By company, (or platoon,) left wheel.* 3. MARCH!

5. *Column, forward, guide right*—MARCH!

540.... The column will be marched, in common time, to appropriate music; and, on reaching the grave, will take a direction so as that the guides shall be next to the grave. When the centre of the column is opposite the grave, the commander will order,

1. *Column*—HALT! 2. *Right into line, wheel*—MARCH!

The coffin is then brought along the front, to the opposite side of the grave, and the commander then orders,

Present—ARMS!

And when the coffin reaches the grave, he adds,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Order*—ARMS! 3. REST!

541.... After the funeral service is performed, and the coffin is lowered into the grave, the commander will order,

1. *Attention, company!* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Load at will.* 4. LOAD!

When three rounds of small arms will be fired by the escort, taking care to elevate the pieces.

542.... This being done, the commander will order,

1. *By company, (or platoon,) right wheel.* 2 MARCH! 3. *Forward, guide left, quick time.* 4. MARCH!

The music will not begin to play until the escort is clear of the enclosure.

543.... The usual badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape around the left arm, and also upon the sword-hilt; and will be worn when in full, or in undress.

544.... Funeral honors will be paid to deceased officers, without military rank, according to their assimilated grades.

ARTICLE LXV.

FORMS OF PARADE.

545.... On all parades of ceremony, such as Reviews, Guard-mounting, at *Troop* or *Retreat* parades, instead of the word "*Rest,*" which allows the men to move or change the position of their bodies, the command will be, "PARADE—REST!" At the last word of this command, the soldier will carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg; the musket resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, and the left hand uppermost. At the word "ATTENTION!" the soldier will resume the correct position at or-

dered arms. In the positions here indicated, the soldier will remain silent and motionless; and it is particularly enjoined upon all officers to cause the commands above given, on the part of the soldier, to be executed with great briskness and spirit.

I. DRESS PARADE.

546.... There shall be daily at least one dress parade, which may be at *troop* or *retreat*, as the commanding officer may direct; or at both beats, should he think proper so to order. The parade at *troop* will be termed the *morning parade*, and that at *retreat* the *evening parade*. In either case it will be conducted as follows:

547.... A signal will be beat or sounded half an hour before *troop* or *retreat*, for the music to assemble on the regimental parade. At the same time, each company will turn out under arms, on its own parade, for roll-call and inspection by its own officers.

548.... *Ten* minutes after that signal the *Adjutant's call* will be given, when the companies will be marched (the band playing) to the regimental parade, where they will be formed in their relative positions in the order of battle, arms ordered and at a rest: the officers at their post on foot with swords drawn, the Adjutant on the right of the line. The music will be formed in two ranks on the right of the Adjutant, and from the *Adjutant's call* to *troop* or *retreat* the band will play. The senior officer present will take the command of the parade, and will take post at a suitable distance in front, opposite the centre, facing the line.

549.... *Ten* minutes after the *Adjutant's call*, the Adjutant will order the music to *beat off*, when it will commence on the right, beat in front of the line to the left, and back to its place on the right.

550.... When the music has ceased, the Adjutant will step two paces to the front, face the line, and command,

1. *Attention!* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Prepare to open ranks!* 4. *To the rear, open order!* 5. MARCH. 6. *Right*—DRESS!

Forms of Parade.

At the fifth command, the ranks will be opened according to the system laid down in the Infantry Tactics, the commissioned officers marching to the front, the company officers four paces, field officers six paces, opposite to their positions in the order of battle, where they will halt and dress. The Adjutant seeing the ranks aligned, will command,

FRONT!

And march along the front to the centre, face to the right, and pass the line of company officers eight or ten paces, where he will come to the right-about and give the word,

Present—ARMS!

When arms will be presented; officers saluting.

551.... Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commanding officers, salute, and report "*the parade is formed.*" The Adjutant will then, on intimation to that effect, take his station three paces on the left of the commanding officer, one pace retired, passing round his rear.

552.... The commanding officer having acknowledged the salute of the line, by touching his hat, will, after the Adjutant has taken his post, draw his sword and command,

Shoulder—ARMS!

And add such exercises as he may think proper, concluding with

Order—ARMS!

553.... The Adjutant will now pass round the right of the commanding officer, advance upon the line, halt midway between him and the line of company officers, and command,

1. *First Sergeants, to the front and centre.* 2. MARCH!

At the *first* word, they will *shoulder arms* as Sergeants, march two paces to the front and face inwards. At the *second* word,

they will march to the centre and halt. The Adjutant will then order,

1. *Front*—FACE! 2. *Report.*

At the last word, each in succession, beginning on the right, will salute, by bringing the left hand smartly across the breast to the right shoulder, and report the result of the roll-call previously made on the company parade.

554....The Adjutant again commands,

1. *First Sergeants, outward*—FACE! 2. *To your posts*—MARCH!

When they will resume their places, and order arms. The Adjutant will now face to the commanding officer, salute, and give the result of the First Sergeant's reports. The commanding officer will next direct the orders to be read, when the Adjutant will face about and announce,

Attention to Orders.

He will then read the orders.

555....The orders having been read, the Adjutant will face to the commanding officer, salute, and report; when, on an intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce,

The Parade is Dismissed.

All the officers will now return their swords, face inwards, and close on the Adjutant, he having taken position in their line, the field officers on the flanks. The Adjutant gives the word,

1. *Front*—FACE! 2. *Forward*—MARCH!

When they will march forward, dressing on the centre, the music playing, and when within six paces of the commander, the Adjutant will give the word,

Halt!

The officers will then salute the commanding officer by raising the

hand to the cap, and there remain until he shall have communicated to them such instructions as he may have to give, or intimates that the ceremony is finished. As the officers disperse, the First Sergeants will close the ranks of their respective companies and march them to the company parades, where they will be dismissed, the band continuing to play until the companies clear the regimental parade.

556....All company-officers and men will be present at *dress-parades*, unless especially excused, or on some duty incompatible with such attendance.

557....The dress-parades being essential to ensure the complete equipment and neatness of the troops, as well as to exhibit them under arms, at least once a day, commanding officers will be held responsible that they are not dispensed with, except on extraordinary and urgent occasions.

II. GUARD-MOUNTING.

558....Thirty minutes before guard-mounting, a call will be sounded for the men warned for duty, to turn out on their company parades for inspection by the First Sergeants, superintended by an officer of each company. Ten minutes after, a second call will be sounded for the duty men to repair to the regimental or garrison parade, conducted by the First Sergeants. Each detachment, as it arrives, will take post on the left of the one that preceded it, under the direction of the Adjutant, in open order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed; the supernumeraries five paces in the rear of the men of their respective companies. If the guards are intended for the grand parade, they will be marched thither by the senior officer of the details, where they will take post in the order prescribed above, under the direction of the *general staff officer*, or *his assistant, the Adjutant of the day.*

559....The following regulations respecting mounting guards, are drawn up with reference to the grand parade; with a few obvious variations, they will equally apply to regimental or garrison parade.

560....The ranks being opened and aligned, the officers of

guards will at the word "front" take post twelve paces in front of the centre, in one line, according to rank, and with swords drawn: the Sergeants in one rank, four paces in the rear of the officers; and the Corporals in one rank, four paces in the rear of the Sergeants; the whole facing to the front.

561....The *Adjutant of the day* will dress the lines, count the files, verify the details by reference to the written orders, and tell off the guards, whilst the *general staff officer* appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers to the several guards, and designates the posts which they are to occupy.

562....The staff officer will then command,

1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers.* 2. *About—face.* 3. *Inspect your guards*—MARCH!

The commander of each guard then commands,

1. *Order arms.* 2. *Inspection of arms.*

The two highest in rank of each guard will divide the ranks between them, accompanied by the other officers, and inspect accordingly. During the inspection the band will play.

563....The inspection ended, the officers and non-commissioned officers will take post in their respective guards, as though each guard were a company of a battalion, in open order, under review; at which time, also, the officers of the day will take post in front of the centre of the guards; the old officer of the day on the right of the new officer of the day, one pace retired.

564....The staff officer will now command,

1. *Parade—Rest!* 2. *Troop—Beat off!*

When the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line in front of the officers of the guards to the left, and back to its place on the right, where it will cease to play.

565....The staff officer continues,

1. *Attention!* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Close order*—MARCH!

Forms of Parade.

At the word "close order," the officers will face about, at "march," resume their posts in line. The officers having taken their posts in line, the staff officer will command,

Present—ARMS!

At which he will face to the new officer of the day, salute, and report "*the guards are formed.*" The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will give the necessary instructions to the staff officer, who will cause the same to be executed, the staff officer giving the word of command.

566....The guard having shouldered arms, and performed such exercises as may be required by the officer of the day, the staff officer will again command,

1. *By guards (or platoons.)* 2. *Right wheel*—MARCH! 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Forward—Guide right*—MARCH!

When the whole will march past the officer of the day, according to the order of review, conducted by the staff officer, marching on the left of the first division; the Adjutant of the day on the left of the last division.

567....When the column has passed the officer of the day, the guards will break off under their respective commanders, and take the route to the several posts assigned them, the staff officers breaking off at the same time; the music for the parade, which has wheeled out of the column, and taken post opposite the officer of the day, will cease, and the old officer of the day salute, and give the old or standing orders to the new officer of the day. The supernumeraries, at the same time, will be marched by the First Sergeants to their respective company parades and dismissed.

568....Guards which are assigned to new posts will be conducted to, and established in them, by the officer of the day, and the staff officer detached from head-quarters for the purpose.

569....In bad weather, the ceremony of turning off guards on the usual parades may be dispensed with by the officer of the day, and the inspection be made under shelter. Also, in case of guards

which may have to mount in the night, or at the close of the day, after fatiguing marches, the ceremony of turning off may be dispensed with; but never that of inspection.

570....The officer of the day will always be present at guard-mounting. No other officer, except a general officer, will interfere with, or give any order on the parade to the staff officer on duty there. The commander of the troops or garrison, though under the rank of General, is of course an exception to this rule.

571....The regiment that furnishes the Adjutant of the day will also furnish the music for the grand parade.

572....Officers on all duties under arms are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any words of command for that purpose.

573....The guards are to move in the greatest order to their respective posts, marching by platoons, when the roads will permit.

574....The officer of the old guard having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands,

Present—Arms!

575....The new guard will march, in quick time, past the old guard, at *shouldered arms*, officers saluting, and take post three or four paces on its right, where, being aligned with it, its commander will order,

Present—Arms!

The two officers will then approach each other, and the relieving officer take his orders from the relieved. Both officers will then return to their respective guards, and command,

1. *Shoulder*—Arms! 2. *Order*—Arms!

576....The officer of the new guard will now direct his Sergeant to make a list of the guard, dividing them into three reliefs, and proceed himself to take possession of the guard house, or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard.

577....The officer of the old guard will note any loss of, or

injury done to, the property of the guard-house, or guard-tent, during his tour, and report the same, and will have prepared, for the officer who relieves him, an inventory of the property in charge of the guard, and also a roll of the prisoners, with their offences annexed.

578 .... During the time of relieving the sentinels, and of calling in the small posts, the commanders of the two guards will, when near the enemy, visit the avenues leading to the post, the old commander giving to the new all the information he may possess relative to the enemy.

579 .... The detachments and sentinels from the old guard having come in, it will be marched, at *shouldered arms*, along the front of the new guard, in quick time, the new guard standing at *presented arms ;* officers saluting, and the music of both guards beating, except at the outposts, where it is prohibited.

580 .... On arriving at the camp, or post, the commander will send the detachments composing it, under the charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer, to their respective regiments, unless the officer of the day should be present to inspect the old guard, when he will cause the same to be done under their proper officers. Before the men are dismissed, their pieces will be drawn, or discharged at a target.

581 .... When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, or place them in the arm-racks.

582 .... The commander of the guard will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels, and question them, the officers, and non-comissioned officers, relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

III. RELIEVING GUARDS.

583 .... The guards in camp and garrison will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards at the outposts will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner, but this must depend on their distances from camp, or other circumstances, which may sometimes

require their continuing on duty several days. In such cases, they must be previously notified to provide themselves accordingly.

IV. RELIEVING SENTINELS.

584.... The first relief having been designated, and ordered two paces to the front, the Corporal of the new guard will take charge of it, and go to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the Corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels, when the whole are relieved.

585.... If the sentinels are numerous, the Sergeants are to be employed, as well as the Corporals, in relieving them.

586.... The relief, with arms at a support, in two ranks, will march by a flank, conducted by the Corporal on the side of the leading front rank man; and the men will be numbered alternately in the front and rear rank, the man on the right of the front rank being No. 1. Should an officer approach, the Corporal will command, *carry arms*, and resume the *support arms* when the officer is passed.

587.... The sentinels at the guard-house, or guard-tent, will be the first relieved and left behind; the one most distant will be the next relieved, and the others in succession, as the relief returns to the guard.

588.... When a sentinel sees the relief approaching, he will halt, and face to it, with his arms at a shoulder. At six paces, the Corporal will command,

Relief—HALT!

When the relief will halt, and carry arms. The Corporal will then add, "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to the number of the post,

Arms—PORT!

The two sentinels will, with arms at *port*, then approach each other, when the old sentinel, under the direction of the Corporal, and in his hearing, will whisper the instructions to the new sentinel. This

done, the two sentinels will shoulder arms, and the old sentinel will pass, in quick time, to his place in rear of the relief. The Corporal will then command,

1. *Relief, support*—Arms! 2. *Forward*—March!

And the relief proceeds in the same manner until the whole are relieved.

589 .... A relief is always to be marched in the greatest order; and the Corporals will be answerable that the sentinels, when relieving, perform their motions with spirit and exactness.

590 .... Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it proper or necessary to be done at shorter or longer intervals.

591 .... Orders, or instructions to sentinels, will be given in the most distinct manner, and they will be held strictly accountable that all rules or regulations depending upon their vigilance and attention be punctually observed, or that breaches of them be immediately reported.

592 .... Sentinels will be permitted to carry their arms at support, or on either shoulder, and when not near an enemy, or when in garrison, may from time to time, stand at ordered arms; but in such cases they will observe every thing within their limits. Habitually, the sentinel will walk to and fro.

593 .... For a sentinel to quit his post without leave, is one of the most serious military offences; and it is also forbidden to any sentinel to hold a conversation with any person, when not made necessary for the proper discharge of his duty.

594 .... Sentinels will not allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party; nor will they receive orders from any other than such persons, or the commanding officer, or officer of the day, which orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard, by the officer giving them.

595 .... All persons, whatever may be their rank in the service, are required to observe the greatest respect towards sentinels; and

no officer or other person shall make use of any opprobrious terms towards a soldier on his post, or attempt to maltreat him in any manner, under pain of being punished for a breach of discipline.

596.... Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post.

597.... When a sentinel, being at ordered arms, sees an officer approaching, he will stand at *attention*, and as the officer passes, will salute him by bringing the left hand, briskly, to the musket, as high as the right shoulder.

598.... During the day, the sentinels on the outposts must stop every party of men, whether armed or not, until they have been examined by the officer of the guard.

599.... No sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly, or through other sentinels.

600.... A sentinel must take the greatest care not to be surprised. He must keep himself on the alert, observing every thing that takes place within sight or hearing. He must never quit his arms, but move about briskly and without speaking. He must, in case of disorder, call out *the guard;* and if a fire take place, he must cry—*fire!* adding the No. of his post. If in either case the danger be great, he must discharge his firelock before calling out.

601.... A sentinel, placed over the colors or arms, must suffer no person to touch them, except by order of some officer, or a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If placed over prisoners, he must suffer no person except an officer, or a non-commissioned officer of his guard, to converse with them; nor must he permit the prisoners to leave their place of confinement.

602.... The sentinel at the guard-house or guard-tent, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call—*turn out the guard!*

603.... Immediately after receiving the countersign, and until *reveille*, the sentinels must challenge all who approach them. No sentinel must suffer any person to advance nearer than the point

of his bayonet, until he has received the countersign, placing himself in the position of *arms port* for that purpose.

604.... A sentinel, in challenging, will call out—*who comes there?* If answered—*friend, with countersign*, he will reply—*advance, friend, with the countersign!* If answered—*relief, patrol*, or *grand rounds!* he will reply—*halt! advance Sergeant, (or Corporal,) and give the countersign!* and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call—*Corporal of the guard!*

605.... Though the regulations dispense with guards turning out as a matter of compliment, after sunset, yet sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach their post, pay them proper attention, by facing to their proper front, and stand steady, at *shouldered arms*. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.

V. TO RECEIVE THE OFFICER OF THE DAY, BY THE GUARD.

606.... When the sentry before the guard perceives the officer of the day approach, he will call, "*Turn out the guard, officer of the day;*" when the guard will be paraded, and salute him with presented arms.

607.... When the officer of the day approaches the sentry, before the guard at night, the latter will challenge, "*Who comes there?*" and the first will answer, "*Officer of the day.*" The sentry will reply, Stand; "*Turn out the guard, officer of the day!* The guard will be paraded, and the commander of it will direct a Sergeant to advance, who will say, "Advance, officer of the day, with the countersign." The officer of the day will give the countersign, when the Sergeant, turning to the officer of the guard, says, "The countersign is right." The officer of the guard will then say, "Advance, officer of the day." He may also demand the *parole*, if he thinks necessary. The guard will stand at shouldered arms.

608.... The officer of the day will examine the guard; see that

they are vigilant; that none are absent; and that their arms and accoutrements are in order; that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty; and that the sentinels are properly posted, and have received proper orders.

VI. GRAND-ROUNDS

609 .... The officer of the day wishing to make his rounds, will direct an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men to accompany him.

610 .... When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the Sergeant will answer, *Grand-rounds!* and the sentinel will reply, *Stand, grand-rounds! Advance, Sergeant, with the countersign!* Upon which, the Sergeant advances, and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry, *Advance, rounds!* and stand at a shoulder till they have passed.

611 .... When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered *Grand-rounds,* he will reply, *Stand, grand-rounds! Turn out the guard, grand-rounds!* Upon which, the guard will turn out, and be drawn up in good order, at shouldered arms, the officers taking their posts. The officer commanding the guard will then order a Sergeant and two men to advance towards the rounds, and challenge. When within ten paces, the Sergeant will halt, and challenge briskly. The Sergeant of the grand-rounds will answer, *Grand-rounds!* The Sergeant of the guard replies, *Stand, grand-rounds! Advance, Sergeant, with the countersign!* The Sergeant of the rounds advances alone, and having given the countersign, returns to his round. The Sergeant of the guard calls to his officer, *The countersign is right!* on which, the officer of the guard calls, *Advance, rounds!* The officer of the rounds then advances alone; the guard stand at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard immediately to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and, demanding a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

Review.

612.... All General officers, as well as the commander of the post or garrison, may visit the guards, and go the grand-rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day.

ARTICLE LXVI.

REVIEW.

613.... Preparatory to a review, the Adjutant will cause a camp-color to be placed 80 or 100 paces, or more, according to the length of the line, in front of, and opposite to where, the centre of the battalion will rest, where the reviewing officer is supposed to take his station; and, although he may choose to quit that position, still the color is to be considered as the point to which all the movements and formations are relative.

614.... The Adjutant will also cause points to be marked, at suitable distances, for the wheelings of the divisions; so that their right flanks, in marching past, shall only be about four paces from the camp-color, where it is supposed the reviewing officer places himself to receive the salute.

615.... The battalion being formed in the order of battle, at *shouldered arms*, the Colonel will command,

1. *Battalion, prepare for review!* 2. *To the rear, open order.* 3. MARCH!

At the word MARCH! the field and staff-officers dismount; the company officers and the color-rank advance four paces in front of the front rank, and place themselves opposite to their respective places, in the order of battle. The staff-officers place themselves, according to rank, three paces on the right of the rank of company officers, and one pace from each other; the music advances through the centre and forms in two ranks, (the band in front,) between the colors and the line; the color-guard replace the color-rank; the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster-Sergeant take post one pace from each other, and three paces on the right of the front rank of the battalion.

Review.

616.... When the ranks are aligned, the Colonel will command,

FRONT!

And place himself eight paces, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major will place themselves two paces, in front of the rank of company officers, and opposite to their respective places in the order of battle, all facing to the front.

617.... When the reviewing officer presents himself before the centre, and is fifty or sixty paces distant, the Colonel will face about, and command,

Present—ARMS!

And resume his front. The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of the firelock. The non-commissioned staff salute by bringing the sword to a *poise*, the hilt resting on the breast, the blade in front of the face, inclining a little outward. The music will play, and all the drums beat, according to the rank of the reviewing officer. The colors only salute such persons as, from their rank, and by regulation, (see Article LXIV,) are entitled to that honor.

618.... The reviewing officer having halted, and acknowledged the salute of the line, by touching or raising his cap or hat, the Colonel will face about and command,

Shoulder—ARMS!

When the men shoulder their pieces; the officers and non-commissioned staff recover their swords with the last motion, and the Colonel faces to the front.

619.... The reviewing officer will then go towards the right, the whole remaining perfectly steady, without paying any further compliment, while he passes along the front of the battalion, and proceeds round the left flank, and along the rear of the file-closers, to the right. While the reviewing officer is going round the battalion, the band will play, and will cease when he has returned to the right flank of the troops.

Review.

620.... When the reviewing officer turns off, to place himself by the camp-color in front, the Colonel will face to the line, and command,

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Close order.* 3. MARCH!

At the second command, the field and company officers will face to the *right-about*, and, at the third command, all persons, except the Colonel, will resume their places in the order of battle; the field and staff-officers mount.

621.... The reviewing officer having taken his position near the camp-color, the Colonel will command,

1. *By company, right wheel*—MARCH! 2. *Pass in review.* 3. *Column.* 4. *Forward, guide right.* 5. MARCH!

The battalion, in column of companies, right in front, will then, in common time, and at *shouldered arms*, be put in motion; the Colonel four paces in front of the Captain of the leading company; the Lieutenant-Colonel on a line with the leading company; the Major on a line with the rear company; the Adjutant on a line with the second company; the Sergeant-Major on a line with the company next preceding the rear—each six paces from the flank (left) opposite to the reviewing officer; the staff-officers in one rank, according to the order of precedency, from the right, four paces in rear of the column; the music, preceded by the principal musician, six paces before the Colonel; the pioneers, preceded by a Corporal, four paces before the principal musician; and the Quartermaster-Sergeant two paces from the side opposite to the guides, and in line with the pioneers.

622.... All other officers and non-commissioned officers will march past in the places prescribed for them in the march of an open column. The guides and soldiers will keep their heads steady to the front in passing in review.

623.... The color-bearer will remain in the ranks while passing and saluting.

Review.

624....The music will begin to play just after the leading company has completed the second wheel, taking particular care that they play in the same time, or cadence, as that in which the column is marching, and wheel to the left out of the column, and take a position opposite to, and facing the reviewing officer; and will continue to play until the rear of the column shall have passed him, when it will cease, and follow in the rear of the battalion, unless the battalion is to pass in *quick time* also, in which case it will keep its position. (See paragraph 630.)

625....The officers will salute the reviewing officer when they arrive within six paces of him, and recover their swords when six paces past him. All officers in saluting will cast their eyes towards the reviewing officer.

626....The Colonel when he has saluted at the head of the battalion, will place himself near the reviewing officer, and will remain there until the rear has passed, when he will rejoin the battalion.

627....The colors will salute the reviewing officer when within six paces of him, and be raised when they have passed by him an equal distance. The drums will beat a march, or ruffle, according to the rank of the reviewing officer, at the same time that the colors salute.

628....When the rear of the column has passed the reviewing officer, the Colonel will command,

Guide left!

And the column will be directed, by *turning* to the left, to the ground which it previously occupied, when the Colonel will command,

1. *Column, halt!* 2. *Left into line, wheel.* 3. MARCH!

629....When the line is formed in order of battle, the Colonel will cause the ranks to be opened, the officers taking post in front, and the Review will terminate by the whole saluting as at the beginning.

Review.

630....If, however, instructions have been previously given to march the troops past in *quick* time, also, the Colonel will, instead of halting the column, and wheeling it into line, as above directed, give the command,

1. *Column.* 2. *Quick time.* 3. MARCH!

At which command, the column will change the *time* of marching, and pass by the reviewing officer, either at *shouldered*, or *at support arms;* and no salute will be offered by either officers or men. The music will have kept its position opposite the reviewing officer, and will commence playing at the same time as is directed when the battalion passes in common time; and as the column approaches, will place itself in front of, and march off with the column, and continue to play until the battalion is halted on its original ground of formation. The Review will terminate in the same manner as prescribed above.

631....The Colonel will afterwards cause the troops to perform such exercises and manœuvres as the reviewing officer may direct.

632....When two or more battalions are to be reviewed, they will be formed in parade order, with the proper intervals, and will also perform the same movements that are laid down for a single battalion, observing the additional directions that are given for such movements when applied to the line. The Brigadier and his staff, on foot, will place themselves opposite the centre of the brigade; the Brigadier two paces in front of the rank of Colonels; his Aid two paces on his right, and one retired; and the other brigade staff officers, those having the rank of field officers, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; and those below that rank, in the rank of company officers.

633....In passing in review, a Major-General will be four paces in front of the Colonel of the leading battalion of his division; and the Brigadiers will be on the right of the Colonels of the leading battalions of their brigades; staff officers on the left of their Generals.

Review.

634 .... Upon occasions when the line exceeds two battalions, the reviewing officer may, at his option, to save time, cause them to march past in quick time. In such cases the mounted officers only will salute.

635 .... A number of companies less than a battalion, will be reviewed as a battalion; and a single company, as if it were with the battalion. In the latter case, the company may pass in column of platoons.

636 .... If several brigades are to be reviewed together, or in one line, this further difference will be observed: the reviewing personage, joined by the General of the division, on the right of his division, will proceed down the line, parallel to its front, and when near the Brigadiers respectively, will be saluted by their brigades in succession. The music of each, after the prescribed salute, will play while the reviewing personage is in front, or in rear of it, and only then.

637 .... The battalions will take, in marching, intervals between them of forty paces.

638 .... In marching in review, with several battalions in common time, the music of each succeeding battalion will commence to play when the music of the preceding one has ceased, in order to follow its battalion. When marching in quick time, the music will begin to play when the rear company of the preceding battalion has passed the reviewing officer.

639 .... The reviewing officer, or personage, will acknowledge the salute, by raising, or taking off his cap, or hat, when the commander of the troops salutes him; and, also, when the colors pass. The remainder of the time occupied by the passage of the troops he will be covered.

640 .... The review of Cavalry and Artillery will be conducted on similar principles, and according to the systems of instruction for those arms of service.

Inspection.

ARTICLE LXVII.

INSPECTION.

641 .... The present example embraces a battalion of infantry. The inspecting officer, and the field and staff officers, will be on foot.

642 .... The battalion being in the order of battle, the Colonel will cause it to break into open column of companies, right in front. He will next order the ranks to be opened, when the color-rank and color-guard will take post ten paces in front, and the band ten paces in rear of the column.

643 .... The Colonel seeing the ranks aligned, will command,

1. *Officers and Sergeants.* 2. *To the front of your companies.* 3. MARCH!

The officers will form themselves in one rank, eight paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, six paces, in advance, along the whole fronts of their respective companies, from right to left, in the order of seniority; the pioneers and music of each company, in one rank, two paces behind the non-commissioned officers.

644 .... The Colonel will next command,

1. *Field and staff.* 2. *To the front*—MARCH!

The commissioned officers thus designated will form themselves in one rank, six paces in front of the colors, from right to left, in the order of seniority; and the non-commissioned staff, in a similar manner, two paces in rear of the preceding rank. The Colonel, seeing the movement executed, will take post on the right of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and wait the approach of the inspecting officer.

645 .... The inspection will commence in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field and commissioned staff under arms, the inspector, accompanied by these officers, will pass down the open column, looking at every rank in front and rear.

Inspection.

646 .... The Colonel will now commmand,

1. *Order arms*—2. REST !

When the Inspector will proceed to make a minute inspection of the several ranks or divisions, in succession, commencing in front.

647 .... As the Inspector approaches the non-commissioned staff, color-rank, the color-guard, and the band, the Adjutant will give the necessary orders for the inspection of arms, boxes, and knapsacks. The colors will be planted firm in the ground, to enable the color-bearers to display the contents of their knapsacks. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected; but the color-rank and color-guard will remain until the colors are to be escorted to the place from which they were taken.

648 .... As the Inspector successively approaches the companies, the Captains will command,

1 *Attention, company.* 2. *Inspection of arms.*

The inspecting officer will then go through the whole company, and minutely inspect the arms, accoutrements, and dress, of each soldier. After this is done, the Captain will command,

Open—BOXES !

When the ammunition and the boxes will be examined.

649 .... The Captain will then command,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS !
2. *Close order.*
3. MARCH !
4. *Order*—ARMS !
5. *Stack*—ARMS !
6. *To the rear, open order.*
7. MARCH !
8. *Front rank, about face.*
9. *Unsling—Knapsacks.*
10. *Open—Knapsacks.*

650 .... The Sergeants will face inward, and close upon the centre, at the 2d and 3d commands, and will stack their arms at the 5th command; at the 6th and 7th commands, they will face outward, and resume their positions. When the ranks are closed,

Inspection.

preparatory to *take arms*, the Sergeants will also close upon the centre, and at the word, take their arms, and resume their places.

651 .... The knapsacks will be placed at the feet of the men, the flaps from them, with the great-coats on the flaps, and the knapsacks leaning on the great-coats. In this position, the inspector will examine their contents, or as many of them as he may think necessary, commencing with the non-commissioned officers.

652 .... As the Inspector passes, each soldier will re-pack, and buckle up his knapsack, leaving it on the ground, the number upwards, turned from him, and then stand at *rest*.

653 .... When the Inspector has passed through the company, the Captain will command,

1. *Attention, company.* 2. *Sling—Knapsacks.*

At the word *sling*, each soldier will take his knapsack, holding it by the inner straps, and stand erect; at the last word, he will replace it on his back. The Captain will continue,

3. *Front rank, about face!*
4. *Close order.*
5. MARCH!
6. *Take*—ARMS!
7. *Shoulder*—ARMS!
8. *Officers and Sergeants, to your posts.*
9. MARCH!

And will cause the company to file off to their tents or quarters, except the company that is to re-escort the colors, which will await the further orders of the Colonel.

654 .... In an extensive column, some of the rearmost companies may, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, be permitted to *stack arms*, until just before the Inspector approaches them, when they will be directed to *take arms*, and resume their position.

655 .... The inspection of the troops being ended, the field and staff will next accompany the Inspector to the hospital, magazine, arsenal, quarters, Sutler's shop, guard-house, and such other places as he may think proper to inspect. The Captains and subalterns

will precede him in his visits to their companies and sections respectively.

656 .... The hospital being at all times an object of particular interest, it will be critically and minutely inspected.

657 .... The men will be formed in the company-quarters in front of their respective bunks, and on the entrance of the Inspector, the word *Attention !* will be given by the senior non-commissioned officer present, when the whole will salute with the hand, without uncovering.

658 .... The Inspector will examine the general arrangement of the interior of the quarters, the bunks, bedding, cooking and table utensils, and such other objects as may present themselves ; and afterwards the exterior.

659 .... The Adjutant will exhibit to the Inspector the regimental books and papers, including those relating to the transactions of the Council of Administration. The company books and papers will also be exhibited, the whole together, generally at the Adjutant's office, and in the presence of the officers not otherwise particularly engaged.

660 .... The inspection of cavalry and artillery will conform to the principles laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, regard being had to the system of instruction for those arms of service respectively.

ARTICLE LXVIII.

MUSTERS.

661 .... It being required that troops shall be paid every two months, unless circumstances should, unavoidably, render it otherwise, the commanding officer of every post, station, or detachment, will muster the men and officers under his command, including the hospital attendants, on the last day of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

662 .... When the number of troops at one station is so great as to place it out of the power of the commanding officer to mus-

ter them himself on the particular day specified above, he will direct the several commanders of the bodies, such as regiments' detachments, &c., to muster the same.

663.... The muster and pay-rolls of the stewards, ward-masters, and nurses, will be made out by the medical officer in charge of the hospital.

FORM OF MUSTERING TROOPS.

664.... The troops being in linc of battle, after the review, if one has been directed, will be wheeled into open column of companies right in front, and formed as is prescribed in paragraphs 642 to 644. The mustering officer will then inspect the companies in succession, beginning on the right, and afterwards return to the first company to muster it. The company being at *ordered arms*, with open ranks, as when inspected, the Captain will, as the mustering officer approaches, command,

1. *Attention, Company!* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Support*—ARMS!

665.... The mustering officer will then call over the names on the roll, and each man as his name is called will distinctly answer, *Here!* and bring his piece to an *order*. The musicians will answer to their names in the samc way.

666.... As each company is mustered, the Captain will order thc officers and Sergeants to their posts, the ranks to be closed, and the company marched off to the company parade, to be there dismissed to quarters to await the Inspector's visit.

667.... The mustering officer will also, after mustering the several companies, visit the guard and hospital, to verify the presence of the men who may be so reported.

668.... The Inspector and mustering officer will make his remarks on the rolls, touching the *discipline, instruction, military appearance*, &c., &c., of the officers and men, according to the facts exhibited in the course of inspection; and he will add such other remarks as may afford useful or necessary information for the War Department, or General-in-Chief.

Recruiting Service.

ARTICLE LXIX.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

669 .... The recruiting service will be regulated at general head-quarters.

670 .... There will be selected such number of field-officers to conduct the general recruiting of the army, as the interest of the service may require ; to whom all officers, assigned to the general recruiting duty, will report for orders and instructions, according to the district to which they respectively may be attached.

671 .... Selections for the recruiting service will be made without reference to the roster. The requisite number of recruiting officers will be determined at general head-quarters, and announced in general orders. The Captains and subalterns, for recruiting rendezvous, will be selected by the Colonels of regiments, unless otherwise directed. Officers on the general recruiting service are not to be ordered on any other duty, except by orders from general head-quarters.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

672 .... As soon as the recruiting stations are designated, the superintendents will notify the Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, at the military posts nearest to their recruiting stations, to supply rations, and will make requisitions for funds on the Adjutant-General, and for clothing, camp-equipage, arms and accoutrements, on the several departments to which these supplies appertain; forwarding their requisitions through the Adjutant-General.

673 .... Funds will be transmitted, direct to each recruiting officer, on the monthly estimates of the superintendents. After the first remittance, estimates, based on the monthly expenditures at each recruiting station, are to be transmitted by the several recruiting officers, at the close of the month, to their respective superintendents. Clothing, camp-equipage, arms, and accoutrements, will also be forwarded direct to each recruiting officer.

674 .... Each superintendent will transmit to the Adjutant-General. monthly returns of recruits, and of the recruiting parties under his

superintendence, with a record of the names, the dates and places of all transfers, discharges, deaths, desertions, and apprehensions, during the month; to be accompanied with the enlistment of each recruit enlisted within the month. He will transmit, in like manner, a muster-roll of all enlisted men belonging to each recruiting station, including the names of all who may have joined since the last muster, or have died or deserted, been transferred or discharged, during the period embraced in the muster-roll.

675.... The superintendent, when furnished with funds, will transmit monthly abstracts of contingent expenses to the Second Auditor, to be forwarded within three days after the expiration of each month. Also, to the proper departments, quarterly returns of such public property as may be in his possession.

676.... Whenever, in his opinion, the good of the service requires that the recruits, or any part of them, should be sent to regiments, the superintendent will report to the Adjutant-General for instructions in reference thereto.

677.... Whenever recruits are to be sent from a depôt or rendezvous, to a regiment or post, *a separate muster and descriptive-roll*, and a separate *account of clothing* of each detachment, will be placed in the hands of the officer ordered to conduct such detachment. A duplicate of *the muster and descriptive-roll* will, at the same time, be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, by the superintendent, who will report the name of the officer assigned to the command, and the day of the departure of the detachment from the depôt or rendezvous.

678.... Tours of inspection by superintendents will be made only on instructions from general head-quarters; nor will officers on the recruiting service be sent from place to place without orders from the same source. No expenses of transportation of officers will be admitted that do not arise from orders emanating from general head-quarters.

DUTIES OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

679.... Success in obtaining recruits depends much on the activity and personal attention of recruiting officers. They will be

careful not to allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into the service by the tricks or false representations of the soldiers or non-commissioned officers of their parties. None but men of good character, sound in body and mind, of good appearance, and well formed, and fit, in *every particular*, to perform the duties of a soldier, will be received. The nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay, clothing, rations, and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, must be fully set forth and explained to every man who offers to enlist; and it will be proper, at the same time, to caution him to consider well before he enters into the contract with the Government, as no man is wanted who does not come voluntarily to the standard of his country. If very young men present themselves, they are to be treated with great candor: the names and residences of their parents or guardians, if they have any, must be ascertained, and their friends must be informed of their wishes to enlist, that they may make their objections, or give their consent.

680....After a man has been thus treated, and is willing to enlist, he may be allowed twenty-four hours to consider on the subject; the oath is, therefore, not to be administered to him until after that time, or even after two days, if the officer thinks he is not yet settled in his mind as to becoming a soldier; and if the recruit should see proper to cancel his engagement previously to taking the oath, he shall be at liberty to do so. (See the 10th Article of War, for the form of oath, and the persons authorized to administer it.)

681....Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of a recruit. They are not always to take the word of a recruit, but are to rely on their own judgment for the ascertainment of his probable, if not actual, age.

682....It is in the power of any recruiting officer to make his party respectable and respected. He must, in his own person, set an example of that courteous and moral deportment which ought ever to characterize military men. A paternal care must be constantly extended to the recruits. Should they be sick, they will

claim his particular attention, to see that they are not neglected, and that every essential comfort is procured for them. If the recruits are disposed to be troublesome to the neighborhood, the officer must make it his duty to suppress every irregularity, and correct the disorderly, using first mild admonitions, which, if seasonably resorted to, will generally produce the desired effect. No instance of impropriety should go unnoticed.

683....The cultivation of a good understanding with the people of the town, village, or neighborhood, on the part of the recruiting officers, may tend much to advance the interests of the service, and often be the means of procuring good men; when a distant deportment, a frigid, unbecoming hauteur, will not only repel the thinking and worthy part of the community, but frequently defeat the very object for which an officer may have established his party in the place.

684....The magistrate employed to swear in the recruits may, if treated with due respect and confidence, be often instrumental in discovering the true character of those who may propose to enlist. It would, then, be well to ask his opinion and advice as to the propriety of enlisting any individual brought before him to be sworn in. If it be generally known around the country that the enlistment is on fair terms; that the pay is sufficient to induce respectable young men to enter the service, and that none others will be received, the character of the army will be held in due estimation, and the objections to join it will, in a great measure, be removed.

685....The personal appearance of the men is highly important. The recruiting officer will give his particular attention to this subject. He will see that the men under his command are neat in their appearance, and that they are made to wear their military dress in a becoming manner.

686....These instructions are thus particular, that the officers interested may know that it is not desirable to fill the ranks, unless it can be done fairly and honorably, and with men of suitable character.

Recruiting Service.

687 .... All free white male persons, above the age of 18, and under 35 years, being at least 5 feet 5 inches high, who are "*effective, able-bodied citizens of the United States,*" native or *naturalized*, sober, free from disease, and who *speak and understand* the English language, may be enlisted. This regulation, so far as it respects the *height* and *age* of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to soldiers who may "re-enlist" into the service.

688 .... No person under the age of 21 years is to be enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master, if he have any.

689 .... Before a minor, as such, can be enlisted, the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master, must be first obtained, and appended to the enlistment. If the minor assert that he has no parent, guardian, or master, the recruiting officer, in order to prevent imposition on the public, as well as to guard himself against the penalty of the law, shall procure the best authentication of the fact, which he will, in like manner, append to the enlistment.

690 .... It is the duty of the recruiting officer to be always present at the examination of the recruits, and to see that it be conducted in strict conformity with the regulations.

691 .... No man having a wife or children shall be enlisted in time of peace, without special authority obtained from General Head-Quarters, through the superintendent. This rule is not to apply to soldiers who "re-enlist."

692 .... Enlistments must, in all cases, be taken in duplicate, one of which the recruiting officer will transmit to the superintendent, for the Adjutant-General; the other he will forward direct to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, as a voucher in the settlement of his accounts. The enlistments will be filled up in a fair and legible hand, and the real name of the recruit be ascertained and correctly spelled. Each enlistment will be endorsed as follows:

Recruiting Service.

No. —.
A——— B———
enlisted at
————————,
January —, 183–,
By Lt. C——— D———,
— Regiment of ——.

The number to correspond with the names alphabetically arranged.

693.... Whenever a soldier re-enters the service, the officer who enlists him will endorse on the enlistment, next below his own signature, "second (or third) enlistment," as the case may be, together with the name of the regiment and the letter of the company in which the soldiers last served.

694.... The filling up of, and endorsement on, the enlistment, will be in the hand-writing of the recruiting officer, or done under his immediate inspection; as evidence of which, he will sign his name on the margin.

695.... After a man has enlisted, the recruiting officer will have his hair cut according to the military fashion, and cause him to be well washed from head to foot; after which, he will have him dressed in the clothing furnished by Government, properly fitted to his person, and cause his citizen's dress to be disposed of. No soldier is to be allowed to keep in his possession any articles of clothing other than such as he receives from Government, and belong to his military character.

696.... It is the duty of the recruiting officer to see that the quarters for the men are comfortable, and supplied with such conveniences and bedding as are allowed in barracks; that the provisions are good, and regularly supplied; that they are properly cooked and economized; and that there be regularity in the messes, and due decorum preserved at all times.

697.... In order to make a fund for obtaining the necessary equipage for the table of his men, the recruiting officer will be permitted to cause to be sold, or commuted for money, the rations due the party, or not consumed; believing that, by proper man-

agement and economy, the rations allowed will more than suffice; out of which fund, the table-furniture, vegetables, and other comforts, are to be procured. For the accountability of this fund, the principles laid down under the head of *Council of Administration*, will apply.

698.... Every officer commanding a recruiting party where there is no Quartermaster, will procure the necessary transportations, forage, fuel, straw, and stationary, taking the requisite vouchers; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be allowed to become a contractor for the supplying of any article which may be required of the Quartermaster's or Subsistence departments.

699.... The necessary blank enlistments, muster-rolls, printed returns, and forms, will be furnished by the Adjutant-General, to all officers employed on the recruiting service, on their requisitions made direct to him: they are prohibited from using any other forms or blanks whatever.

700.... Recruiting officers in charge of rendezvous, will transmit to the proper officers the following rolls, returns, and documents:

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

701.... *A monthly return* of recruits, and of the recruiting party, accompanied with the enlistment of every recruit enlisted within the month.

702.... *Muster-rolls* of the permanent recruiting party, and of the recruits—one for the Adjutant-General, and, of the permanent recruiting party, two for *pay;* which latter may be sent direct to the nearest Paymaster, when authorized by the superintendent.

703.... *Muster and descriptive-rolls*, and an *account of clothing*, of every detachment of recruits, ordered to the principal depôt. If the recruits be ordered to proceed from the rendezvous *direct*, to join any regiment or post, these rolls and accounts of clothing will be delivered to the officer in command of the detachment, a duplicate of each muster and descriptive-roll, only, being then made and sent to the superintendent.

Recruiting Service.

TO THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

704.... *A quarterly return of clothing*, of camp equipage, and of all public property in his charge; a copy of each to be sent to the superintendent.

TO THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

705.... A *quarterly return* of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and of all ordnance stores.

TO THE SECOND AUDITOR.

706.... Recruiting accounts, and accounts current, monthly, accompanied with one set of enlistments.

707.... Abstract of contingent expenses for recruiting, monthly, to be forwarded within three days after the expiration of each month: copies of which will be transmitted to the superintendent.

708.... A quarterly return of stationary, bunks, and such other property as may be purchased with the recruiting funds.

DUTIES OF THE EXAMINING SURGEON.

709.... Surgeons will attend at the rendezvous at least twice a day, at such hours as the recruiting officer shall establish.

710.... Surgeons will be particularly attentive to the examination of recruits, and suffer no man to pass who has not, at his examination, been stripped of all his clothes, in order to ascertain, as far as possible, that he has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no tumors, ulcerated legs, ruptures, nor chronic cutaneous affection, nor other infirmity, which may render him unfit for the active duties of the field, or be the means of introducing disease into the army: And it shall be their duty to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the recruit is an habitual drunkard, or subject to convulsions of any kind, or has received any contusions or wounds in the head which might produce occasional insanity. With any of these defects, the man must be refused, as being unfit for service.

Recruiting Service.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

711 .... Every Colonel of a regiment will endeavor to keep it up to its establishment; and, for that purpose, he will obtain the necessary funds, clothing, &c., by requisition on the Adjutant-General, Washington. The regimental recruiting will be conducted by the commanders of regiments, in the manner prescribed for the superintendent of the general recruiting service.

712 .... At each station occupied by his regiment, or any part of it, the Colonel will designate a suitable officer to attend to the recruiting duties; which selection will not relieve such officer from his company or other ordinary duties. The officers thus designated will be furnished with the necessary funds, clothing, and camp equipage, (when necessary,) in the manner prescribed for the officers on the general service; and they will, with the approbation of the commanding officer of the station, enlist all suitable men, and make all the disbursements incidental to such enlistments, rendering their accounts and returns in the manner prescribed for officers on the general service. The Colonel will transmit to the Adjutant-General a monthly return of the recruits, with an enlistment of each man enlisted within the month.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS.

713 .... The superintendent or commanding officer will cause a minute and critical inspection to be made of every recruit received at the depôt, two days after his arrival; and should any recruit be found unfit for service, or to have been enlisted contrary to law or regulations, he shall assemble a *Board of Inspectors*, to examine into the case.

714 .... Every detachment ordered from a depôt to any regiment or post, shall, immediately preceding its departure, be critically inspected by the superintendent or commanding officer and Surgeon; and, when necessary, a Board of Inspectors will be convened.

715 .... Every detachment of recruits received at a military post or station, shall be carefully inspected by the commanding officer

and Surgeon, on the third day after its arrival; and if, on such inspection, any recruit, in their opinion, be unsound or otherwise defective, in such *degree* as to disqualify him for the duties of a soldier, then a Board of Inspectors will be assembled to examine into, and report on the case. [See Nos. 717, 718, 719.]

716....In all cases of *rejection*, the reasons therefor will be stated in a special *report* to be made by the board, which, together with the Surgeon's certificate of disability for service, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, by the superintendent or commandant of the post, for decision at General Head-Quarters. If the recommendation of the board for the discharge of the recruit be approved, the authority therefor will be endorsed on the certificates, which will be sent back to be filled up and signed by the commanding officer, who will return the same to the Adjutant General's Office. In all such cases the commanding officer will cause the articles of clothing, which may have been issued to the recruit, to be endorsed on the back of the certificates of disability.

BOARDS OF INSPECTORS.

717....*Boards of Inspectors* for the examination of recruits will be composed of the three senior officers present on duty in the line, and senior medical officer of the army present; and when organized at the principal depôt, the superintendent, or, in his absence, the commanding officer, will preside: if at a military post, the commanding officer will preside at the board of inspection.

718....Whenever a recruit is *rejected*, the board will report whether, in its opinion, the disability, or other cause of rejection, existed or originated before or after the date of his enlistment; and if the former, whether with due care and *proper examination*, such disability might not, in its opinion, have been discovered by the recruiting officer and examining Surgeon, at the time the recruit enlisted.

Recruiting Service.

719....As the decision of Boards of Inspectors may often involve the recruiting officers in pecuniary liabilities, by being required to refund to the United States the amount of any loss occasioned by the discharge of a *rejected* recruit, the board will, in all cases, make the proper discriminations, and always state whether the want of due examination of the recruit at the time of enlistment, be attributable to the recruiting officer or examining Surgeon, or to both; and, as far as may be practicable, to state the amount with which either ought, in its opinion, to be chargeable.

RECRUITS SENT TO REGIMENTS.

720....An officer intrusted with the command of recruits ordered to regiments, will, on arriving at the place of destination, complete *the muster and descriptive* roll furnished him at the time of setting out, by recording the names of the recruits *present*, and by inscribing in the columns of remarks the time and place of any death, desertion, apprehension, or other casualty that may have occurred on the route, and present the same, properly signed, to the commanding officer of the regiment or post, together with the *account of clothing* issued to each recruit. He will furnish the Adjutant-General and the superintendent each, with a descriptive-roll, and an account of clothing, of such men as may have deserted, died, or been left on the route, from any cause whatever. He will forward, in like manner, a special *report* of the execution of his orders, and will notice all circumstances worthy of remark which may have occurred on the march; he will also report the condition and strength of the detachment when turned over to the commanding officer, and the day of his arrival at the post.

721....The "original muster and descriptive roll" of each detachment, with remarks shewing the final disposition of each recruit, and the regiment and letter of the company to which attached, will be signed by the commanding officer, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

Recruiting Service.

DEPÔTS FOR COLLECTING AND INSTRUCTING RECRUITS.

722....For the purpose of collecting and instructing the recruits enlisted at the several rendezvous, there will be established *depôts* at convenient points.

723....To each *depôt* there will be assigned a suitable number of officers to command and instruct the recruits; and, when necessary, such number of recruits will be selected for the permanent party, as may be designated at General Head-Quarters. The recruits are to be thoroughly inspected and examined, as directed in paragraphs 713 and 714. [See 716 and 717.]

724....It will be determined at General Head-Quarters what number of recruits may be required for each arm, and on instructions from the Adjutant-General, the number will be assigned accordingly.

725....The recruits are to be dressed in uniform according to their respective arms, and will be regularly mustered and inspected. They are to be well drilled in the infantry tactics, through the school of the soldier to that of the battalion; and in the exercises of field and garrison pieces. Duty is to be done according to the strict rules of service, and as set forth in the regulations.

726....The general superintendent will cause such of the recruits as are found to possess a natural talent for music, to be instructed, (besides in the drill of the soldier,) on the fife, bugle, and drum, and other military instruments; and boys of ten years of age, and upwards, may, under his direction, be enlisted for this purpose. Regiments will be furnished with musicians from thedepôt on requisitions of the Colonels, made from time to time, direct on the superintendent.

727....As it is desirable to give encouragement to the recruits, and hold out inducements to good conduct, the commanding officer of the depôt may promote such of them to be *lance-corporals* and *lance-sergeants,* as exhibit superior military tact and the requisite qualifications, not exceeding the proper proportion to the

number of recruits at the depôt. These appointments will be announced in orders in the usual way, and will be continued in force until they join their regiments, unless sooner revoked. No allowance of pay or emoluments is to be assigned to these appointments; they are only to be considered as recommendations to the Captains of companies and Colonels of regiments, for the places in which they may have acted; they are nevertheless to be treated with all the respect, and to have all the authority, which may belong to the stations of Sergeant and Corporal.

728....The rules and Articles of War are to be read to the recruits every week, after the inspection, particularly so much thereof as relates to the duties of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

729....Recruits are not to be put to any labor or work which would interfere with their instruction, nor are they to be employed otherwise than as soldiers, in the regular duties of garrison or camp.

RECRUITS IN DEPÔT AT MILITARY POSTS.

730....When recruits are received at a military station, the commanding officer will place them under the charge of a commissioned officer, whose duty it will be to see that they are comfortably quartered, kindly treated, and well taken care of; and that they are properly drilled and instructed in their duties as soldiers. They are not to be put on any fatigue duty or working parties, except for the ordinary police, and then only by regular detail, in common with the other men of the garrison. [See Nos. 713, 714, 716, 717.]

731....When recruits are ordered from a post, or attached to companies, the commanding officer will furnish the officer who may receive the recruits with the proper descriptive rolls, accounts of clothing, pay, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

732....Recruiting parties are to be in their uniform dress, and will consist, as a general rule, each, of one commissioned officer,

one non-commissioned officer, and two privates. The parties will be selected at the principal depôts, and care must be taken that none but suitable men are sent upon this duty.

733.... Music is not considered essential, but if musicians can be enlisted, the usual instruments will be supplied on requisitions properly made, and the musicians may be retained at the rendezvous.

734.... The *permanent* parties at depots and *recruiting parties*, will be mustered, paid, and inspected, in the same manner as other soldiers. Recruits will not be mustered for payment until they join their regiment or some station thereof; or until organized into companies at a depot of instruction, and not in the latter case, without special authority, communicated through the Adjutant-General's office. [See No. 723.]

735.... Every recruit who has been mustered—present, fit for duty, and who may be subsequently discharged as a minor, shall forfeit the pay, clothing, bounty, and all allowances due at the time of discharge.

736.... Every recruit who, at the first muster, is returned unsound, shall not be considered an effective, able-bodied citizen, and shall be discharged without pay, clothing, bounty, or other allowances.

737.... Every recruit who has passed muster, and who, within three months after, shall be discharged for disability, (unless the disability be contracted by exposure, in the performance of his duty,) shall forfeit the pay, clothing, bounty, and all allowances due him at the time of his discharge.

738.... The instruction of the recruits will commence from the moment of enlistment, as well to provide against the vice of idleness, as to qualify them to join some regiment. In general, and under favorable circumstances, two months ought to be sufficient to make them acquainted with the first duties of police, and the schools of the soldier and company in infantry tactics.

739.... Whenever recruits are permitted to go abroad, they are to be dressed in their full uniform, and to appear in a neat, sol-

Recruiting Service.

dierly manner. Every reasonable indulgence ought to be extended towards them; and they ought, at all times, to be treated with kindness and propriety.

740.... Citizen physicians will only be employed to attend recruiting stations, pursuant to authority communicated by the Adjutant-General, to whom the proper contracts, according to regulations, will be submitted for approval. If it be necessary, as in the case of sickness, to employ a physician, the recruiting officer must exercise a sound discretion, and determine, according to circumstances, whether it be for the public interest to engage, on reasonable terms, his services, by special agreement, for daily or monthly attendance, in the mode pointed out in the regulations. The examination of recruits must be stated in all contracts as a part of the physician's duty.

741.... When a recruit is rejected and discharged in consequence of the non-observance of the recruiting regulations by the recruiting officer and examining Surgeon, they shall be charged with the amount of clothing which the recruit, so rejected, may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officers.

742.... Stationary will be purchased monthly or quarterly, as the interest of the service may require, and shall not exceed, at each independent recruiting station, twenty-four quires of paper per annum, with a due proportion of other stationary to every six quires, at the rate of twenty-four quills, half an ounce of wafers, one paper of ink-powder, four ounces of sealing-wax, one quire of cartridge-paper, and one piece of tape. If necessary, an additional supply of one-fourth of these rates will be allowed to the recruiting officer having charge of one or more auxiliary rendezvous distant from his permanent station.

743.... Such blank books as may be necessary are allowed to the General Superintendent, and at permanent recruiting depôts; also, one descriptive book at each permanent station. Blank books will be purchased by recruiting officers, under instructions from the superintendent.

744 .... The articles of furniture which may be absolutely necessary at any recruiting station, will be procured by the officer in charge of the rendezvous, on his special requisition, forwarded to the superintendent, for his consideration and authority; and any article of furniture purchased without such authority previously obtained, will be charged to the personal account of the officer who makes the purchase. The superintendent may anticipate the wants of the service, and forward his instructions to the officer, in advance of the required requisition.

745 .... When a recruiting officer is relieved, the books and unexpended stationary, with all the other public property at the station, will be transferred to the recruiting officer, who will receipt for the same.

746 .... When a rendezvous is closed, the superintendent will give the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping or disposal of the public property, as circumstances may require.

747 .... Whenever an officer is relieved or withdrawn from the recruiting service, he will pay over the balance of any unexpended recruiting funds in his possession, to the officer appointed to succeed him, or to the Paymaster, if no officer be so designated; and if there be no Paymaster or other proper officer convenient to receive such balance, the amount will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in some bank in which the public moneys are kept. In either case, the officer will forward to the Second Auditor the evidence of the disposition he may make of the funds, and report the fact to the Adjutant-General and to the superintendent, or to his Colonel, if on regimental recruiting service.

ARTICLE LXX.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

748 .... The General Staff comprises all the officers concerned in regulating the details of the service and furnishing the army with the means necessary for its subsistence, comfort, mobility, and action. These officers act in the name of the commanders under whom they

are placed, or perform their functions according to the rules and regulations for the government of their respective corps and departments.

749 .... The staff-corps and staff-departments of the army, are—

1. Adjutant-General's Department.
2. Inspector-General's Department.
3. Corps of Engineers.
4. Corps of Topographical-Engineers.
5. Ordnance Department.
6. Quartermaster Department.
7. Subsistence Department.
8. Medical Department.
9. Pay Department.
10. Purchasing Department.

ARTICLE LXXI.

THEORY OF THE STAFF—SUMMARY OF ITS DUTIES.

750 .... The General Staff may be considered the central point of military administration.

751 .... It is the source whence proceed all general orders for the army, the orders of detail, of instruction, of movement; and whence issue the general regulations for the service.

752 .... The source, likewise, of all general measures relative to the construction of fortifications.

753 .... For providing and distributing all the various articles under the denomination of ordnance, ordnance-stores, small arms, and military equipments;

754 .... For the subsisting, the payment, and the clothing of the troops;

755 .... For providing medical supplies;

756 .... For the supply of quarters, of fuel, and the transportation required for the army; and, finally,

757 .... For all supplies requisite for the use of the military service and land defence of the country.

Theory of the Staff, and Summary of its Duties.

758.... The officers of the *General Staff*, accordingly, embrace that class of commissioned officers, who are appointed to perform such duties, pursuant to the laws and regulations governing the military service, and devolving on each respectively, according to their rank, and the nature of their appointments.

759.... The duties of a Chief of Staff, including always his assistants, whatever may be the corps to which he is attached, are *active* and *sedentary*.

760.... *Active duties.* These consist, principally, in establishing camps, visiting guards and posts, inspecting troops, inspecting guards and detachments, forming parades and lines of battle; the conduct or control of deserters and prisoners, (from the enemy,) making *reconnoisances;* and, in general, the performance of such other active duties as may be specially assigned.

761.... *Sedentary duties*, or the business of the bureau: as, publishing orders in writing; making up written instructions, and the transmission of them; reception of reports and returns; disposing of them; forming tables, showing the state and position of the corps, or its several parts; regulating details of service; corresponding with the corps, detachments, or individual officers serving under the orders of the same commander; corresponding with the administrative or disbursing departments relative to the wants of the troops; and, finally, the methodical arrangement and care of the records and papers of his office.

762.... At the commencement of the campaign, the chief of the General Staff will, under the direction of the General-in-chief, draw up a *plan* or *order* of *battle*, that is to say, the habitual arrangement of the troops in camp and in battle; this will be repeated as often as circumstances may render it necessary.

763.... A staff-officer charged with a particular expedition, *reconnoisance*, accompanied by a detachment, the commandant of which may, or may not, be his superior, will, without assuming the command, have a right to require that the latter should make all proper dispositions of the detachment to protect him in his operations; and the commandant of the detachment shall refer to the

staff-officer for the route of march, and the periods of halting and of marching, no matter which of them be the superior.

764....The number and description of staff-officers, as Adjutants-General, Inspectors-General, &c., &c., at the disposal of the War Department for any particular army, will depend on creations by Congress; but, of the staff-officers who may be assigned to an army in the field, the Commandants-in-chief of the engineers and of the artillery, the superior officer of the Quartermaster's department, the superior Commissary of Subsistence, the superior of the Clothing department, the superior of the Pay department, the superior Judge-Advocate, the superior Surgeon, and the superior Apothecary, will be attached to General Head-Quarters, for the direction or administration of their respective departments of service. Other officers of the staff will be assigned to the several corps, or branches of service, as the good of the service may require.

765....This article regards, more particularly, the staff of an army in the field; but will equally apply, in many particulars, to the staff of a geographical military division, or to that of a department or post, in time of peace or war.

ARTICLE LXXII.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

766....All general orders which emanate from the Head-Quarters of the army; the orders of detail, of instruction, of movement; and all general regulations for the army, are communicated to the troops through the office of the Adjutant-General.

767....The Adjutant-General of the army is charged with the record of all military appointments, promotions, resignations, deaths, and other casualties; with the registry of all commissioned officers, the filling up of their commissions, and with their distribution.

768....The Adjutant-General's office is the repository of the records of the War Department which relate to the *personnel* of the army, and to the military history of every commissioned officer and

soldier, from the earliest period of the Government, so far as these may have been preserved.

769.... It is in this office where the duties connected with the recruiting service are conducted; where the names of all enlisted soldiers are enrolled; their enlistments and descriptive lists entered; where the deaths, discharges, desertions, &c., are all noted and recorded:

770.... Where general returns of the army are consolidated; the monthly returns of regiments and posts, and the muster-rolls of companies, required by the 13th and 19th Articles of War, are received and preserved:

771.... Where the original proceedings of General Courts-Martial are deposited and entered:

772.... Where all applications for pensions are received and examined, previous to being sent to the Pension office, for the decision of the proper authority:

773.... Where the inventories of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are received and entered.

774.... The annual returns of the militia of the several States and Territories; of the ordnance, arms, accoutrements, and munitions of war appertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States, are here received and deposited for safe-keeping.

775.... The general returns of the militia, annually required to be laid before Congress, in conformity with the act of March 2, 1803, are prepared and consolidated in this office.

776.... Here the appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia are registered and distributed.

ORDERS.

777.... Orders are either *general* or *special.* General orders, issued from the Head-Quarters of the army, are styled—*General Orders;* from other head-quarters, they are simply styled—*Orders.* They are the orders of the day, and are published as often as cir-

cumstances may render it necessary. They announce the orderly hours at head-quarters; the times and places of the distribution of supplies; the time and order of march; the hours of the different beats and signals, of guard-mounting, and the assembling of detachments; the regulations of police; the strength and composition of guards, and the periods of their relief; the number and grades of Orderlies; the acts of Congress, and the regulations of the War Department which have reference to the troops, and with which they ought to be made acquainted; the appointing of General Courts-Martial, Courts of Inquiry, Boards of Officers, and their sentences and opinions; the commendations or animadversions which the conduct of the troops may elicit, as well as exhortations suitable to particular occasions; and, in general, every occurrence proper to be communicated to the troops or others interested.

778.... *Special orders* are such orders as do not relate to the service in general. They have reference to particular objects and individuals only. They need not, therefore, be published to the whole army, or to the whole command of the officer who issues them. Besides the particular individual to whom such orders may be sent direct, they are to be communicated, as a matter of course, to Colonels, or other commanders whom they interest.

779.... Orders are to be numbered—*General orders*, in one series; *Special orders*, in another. Each series for an army, army-corps, division, or brigade, in the field, will commence and terminate with a campaign. In geographical divisions and departments, regiments, companies, and garrisons, they will commence and terminate with the year.

780.... Should it happen that general orders are not received in regular succession, commanding officers will report the fact to the proper head-quarters, in order that the deficient numbers may be supplied.

781.... *The parole*, and *countersign*, or *watchword*, are issued from the head-quarters of the highest in command. They are in the nature of orders, but are neither general nor special.

Adjutant-General's Department.

782 ... The head of the order will indicate the source from which it emanates, as well as the place and date; and the foot of the order will cite the name of the commander who gives the order; as, for example:

Head-Quarters of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, January 1st, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B.
R. J., Adj. Gen.

For a particular army in the field, thus:

Head-Quarters, Northern Army,
Plattsburg, 11th Sept. 1814.

ORDERS,
No. 25.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. M.
J. D., Asst. Adj. Gen.

For a division:

Head-Quarters, 1st Division, Southern Army.
New-Orleans, 23d December, 1814.

ORDERS,
No. 6.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J.
R. B., Adj. Gen.

For a brigade:

Head-Quarters, 1st Brigade, 4th Division.
Chippewa, 5th July, 1814.

ORDERS,
No. —.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. S.
R. J., Asst. Adj. Gen.

For a regiment:

Head-Quarters, 1st Regiment of Artillery,
Fort Washington, 8th January, 1834.

ORDERS,
No. 2.

By order of Col. J. H.
J. R., Adj. 1st Reg't Artillery.

Adjutant-General's Department.

783.... The same form will be observed in the orders of a geographical division, department, or a detachment or post consisting of more than one company. A company order will omit the words "head-quarters," and in lieu of them will give the letter of the company and regiment to which it belongs.

784.... It is important that the place at which an order is issued should be very particularly mentioned, and if beyond the frontiers, the position should be identified with some remarkable object, as, "Camp at the Blue Mound, near Ouisconsin River, Michigan Territory."

785.... The orderly hour having been fixed at each head-quarters, the staff-officers will either attend in person, or send their assistants to obtain the orders of the day. The chief of the staff for an army-corps, to General Head-Quarters; the chief of the staff of a division, to army-corps head-quarters; the chief of the staff of a brigade, to division head-quarters; the Adjutant of a regiment, to brigade head-quarters; the First Sergeants of companies, to regimental head-quarters.

786.... Engineer, ordnance, and other distinct corps, or staff-departments, will apply, in like manner, for orders, at the head-quarters of the command to which they are attached. The military bureaux of the War Department will be furnished with such orders as refer to duties appertaining to them, and the several chiefs will transmit copies of them to the officers serving under them.

787.... During marches and active operations, and when the regular orderly hours cannot be observed, all orders will be either sent, direct to the troops, or the respective commanders of regiments or corps will be notified when to send to head-quarters for them. Under the same circumstances, orders will be read to the troops during a halt, without waiting for the regular parades.

788.... Care must be taken that all orders are correctly transcribed, otherwise errors may be introduced into them that might not only pervert their meaning, but mislead those for whose guidance they are designed. Commanding officers will see that orders are correctly read to the troops under their command.

Adjutant-General's Department.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

789....From the great extent of country occupied by the troops, and their consequent subdivisions into small commands, it frequently may become necessary that orders, circulars, and other official communications should go direct from General Head-Quarters to the commanders of regiments, detachments, and posts, and to individuals, without observing the regular channels of communication. In all such cases of departure from the established rule, copies of the orders or communications, or notices of their import, will be transmitted to the commanding officers through whom, in the regular course, the communication would have to pass, with information of the fact of their having been sent direct.

790....In the ascending line of correspondence, all written communications and applications will be addressed to the chief of the staff of the next commander—as the Adjutant at regimental head-quarters; the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the geographical division or department head-quarters; the Adjutant-General, at General Head-Quarters. The same rule will be observed in verbal applications, as, for example, a lieutenant seeking an indulgence, will first obtain the sanction of his Captain, before applying to a higher commander.

791....All official letters, applications, and reports from Generals, and commanders of regiments or posts, which are designed to be laid before the General-in-Chief, or intended for geographical division or department head-quarters, or for the chief of any staff department, are to be signed by the commanding officers themselves.

792....Officers, in making written communications and reports, are to specify, under their signatures, their rank, and the regiment, corps, or staff-department to which they belong; and if *by order*, to state by whose order.

793....In transmitting rolls and returns, a letter is to accompany them; and where more than one roll, or return, are transmitted at a time, they will be enumerated in the same letter, and the whole placed under one envelope.

Adjutant-General's Department.

794.... Official letters will generally refer to one subject only—such as letters relating to *Indian affairs*—letters transmitting *certificates for pension—certificates of ordinary disability—the report of boards of inspection*—in cases of rejected recruits. When the subject refers to enlisted men, the name, company, and regiment of the soldier, are to be clearly specified.

795.... Correspondence, on matters of military details and points of duty, with the Executive Departments of the Government, is prohibited to either officer or soldier.

796.... All official letters, reports and documents, forwarded under cover to the head-quarters of the army, generals of geographical divisions or departments, or to the chief of any branch of the staff, by the commanders of regiments, posts, or by any junior officer, will be folded and endorsed in the following manner:

Here endorse the post or station, date of letter, report, or document, and name, rank, and regiment of the writer.

Here state a concise analysis of the contents.

If several papers are transmitted, they will be numbered No. —.

The officer who transmits the report or document to higher authority, will here add such remarks as he may have to make, and sign his name and rank.

Adjutant-General's Department.

797.... Each letter will be folded in three equal folds, parallel with the writing, and the inner edge of the sheet will be considered the top when folded. Letters of transmittal will specify the document enclosed, and the name of the writer (if it be a letter or report) and the number which may be endorsed thereon.

798.... The receipt of all official letters is to be acknowledged by the first opportunity. Commanding officers of regiments and corps, as well as of separate posts, are to report, in their monthly returns, such orders, official regulations, and circulars, as they may have received during the preceding month, specifying their number, date, and purport; date of receipt; and from what headquarters.

THE ROSTER.

799.... In all duties, whether with or without arms, the tour of duty shall be from the eldest downwards.

800.... Of duties,—

The *first* is, detachments of the army or out-posts.
The *second*, General officers' guards, according to rank.
The *third*, the ordinary guards, in camp or garrison.
The *fourth*, the pickets.
The *fifth*, general courts-martial, and duty without arms, or of fatigue.

801.... Officers on the inlying picket are to be considered as liable to be relieved and employed upon other duties. If an officer's tour of duty happen when he is on the inlying picket, he shall immediately be relieved and go upon that duty, and his tour upon the picket credited to him.

802.... If an officer's tour of duty for the picket, general court-martial, or fatigue, happen when he is upon any other duty, he shall not make good that picket, court-martial, or duty of fatigue, when he comes off, but his tour shall pass; and, in like manner, if he should be upon a general court-martial, or duty of fatigue, and his tour of guard or detachment happen, such tour shall be passed to his credit.

Adjutant-General's Department.

803.... The session of a general court-martial, the members of which have been sworn, shall be reckoned a tour of duty, though it shall have been adjourned without trying any person. The same rule will apply to courts of inquiry.

804.... When an officer is designated in orders from head-quarters for one duty, he is not to be put on any other duty without previous permission from head-quarters.

805.... An officer is not to exchange duties with another, without leave of the commanding officer of his regiment or post.

806.... A regiment is not to receive credit for a tour of duty, unless it has marched off the place of parade.

807.... In like manner a guard or detachment, which has not marched off the place of parade or rendezvous, is not to be reckoned as having performed a tour of duty; but if it shall have marched off, it shall have credit for a tour, though dismissed immediately afterwards.

808.... When a picket is ordered to march to any parade, it is not to be accounted as having performed a tour of duty, unless it shall have marched off that parade.

MUSTER ROLLS—RETURNS—REPORTS.

809.... The most authentic history of the soldier being derived from the muster-rolls and monthly returns, and these containing the information necessary for the use and records of the War Office, commanders of regiments and companies will see that the historical registry of the casualties required to be noted, be minutely and accurately written in the appropriate columns of "Remarks;" and in the *method* to be observed in making up the various rolls and returns according to the established *printed forms* in use, or which may hereafter be prescribed.

810.... In case of the absence of any commissioned officer or soldier from the regiment or company, the *reasons* for, and the *time* of such absence, must be noted on the rolls, conformably to the 13th and 19th articles of War, and the prescribed *forms* furnished by the Adjutant-General of the army.

Adjutant-General's Department.

MUSTER-ROLLS.

811.... The "remarks" and explanations on the original or *proof* roll of each company, by which the muster is made, shall be in the *hand writing* of the Captain or other commander; which original roll, with the remarks and verification of the Inspector-General or other mustering officer, will be the check on the duplicates or triplicates to be made out for his signature and transmittal.

812.... *Muster and pay-rolls* are required for the pay department, and will correspond with, and embrace all the remarks contained on the ordinary muster-rolls. The division under the head of "*pay-roll,*" will be left vacant by the Captain, and be filled up by the Paymaster.

813.... The Inspector and mustering officer will transmit to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, (within three days after the muster,) one copy of the company "muster-rolls," and one of the field and staff of every regiment; also, one copy of the muster-roll of every detachment of the army, including stewards, ward-masters, or other hospital attendants. The Inspector will also forward *in duplicate*, "muster and pay-rolls" of the same, to the Paymaster of the troops.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

814.... The Colonels or commanding officers of regiments, corps, separate posts, and stations, will make to the Adjutant-General a monthly return of their respective regiments, corps, posts, and stations. In like manner Captains, or commanding officers of companies, will make to the Adjutants of their regiments, monthly returns of their respective companies. The returns are to be made out according to the forms prescribed, and will be sent to their places of destination on the *first* of every month, except the regimental returns, which may be delayed until the return of any absent company shall have been received.

815.... When a post or station is garrisoned by different regiments, or parts of different regiments, the troops will be reported

on separate lines by regiments; but if the troops be of the same regiment, they will be reported by companies.

816.... When leaves of absence are prolonged, the date from which the first leave commenced, and not the date of extension, will be given in the column of remarks. The same rule will be observed in reporting the period of absence of officers on detached service, whenever, during their absence, they are assigned to a new duty.

817.... The established *printed* forms and blanks of all returns enjoined by the Articles of War, and these Regulations, will be furnished by the Adjutant-General, to the commanders of regiments, corps, companies, and posts, on their requisitions annually made, or oftener, if necessary. The receipt of these forms and blanks will be immediately acknowledged, and afterwards accounted for on the next monthly returns. For the blank forms used in rendering returns to the disbursing departments of the Staff, application will be made to the respective chiefs thereof.

818.... The returns and rolls will be made on the printed blanks furnished, and according to the forms prescribed. All manuscript returns, rolls, certificates, and other documents, as substitutes, are prohibited, unless it shall be made manifest that the proper *printed* forms could not have been received in time; but in no case shall the manuscript returns differ from the printed forms.

819.... Commanding and all other officers required to furnish the various returns, reports, descriptive-rolls, or other official documents called for by the Regulations, are *to see that they be correct in every particular*, and made in a neat and legible manner.

ANNUAL RETURNS—CASUALTIES.

820.... This return will exhibit the various changes and alterations which may have taken place in the regiment during the preceding twelve months: that is to say—a statement of the number of resignations, transfers, deaths, &c., of commissioned officers; the number of men joined by enlistment, transferred, and discharged; the number tried by Courts-Martial, or by the civil law, and the

nature of their offences; the number of discharges, deaths, dismissals, and desertions; number joined from desertion, pardoned, &c., &c.

RETURN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

821.... To be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, by the Colonels of regiments, *quarterly*.

RETURN OF THE POST-FUND.

822.... To be forwarded by the commanding officers of posts, *quarterly*.

FIELD-RETURNS.

823.... During a campaign, or the active operations of an army in the field, the returns intended to exhibit the strength of corps will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of division, or officer performing that duty, from which he will make out a general return, agreeably to the forms prescribed, and the 19th article of war, to be transmitted monthly, to the office of the Adjutant-General of the army, for the information of the War Department. These returns will exhibit regiments and detachments of regiments and corps separately, in brigades and divisions; the officers and men of the several staff-departments, and the strength and composition of each post and garrison within the limits of the General commanding the department, division, or army. Besides these stated returns of the troops, weekly, and sometimes daily, *field-returns* and reports should be forwarded in order that the Executive may at short intervals be well informed of the actual condition and strength of the forces.

824.... Reports relative to battles, or an affair in which a loss may be sustained, will always be accompanied by a separate return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in which the name, rank, and regiment of each officer and soldier will be specified, with such remarks and explanations as may be requisite for the records of the Department of War, or be necessary to establish the just claims of any individual who may have been wounded, or of the

heirs and representatives of any killed in action, (taking care to specify the *nature of the wound*, the *time* and *place* of its occurrence, the company, regiment, or corps, and the name of his Captain, Colonel, or other commanding officer.)

REPORTS.

825.... Stated reports will always be made in writing, and so, generally, of special reports and applications—as, for leaves of absence, &c., &c.

826.... The date of appointment, of detail and of removal of all staff-officers, or of officers selected for duty in staff-departments, which may entitle them to receive additional pay, will be immediately reported by the officer making such appointment, detail, or removal, to the Adjutant-General, and to the Paymaster of the department or command to which such officers belong.

827.... Whenever any change takes place in the position or location of troops, the fact will be immediately reported by the commanding officer to general, division, and department head-quarters, specifying the date of departure of the whole or any part of the troops, or of the arrival of any detachment; as well as all other circumstances connected with such changes in the command. A similar report will be noted on the next monthly return of the post or station. If a new post or position be established, the place should be identified with some known object.

828.... Officers arriving at the head-quarters of a geographical division or department, regiment, or military post, will, if inferior in rank to the commanding officer, report personally; if superior, by writing, or otherwise, as may be convenient.

829.... Officers arriving at the Seat of Government are to report at the office of the Adjutant-General, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose.

830.... It is required that an officer who calls at Head-Quarters officially, or calls to make a visit of respect to a senior, shall present himself in uniform, unless the latter has been dispensed with

by the chief or senior. If not, an apology or explanation will always be tendered by the junior who makes such call out of uniform.

831.... Officers absent on detached duty, will make reports to the Adjutants of the regiments, and to the Adjutant-General, as often as their stations may be changed.

PRISONERS OF WAR—CAPTURED PROPERTY.

832.... A return of prisoners, and a report of the number and description of the killed and wounded of the enemy, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington.

833.... A return of all property captured will be made by the commanding officer of the troops by whom such capture was made, to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, in order that it may be disposed of according to the orders of the War Department.

ARTICLE LXXIII.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

834.... It is through this department that the Secretary of War and the Commanding-General are to be made acquainted with the actual state and condition of the army, and, more especially, the character and proficiency of the officers.

835.... It is therefore made the duty of the Inspectors-General critically to inspect, as often as the Secretary of War or the Commanding-General may direct, every branch connected with the military service, including the armories, arsenals, military posts, the departments of the staff, the department of the Commissary General of Purchases, and the troops in general. At the conclusion of an inspection of any armory, arsenal, or military post, &c., the Inspector-General will forthwith make a report of the same to the Commanding-General; and at the end of a tour, or by the 15th of November of each year, the Inspectors-General will make and transmit to the Commanding-General, to be laid before the Secretary of War, reports of all that may have passed under their ob-

servation during their inspections. These reports will embrace the information required, under the following heads, viz :

OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF BRIGADES, REGIMENTS, CORPS, OR MILITARY POSTS.

836.... What officers have been in command since last inspection; whether the officers in command appear to discharge their duties with zeal and ability ; what degree of attention has been paid by them to the instruction and training of the officers, cadets, or men, placed under their command, in field exercises, and such other duties as are required by regulations. To ascertain whether the troops have been properly instructed in the exercises and evolutions of the field, the Inspectors will cause them to be exercised and manœuvred as prescribed by regulations; and all officers in command of troops, though superior in rank to the Inspector-General present, will direct in person the evolutions. This is not, however, to preclude junior officers from manœuvring the troops, if required by the Inspector.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN GENERAL.

837.... Whether the officers in general appear to understand their duties, and are intelligent and zealous in the performance of them. Whether the company and staff-officers are sober, active, and afford their superior officers that support which they are entitled to require from them. Whether that unanimity and respect for each other, which are essential to good order and discipline, prevail among them. Whether any of the officers appear, from infirmity, or any other cause, to be unfit for the service, or have been absent from their regiments, corps, or posts, for any unusual length of time.

838.... If it should be discovered that an officer is not qualified to perform his duty in the regiment or corps to which he may belong, a special report of his incapacity will be made; and when any officer has been absent for an unusual period, the circumstances which may have occasioned his absence will be fully stated, and also the probable time of his return.

Inspector-General's Department.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, AND PRIVATES.

839.... Whether they are obedient and well instructed in the prescribed drill; and attentive to personal appearance; and particularly whether the non-commissioned officers perform their duty correctly, and with promptitude. Whether the numbers actually in the ranks correspond with the returns, and whether any men are kept on the rolls of the regiment or corps, who are not clothed and equipped, and who do not do their duty as soldiers.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, AND PRIVATES OF CAVALRY.

840.... Whether the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of cavalry, are properly instructed in their duties. Whether they are expert in the exercise of the sword, carbine, and pistol; and perform with accuracy and promptitude the evolutions prescribed by regulations. Whether the officers have attained that knowledge of horsemanship which is requisite for a due performance of their duty.

REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY BOOKS.

841.... Whether the regimental and company books are regularly and accurately kept, and in the form and manner prescribed by regulations.

QUARTER-MASTERS, PAYMASTERS, AND COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, AND ALL DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

842.... Whether the Quartermasters, Paymasters, and Commissaries of Subsistence, and other disbursing officers of the army, discharge their duties faithfully, and in a satisfactory manner; and whether their books and accounts are kept with accuracy and regularity; and whether their accounts are transmitted to the proper departments within the time required by regulations. Whether they are engaged in any commerce or traffic; and whether the funds

placed in their hands are always at command, and appropriated to their proper use; and where, or in what banks they are deposited.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

843.... Whether the officers of this department are intelligent, active, and industrious, and competent to the duties required of them; whether they keep the arsenals, magazines, store-houses, ordnance, and ordnance-stores, in their charge, in a state of preservation. Whether the carriages, guns, implements, and equipments, are made according to prescribed models and patterns; and whether the system pursued is calculated to establish uniformity in the Ordnance Department. If any neglect of duty, waste, or destruction of property, should be discovered in this department, a special report of the same will be made in order that measures may be taken for a prompt correction.

ARMORIES.

844.... Whether the superintendents and under-officers of the armories are attentive, industrious, and capable of performing the services required of them. Whether the arms are well made, and according to the patterns prescribed by the Ordnance Department. Whether the books and accounts are regularly and accurately kept, as well those of the Paymasters, as of the superintendents. Whether due attention is paid to the purchase of materials for the manufacture of arms; and whether the system pursued in the manufacture is calculated to ensure the best quality of arms. And whether payment for all purchases is regularly made.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

845.... Whether the officers of this department are faithful in the discharge of their duties. Whether suitable hospitals are furnished and well supplied with medicines and hospital stores, of good quality; and whether the sick are well attended.

Inspector-General's Department.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF CAVALRY.

846.... Whether the Veterinary Surgeon is competent to the duties of his station. Whether, according to prescribed regulations, the registry of the veterinary practice be regularly kept. Whether the Farriers are properly instructed, and expert in their business. Whether the horses are shod in a proper manner, and on the most approved principle. Whether the stables are properly ventilated. Whether any diseases, more especially the glanders, have prevailed among the horses, and what remedies have been adopted, and with what success.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

847.... Whether the Commissary-General of Purchases discharges his duty with efficiency and promptitude; and whether the clothing in store is of good quality, well made, and according to prescribed patterns.

REPAIRS OF FORTS, QUARTERS, BARRACKS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

848.... Whether any repairs are necessary for the better security or preservation of forts, quarters, barracks, magazines, or other public buildings. If any should be required, a special report of the same will be made.

849.... In all cases, it is made the duty of commanding officers to inform the Inspectors-General, at the time of their visits, of the extent of the repairs necessary, with an estimate in detail of such repairs for the preservation of forts, barracks, quarters, magazines, and other public buildings and works. The estimates, with the remarks of the Inspector, will be transmitted to the chief of the proper department, in order that means may be provided for such repairs in due season.

ARMS.

850.... Whether in a serviceable state, and cleaned and preserved in a proper manner.

Inspector-General's Department.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

851 .... Whether the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, strictly conform to regulations. Whether the clothing is regularly furnished, of good quality, and made according to prescribed patterns.

CAVALRY HORSES.

852 .... Whether of sufficient size, strength, and activity; and whether they are generally of a description adapted to the particular service for which they are designed. Whether well trained and in good condition.

FORAGE.

853 .... Whether regularly furnished in sufficient quantity, and of good quality.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

854 .... Whether the supplies of this department are regularly furnished, and of good quality; and whether the meat, bread, and other articles allowed to the men for their subsistence, are sufficient for their proper wants.

QUARTERS AND BARRACKS.

855 .... Whether preserved in a state of cleanliness; and whether the interior arrangements are according to prescribed regulations.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL, WHEN WITH AN ARMY, INCLUDING MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS, ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND IN THE FIELD.

856 .... The Inspectors-General will muster and inspect the militia and volunteers, as well as the regular troops, as often as the Commanding-General of the army may direct. The object of which shall be, to ascertain the exact state of the arms, equipments, and clothing, and any other circumstance tending to show

the actual state and condition of the troops. Whether the militia and volunteers are organized according to law; and whether the officers are duly proportioned to the men, in rank and number. It will be their duty, under the direction of the General-in-chief, to designate all guards for the security and good order of the camp; to review and inspect them previous to their being detached for the service of the day.—To take charge of all prisoners; to examine and report their several cases to the Commanding-General for his orders in relation to their future disposal.—To inspect the state of the tents and other camp-equipage, and barracks and hospitals, and to report any want of care and cleanliness.—To regulate all sutlers and markets within any camp, cantonment, or garrison; and to inspect and enforce the order of march.—To ascertain whether there has been any irregularity in the proceedings of courts-martial, or in the execution of sentences pronounced by them.—To inspect quarterly, dragoon, artillery, and all other horses belonging to the public, employed by the army in the field. Those unfit for service, will be branded with the letter C, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, for public sale.

857.... The Inspectors-General will report separately under the heads pointed out in these regulations, and not blend the whole together, with one general remark. Each inspection-report should be complete in itself, and contain a full and faithful representation, with such suggestions as they may consider necessary for the improvement of all the objects to which their attention may be directed.

ARTICLE LXXIV.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

858.... The duties of the Engineer Corps comprise reconnoitring and surveying for military purposes; the selections of sites, and formation of plans, projects, and estimates for military defences of every kind; the construction and repair of fortifications and de-

fensible works of every description, whether temporary or permanent; the planning, laying out, and superintending all military works, defensive or offensive, of troops in the field, camp, or cantonment; the planning and construction of military bridges; the planning, laying out, and superintending military trenches, parallels, saps, mines, and other works of military attack and siege; the planning and executing such works of river or harbor-improvement, including sea-walls, breakwaters, and light-houses, as may be assigned to it by law, or by the President of the United States; the general direction and management of disbursements for the above works, including purchases of sites and materials, hiring workmen, and making contracts for supplies of materials or workmanship; the collection, arrangement, and preservation of all reports, memoirs, estimates, plans, drawings, and models, relating to the several duties above enumerated; and the superintendence and inspection of the Military Academy.

859.... The functions of the Engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on, any duty, beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they shall have precedence according to their commissions or brevets, as the case may be, which at all times entitle them to every mark of military respect. (See 63d Article of War.)

860.... When the Chief Engineer shall be satisfied, from the statement of the constructing officers, and the results of the inspections above directed, that any fortification is in all respects complete, so far as the functions of his department are concerned, he will give official notice thereof to the Secretary of War, in order to its being turned over for occupation by the troops. And until its completion shall have been announced, no work shall be occupied by troops, except by the special order of the Secretary of War.

861.... The Commandant of the Engineers serving with an army in the field, will be attached to General Head-Quarters, for the direction and administration of his branch of the service.

Corps of Engineers.

862....The superior officer of the Corps of Engineers, serving with one of the army-corps, with a division, brigade, or smaller body, will, if inferior to the commandant thereof, receive his orders, and will communicate to him any orders he may receive from his own particular Commandant-in-chief attached to General Head-Quarters.

863....An officer of Engineers, directed to superintend any works to be constructed by troops, will point out what is to be done, and how it is to be done; and will maintain such a supervision as will enable him to see that it is done correctly. It will be the duty of the officer having charge of the detachment, to execute the work accordingly. The detail of troops for works to be carried on under the superintendence of officers of Engineers, will be furnished on the requisition of the senior Engineer, addressed to the officer in command of the troops. The requisition will specify the number of men required to labor, the time and place at which they will assemble to commence work, and the name and rank of the Engineer officer to whom they will report. The requisition may be for part of a day or night, for a whole day or night, for a week, or a longer period, according to circumstances; the duration of the service being always specified.

864....When connected with armies in the field, officers of Engineers, engaged in surveys and reconnoisances, will report their operations therein, and also the execution of all other duties, to their immediate chief at the Head-Quarters of the army, and the chief will report directly to the commander of the army.

865....The senior Engineer with each army in the field, will make monthly reports to the Chief Engineer at Washington, containing a summary of all the military movements within the month, and a statement of all the operations of the Engineer force under his direction: this last sufficiently in detail to show the nature and extent of the operations, and the respective portions executed by the several Engineer officers engaged therein.

866....He will also cause to be made exact plans of all military works executed under his direction, and in cases of attack

or defence, will cause exact journals to be kept, showing by drawings and descriptions every particular of each day's events. These plans and descriptions, together with maps of all surveys and reconnoisances, will be carefully preserved and transmitted, at suitable opportunities, to the Chief Engineer, at Washington.

867 .... When occasion may require it, officers from the line of the army will be specially detailed to do duty in the Engineer Department.

868 .... When officers, detailed under the preceding provision, shall be no longer required for the service for which they were detailed, the officer under whom they may be immediately doing duty will, without delay, report accordingly to the Chief Engineer, in order that measures may be taken to have them ordered to rejoin their respective regiments.

869 .... Whenever an officer of Engineers is sent to any military department, fortress, garrison, or post, a duplicate of his orders will be sent to the Commanding-officer. On his arrival, the Engineer shall communicate his orders, and will receive the necessary facilities for the accomplishment of the same, from the Commanding-officer. While so on duty, without being specially put under the direction of the Commanding-officer, the senior Engineer present will be furnished with copies of all orders and regulations of the command relative to etiquette and police, and will be regularly served with the countersign of the post or garrison, when quartered within a chain of sentinels. When leaving the limits of the department or command, under orders, the Engineer will report the same to the Commandant.

870 .... Officers of the Corps of Engineers engaged in the construction of fortifications, or other public works, will be put upon a footing, in regard to the allowance of mess-rooms and kitchens, and fuel for the same, with officers at garrison posts, as provided for by the General Regulations of the army.

871 .... The superintendent of a fortification, or other public work under the direction of the Engineer Department, will purchase the fuel required for an office (in cases where the use of one is

allowed) and charge the same to the appropriation for the construction of the work.

872.... Officers of Engineers, or officers on Engineer duty are placed upon the same footing in respect to the commutation allowances paid by the Quartermaster's department, for fuel and quarters, as the other branches of the service.

873.... All officers of Engineers, or officers on Engineer duty, in charge of separate military works, will be allowed the usual transportation, to be paid by the Quartermaster's Department, for all travelling performed for the service of the work, on their certificate that the journey was actually performed and necessary for such service. Other officers of Engineers engaged on military works, and other officers doing Engineer duty on military works, will be allowed the same, and to be paid in the same manner, on their own certificates that the journey was performed, and the certificate of their commanding-officer, that it was by his order and in the public service.

874.... Officers of Engineers, or on Engineer duty, travelling on service connected with works of internal improvement, or harbor or river-improvement, will be paid the amount of transportation allowed by regulations, out of the specific appropriation for the benefit of which the journey was performed.

875.... Hereafter the disposition, construction, and repair of all furnaces for heating shot in forts and batteries will be assigned to the Engineer Department.

876.... The above paragraphs are extracted from the "Regulations for the government of the United States Engineer Department."

ARTICLE LXXV.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL-ENGINEERS.

877.... The Chief of the Corps of Topographical-Engineers shall be stationed at Washington, and shall be charged with the superintendence of the duties of that department, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the control of all officers

and agents of that branch of service, in every thing in reference to their duties, and to the disbursement of public funds. He shall, from time to time, make inspections of the various duties in execution under the officers of his department.

878.... The duties of the Corps shall consist, in surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, and of positions for fortifications; in reconnoisances of the country through which an army has to pass, or in which it has to operate; in the examination of all routes of communication by land or by water, both for supplies and for military movements; in the construction of military roads and permanent bridges connected with them, and in the absence of an officer or officers of the Corps of Engineers, of military bridges, and of field-works, for the defence of encampments, fords, ferries, and bridges. For which purposes, officers of the Corps of Topographical-Engineers shall always accompany armies in the field.

879.... The charge of the construction of all civil works, authorized by acts of Congress, not specially assigned by law, to some other branch of the service.

880.... When officers of the Corps are assigned to any military department, fort, garrison, or post, to troops, or an army in the field, as field engineers, in conformity with paragraph 879, a duplicate of their orders will be sent to the Commanding-officer thereof, to whom the officers of the Corps will apply for assistants, or for an escort, if either be necessary. They will carry into effect the orders of the Commanding-officer in reference to their duties, in which are included those of selecting sites for encampments.

881.... Officers not so assigned, but on special service under the immediate orders of the Bureau, will not be diverted from such service except in cases of public exigency; and when so diverted, the officer of the Corps will immediately report the same to the Bureau, transmitting a copy of the orders he may have received.

882.... When officers of the Corps in the execution of a specific duty shall be quartered with a military command, and are not placed specially under the orders of the Commanding-officer, they

will, nevertheless, be considered entitled to all the courtesies and rights of their rank.

883.... Information collected by officers of the Corps shall not be made public without the sanction of the War Department, and then it shall be done under the supervision of the Bureau of Topographical-Engineers.

884.... When surveys are required by the Bureau of the Corps of Engineers for purposes of fortifications and permanent military defences, application will be made by that Bureau to the War Department, which application, if approved, will be referred to the Bureau of Topographical-Engineers to be carried into effect.

ARTICLE LXXVI.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

885.... The senior officer of the Ordnance department is under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with its superintendence and administration. He shall be stationed at the seat of Government.

886.... The senior officer of the Ordnance department, attached to an army in the field, shall have the charge and direction of the main depôt of ordnance, and ordnance-stores, for the supply of such army. All orders relating thereto shall be regularly transmitted to him through the office of the Adjutant-General, or the chief of the artillery, acting with such army. He will communicate with the chief artillery officer, to ascertain the actual and probable wants of the army, relative to his department, and be prepared to furnish supplies at the shortest notice.

887.... The general denomination—"*Ordnance and Ordnance-stores,*" comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon-balls, shot, and shells, for the land-service; all gun-carriages, mortar-beds, caissons, travelling-forges, and pontoons, with their equipments; and all other apparatus and machines required for the service, and manœuvres of artillery, in garrison, at sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction, preservation, and repair. Also, all small arms, side-arms, and accoutrements for the artillery,

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cavalry, infantry, and riflemen, including saddles and bridles, or horse-equipment for the same; all ammunition for ordnance and small arms, and all stores of expenditure for the service of the various arms; materials for the construction and repair of ordnance-buildings; utensils and stores for laboratories, including standard-weights, gauges, and measures; intrenching and miner's tools for the attack and defence of places; and all other tools and utensils required for the performance of ordnance duty. The ordinary articles of camp-equipage and pioneers' tools, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c., are not embraced as ordnance supplies.

888 .... Ordnance or ordnance-stores shall not be issued for constructions in the ordnance shops, or for the current service of any military post, except on the written authority of the commander, or that of some military officer, or other responsible person acting under his orders; and such authority shall, in all cases, state the object of the issue, and be filed in the Ordnance or Adjutant's office of the post, that the quarterly abstract of materials expended or consumed at the post, (see Form No. 9,) may be made in conformity to the orders for issue.

ORDNANCE-STORES IN SERVICE.

889 .... In time of war, arms, ordnance, and ordnance-stores, for arming, equipping, and supplying the troops in service, will be issued upon the order of any General or field-officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, whose order shall be transmitted to the ordnance department, by the officer or agent by whom the issue is made. The arming of permanent fortifications will be specially directed by the Secretary of War.

890 .... Any officer commanding a district or geographical department, who, in time of peace, may require authority to call at his discretion for ordnance and ordnance-stores, from the arsenals and depôts within the extent of his command, shall make application for that purpose, to the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General's office.

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891 .... One complete set of arms and accoutrements may, if the state of the public supplies will permit, be issued to any officer of the army for his own use and no others, at the cost price, on his giving triplicate receipts therefor, authorizing the amount to be deducted from his pay.

892 .... Ordnance and ordnance-stores, in charge of any ordnance officer, or the commander of any regiment, company, or detachment, or other agent of the Ordnance department, shall, in no case, be issued or loaned to individuals except as provided in paragraph 891. Nor shall they, under any circumstances, be used for private purposes by any officer, or other agent of the army, or be diverted from their legitimate use, as indicated by the regulations, and the laws appropriating money for the service of the Ordnance department.

893 .... Requisitions, (according to Form 24,) for ordnance, and ordnance-stores, for the use of regiments, companies, detachments, or military posts or stations, shall, in time of peace, be transmitted to the General or Commander in the district or geographical department, within which such regiment, company, detachment, or military post, or station is situated, who will sanction, modify, or annul such requisition at his discretion. If sanctioned, or modified, he shall transmit the same through the Adjutant-General, for the decision of the General-in-chief.

894 .... In cases of urgent necessity, the requisition may be transmitted direct to the Adjutant-General, for the decision of the General-in-chief; duplicates thereof being immediately forwarded as prescribed in the preceding article.

895 .... On the receipt of ordnance or ordnance-stores by any officer, or agent of the army, such officer or agent shall cause the same to be immediately examined and entered on the property-return of the post, company, or detachment, and he shall transmit to the forwarding officer, duplicate receipts for the same, (Form No. 7,) stating the number or quantity, and the condition of the articles received. If, on examination, it shall appear that they are less than specified in the invoice, or have sustained material injury in

the transportation, it shall be the duty of such officer or agent to report the amount of loss or damage to the chief of the Ordnance department; and also to the proper officer of the Quartermaster's department, to the end that, if such loss or damage has been caused by neglect of the agent of transportation, it may be deducted from the amount allowed him for that service.

896.... When an officer or agent of the army, who shall have received an invoice of ordnance, or ordnance-stores to be forwarded to him, has reason to believe that they have been lost or miscarried, or are deposited in irresponsible hands, it shall be his duty to acquaint the forwarding officer of such failure: And it shall be the duty of both officers to make diligent inquiries along the route of transportation, of all persons into whose hands such ordnance, or ordnance-stores might probably have passed; the result of which shall be reported to the chief of the Ordnance department. Should it be ascertained that the stores have been lost, then the officer to whom they were sent shall enclose a certificate (Form No. 11,) to the forwarding officer, who shall transmit the same accompanied by one from himself (Form No. 12) to the chief of the Ordnance department, to the end that he may be relieved from further responsibility on that account.

897.... The Commander of any permanently embodied regiment, or (if separated by companies or detachments) the commander of each company or detachment will be considered as having the immediate charge of, and will be held accountable for all arms, ordnance, and ordnance-stores, issued for the personal armament of the troops of his command. And the commander of each military post will be considered as having the immediate charge of, and will be held accountable for all ordnance and ordnance-stores, at the post, which are not in the exclusive service of any regiment, company, or detachment, or not in charge of an officer or agent of the Ordnance department.

898.... The commander of each company shall, as far as practicable, retain and keep in store such number of small arms, and sets of accoutrements, as may be sufficient, with those in use, to

equip the full complement of men established by law for his command; and, whenever any portion of such arms and accoutrements become unserviceable for want of repairs, which cannot be made at the post, it shall be the duty of the commander of the regiment or post to send them to the nearest or most convenient arsenal with a requisition for immediate repair: but, in no case shall such unserviceable small-arms and accoutrements be exchanged for others, when they can be made serviceable by repair. It is made the duty of commanders of regiments to see this regulation is strictly observed.

899 .... Whenever an enlisted soldier is transferred from one company to another, his arms and accoutrements shall be retained with the company to which he belonged, unless the urgency of the service shall otherwise require.

900 .... In all cases in which ordnance or ordnance-stores are lost or damaged by the negligence or misconduct of any officer, cadet, or enlisted soldier, or of any laborer or artificer of the Ordnance department, the amount of said loss or damage shall be charged to the delinquent on the next muster-roll, and the facts shall be recorded in the books of the company, detachment, military post, arsenal, or ordnance depôt. On the next quarterly return of ordnance and ordnance-stores, the names of the delinquents shall be noted with the amount charged, the particular loss or damage for which the charge is made, and the date of the muster-roll on which noted.

901 .... When, in compliance with the preceding article, a charge for loss or damage of ordnance or ordnance-stores is made against any individual, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer, provided it be requested by the individual charged, to assemble *a board of examination*, (to be composed of commissioned officers, if practicable,) to investigate the facts, and report to him the cause of such loss or damage, and their report, with the remarks of the commanding officer thereon, shall accompany the next quarterly return to the Chief of the Ordnance department.

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902....All charges made in obedience to paragraphs 900 and 901 shall be regulated by tables of cost, periodically published by the Chief of the Ordnance department.

903....When any person shall fraudulently sell, or otherwise dispose of any ordnance or ordnance-stores, the property of the United States, or convert the same to his own use, or deface their marks for the purpose of concealment, or wantonly waste or destroy such property, it shall be the duty of any military officer, to whom the facts shall become known, either personally, or on credible report, to communicate the circumstances to the Chief of the Ordnance department, who shall adopt such measures in the case as the interest of the service may require.

904....Surplus ordnance and ordnance-stores in the hands of the troops shall be turned into store in as good order as possible, at the most convenient ordnance depôt, for which the officer or agent in charge of such depôt shall give a receipt stating their condition.

905....Surplus ordnance and ordnance-stores at any military post not an ordnance depôt, which are considered by the commanding officer unnecessary for the service of the post, shall be transported to an arsenal or ordnance depôt; provided, the removal of such ordnance and ordnance-stores shall be first sanctioned by an Inspector-general, or by the commander of the department in which they are situated. Officers commanding posts will report all surplus stores to the commander of the department, or to the Inspector-general when present at the post on a tour of inspection, who shall designate the place to which they shall be removed.

906....In case ordnance or ordnance-stores are lost, or rendered unserviceable by unavoidable accident, the commanding officer shall assemble a *board of survey* to investigate the facts, and report to him the cause of such loss or damage. The board shall be composed of commissioned officers when practicable, and their report shall be submitted to the commanding officer for his remarks or explanations, and shall be forwarded by the person responsible for the property, with his next quarterly return of property to the Ordnance office.

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907 .... Whenever any officer in charge of ordnance or ordnance-stores shall leave his command or post, with the prospect of being absent for any period less than three months, it shall not be obligatory on him to take receipts for the said ordnance or ordnance-stores; but he may, at his own discretion, either close his accounts, or place the ordnance or ordnance-stores under charge of the officer next in command, who shall, in that case, do all duty in regard to said ordnance or ordnance-stores, in the *name* of said absent officer, until his return to the command or post.

908 .... At the decease of any disbursing officer of the Ordnance department, or any officer or agent chargeable with ordnance or ordnance-stores, and responsible for the returns required by paragraph 912, a *board of survey* shall be assembled by the senior officer of the arsenal, depôt, or post, to examine the state of the funds, ordnance, or ordnance-stores, for which the said officer or agent was accountable. The board will make a report, in duplicate, in the same order of classification as in article 160, Ordnance Regulations, stating the kinds, quantity, and condition of such ordnance or ordnance-stores, and the amount of funds on hand; which report will be immediately transmitted to the Chief of the Ordnance department; the duplicate will be handed to the successor of the deceased.

909 .... The commandant of each company in garrison, shall constantly retain in store, and exhibit on his quarterly returns of property, the regulation arm-chests, hereinafter mentioned, in which all arms or accoutrements, not in the hands of the troops, shall be at all times securely packed for preservation, viz:—to each company of infantry, and each company of artillery armed as infantry, two musket arm-chests; and to each company of riflemen, two rifle arm-chests; to each company of cavalry, one pistol arm-chest; and if armed with carbines, or rifles, then in addition, one rifle or carbine arm-chest.

910 .... The commanding officer of a regiment, garrison, company, or detachment, shall be responsible that all surplus chests, or cases, in which arms, or other ordnance-stores have been conveyed to his command, are carefully preserved. They will be receipted

for, and entered upon the property returns as other stores, and in like manner reported to the Ordnance department.

911 .... Every officer commanding a permanently embodied regiment, or a company, garrison, or detachment, and the commandant of the corps of Cadets, shall make a report every two months, as required by the 7th Sec. Act of February 8, 1815, to the Colonel of the Ordnance department,——— * * * in order to ascertain and correct any defects which may exist in the manufacture of arms.

912 .... Every person having the charge and custody of ordnance and ordnance-stores, shall be held responsible for the same, and shall make and transmit to the Chief of the Ordnance department, *within twenty days after the termination of the quarter*, a quarterly return of the same, according to Form No. 1, which return, after having been duly examined, will be transmitted to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

913 .... When an officer commands, at the same time, a military post, and also a regiment, or company, he shall make a return of ordnance, and ordnance-stores, belonging to the post, separate and distinct from those belonging to the regiment, or company.

914 .... Arms, ordnance, and ordnance-stores shall be arranged on the returns and inventories according to the classification in article 160, of Ordnance Regulations.

915 .... All persons who are required to make quarterly and annual returns of ordnance and ordnance-stores, shall make exact inventories of the same, *in the month of September*, of each year, (Form 13,) and shall certify on the third quarter's return that such inventory has been accurately made, and the return compared with it, and corrected accordingly, if necessary.

916 .... All returns of property required by regulations for the Ordnance department shall be made according to the prescribed forms.

917 .... All printed blank forms, required by these Regulations for the service of the Ordnance department, shall be furnished from the Ordnance office to the several posts and stations, on requisi-

tions to be made annually, in the month of *May*, by the commanders of such posts or stations, showing the number of each form required for one year's consumption.

918 .... Should an officer or other agent of the Ordnance department, charged with ordnance and ordnance-stores, fail to render the prescribed returns thereof, within a reasonable time after the termination of a quarter, a settlement shall be made of his accounts at the Treasury, and the *money-value* of the supplies with which he stands charged, shall be reported against him for collection. The delinquency will also furnish matter of military accusation, at the discretion of the proper authority.

919 .... The preceding paragraphs, having direct application to officers serving in the line of the army, are extracted from the "Regulations for the government of the Ordnance department," to which reference will be made by all officers, requiring minute details of that branch of the military service.

Ordnance Department.

FORM No. 1—*Return of Ordnance and Ordnance-Stores, received, during the third quarter*

CLASS 1—.

DATE. 18		No. of invoices and vouchers.	THIRD QUARTER, 18—.	Brass Guns.				
				weight				
				24 pounder	12 pounder field	12 pounder, French	3 pounder, English, Trophy	
				lbs.	do	do	do	
June	30		On hand from last quarter - - - -					
July	2	1	Received from A. B., Military Storekeeper - -					
Aug.	7	2	Do. do. C. D., Contractor at —— - -					
Aug.	28	3	Do. do. Capt. E. F. — Regiment U. S. Artillery					
Sept.	30	4	Fabricated at the Post during the quarter - -					
Sept.	30	5	Purchased during the quarter, per abstract - -					
Sept.	30	6	Repaired at the Post during the quarter - -					
			Total received - - - - - -					
July	6	7	Issued to Col. G. H., com'dg — Reg't U. S. Infantry -					
July	20	8	Do. Lieut. I. K., Q'r M'r - - - - -					
		9	Do. Col. L. M., Q'r M'r Gen'l of the State of ——					
		10	Do. Gen. N. O., Adj't Gen. of the State of —— -					
		11	Expended at the Post—per abstract - - -					
		12	Condemned, and stricken from the return, by order of —— President of the U. S. - - - -					
			Repaired, per statement No. 6 - - - -					
			Total issued and expended - - - -					
Sept.	30		Remaining on hand, to be accounted for next quarter					

Ordnance Department.

issued, and remaining on hand, at ———, *commanded by* ———, *of* ———, 18—.

CANNON.

Brass Howitzers.	Brass Mortars.	Iron Guns.	Columbiads.	Carronades.
8 inch	10 inch	Brass swivels	100 pounder	42 pounder
do	do	42 pounder	do	do
24 pounder	8 inch	32 pounder, old	50 pounder	32 pounder
do	do	32 pounder	do	do
24 pounder, English, Trophy	16 inch, stone mortars	24 pounder, old pattern	24 pounder	18 pounder, &c., &c.
do	do	24 pounder	do	
3 pounder		24 pounder, old		
do		do		
		24 pounder, weight 39 cwt.		
		18 pounder, new		
		do		
		18 pounder, old		
		do		
		12 pounder, garrison, new		
		do		
		12 pounder, field, mounted		
		do		
		6 pounder		
		do		

Ordnance Department.

FORM No. 7.

Received —— this —— day of —— 18—, of Captain —— ——, commanding —— the following Ordnance and Ordnance-Stores, viz:

4	32-pounder iron cannon.
3	24 " casemate carriages, complete.
3	24 " Barbette carriages, complete.
500	muskets, new, brown.

C—— D——, *Major Comd'g*
or Superintendent.

Endorsement to be as follows:

"No. ——.
" Receipt for issues
to the Army
—— quarter, —— 18—."

Ordnance Department.

FORM

ABSTRACT of materials, &c. expended or consumed

EXPENDED OR CONSUMED.	6-pounder cannon balls.	24-pounder shells.	12-pounder strapped shot.	6-pounder canister shot, fixed.	6-pounder cannon wads.	Musket flints.	Cannon powder—pounds.	Musket do.	12-pounder flannel cartridges.	6-pounder do.	24-pounder howitzer-flannel cartridges.	Musket cartridges—ball.	Cannon cartridge paper—pounds.	Priming tubes—filled.
In constructing gun carriages—ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
In repairing gun carriages—ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
In repairing arms—ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
In prepairing ammunition—do do	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	400	.	.	.	.	36	.
In proving cannon—armament of fortifications	36	.	.	.	36	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
In firing salutes—ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	28
In practice firing—do do	50	30	80	20	.	30	.	.	.	50	30	500	.	180
In the erection of public buildings—appropriation for arsenals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
In repairing public buildings—appropriation for arsenals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Issued to the public horses of the arsenal—ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Consumed in the office of the arsenal, ordnance service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total expended	86	30	80	20	36	30	195	400	24	50	30	500	36	228

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the stores therein agreeably to the 888th paragraph of the Regulations.

Ordnance Department.

No. 9.

at ———— ————, *during the* ———— *quarter of* 18—.

24-pounder fuses—filled.	Port fires.	Flannel.—yards.	Thread—cartridge.—pounds.	Oats.—bushels.	Brads.—pounds.	Emery—fine.—pounds.	Files—assorted.	Iron—bar.—pounds.	Nails—cut.—pounds.	Steel—German—do.	Flour. do.	Gun carriage timber. Sets for 12-pd'r field carriages, complete.	Axletrees—for field carriages.	Plank for 6-pounder cheeks.	For sea-coast carriages—feet of	Boards, pine.—feet.	Bricks.	Shingles.	Scantling—oak.—feet.	Timber—sawed—pine—feet, &c., &c., &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1,631	.	.	.	3	.	4	180	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	45	9	.	.	.	23	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	24	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,000	22,000	2,300	5,600	7,800
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	.	900	171	.
.	.	.	.	67½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	33	45	9	67½	63	15	39	1,855	216	43	28	3	2	4	180	20,500	22,000	3,200	5,771	7,800

referred to have been issued for the above purposes, by my orders,

(*To be signed by the Commanding Officer of Post, or Sup't of Armory.*)

(To be furnished in duplicate.)

Endorsement to be as follows:—(See paragraph 140.)

"No. ——.

"Abstract of articles expended or consumed at ———— ——
—— quarter, ———— 18—."

Ordnance Department.

FORM No. 11.

I certify, that in obedience to paragraph 896 of the regulations, I have made diligent inquiries for the ordnance and ordnance-stores (referred to in Captain A—— B——'s invoice accompanying my 3d quarter's return of 18;) which ordnance-stores have not reached my post, after a lapse of —— days, and that the loss or miscarriage of said stores, as far as can be ascertained, must be attributed to the following circumstances, viz:——

(Signed duplicates.)

C—— D——, *Captain commanding, or Superintendent, Receiving Officer.*

Endorsement to be as follows:
"Certificate of lost Stores."

FORM No. 12.

I certify, that in obedience to paragraph 896 of the regulations, I have made diligent inquiries for the ordnance and ordnance-stores (referred to in my certified invoice of stores forwarded to Captain C—— D——, at ——, on the ——;) which stores, as appears, after a lapse of —— days, have not arrived at his post; and that the loss or miscarriage of said stores, as far as I have been able to ascertain, must be attributed to the following circumstances:——

(Signed) A—— B——, *Captain, Forwarding Officer.*

NOTE.—The certificate of Captain C—— D——, in regard to the same stores, is hereunto annexed. A—— B——.

Endorsement to be as follows:
"Certificates of lost Stores."

FORM No. 13.—*Inventory of Ordnance and Ordnance-Stores on hand at ——, commanded by —— ——, inspected ——, 18—.*

NUMBER OR QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.	LOCATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER'S REMARKS.	INSPECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS
6	12-pd'r brass cannon -	Arsenal yard -	Serviceable, Amer. manufacture.	
2	4-pd'r do - -	do -	do French.	
1	3-pd'r do - -	do -	do English, trophy, captured at Yorktown.	
8	18-pd'r iron cannon -	do -	Heavy, old pattern, 37 cwt.	
6	18-pd'r do - -	do -	Light, 30 cwt.	
1	12-pd'r brass cannon -	do -	Unserviceable, French, worn out.	
1	6-pd'r do - -	do -	do English trophy, captured at Saratoga.	
8	6-pd'r field carriages -	Gun-house -	New, serviceable.	
2	6-pd'r do - -	do -	Unserviceable, *irreparable.*	To be broken up.
15 gals.	Linseed oil - -	Store-house cellar		*To be signed by the Inspector General, or other authorized Inspector.*
			To be signed by the Commanding officer.	

Note.—The stores will be entered upon the Inventory, in the order of the classification, which order should be observed as nearly as practicable, in the arrangement of the articles in store.

The commanding officer will describe, in the column of remarks, the model, quality, or condition of the several articles, more in detail than it is practicable to do in the quarterly returns. He will also express his opinion, in the column of remarks, with regard to all such stores as may come within the provisions of the 100th article of Ordnance Regulations.

Endorsement to be as follows:

("No. ——.)

"Inventory for inspection," or "for the correction of third quarter's return of property," or "for making up the annual report for the year ended September 30th, 18—."

FORM NO. 24.—*Requisition for Ordnance and Ordnance-Stores for* —— *Arsenal or Post,* —— *date.*

POST OR PLACE.	6-pounder gun carriages.	Infantry cartridge boxes.	Cannon-powder, pounds.	Slow match, pounds.	Shot gauges, sets.	&c., &c.	REMARKS.
On hand (date) - -	2	100	200	5			
Required —— 18— -	3	106	1,000	50	1		
[*Here follow the explanations demanding the issue.*]							

(Signed) A—— B——, *Commanding.*

Endorsement to be as follows:
"Requisition for Ordnance-Stores for" (Post or place.)
(Date.)

Quartermaster's Department.

ARTICLE LXXVII.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

920....The Quartermaster-General is stationed at the city of Washington, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the military and administrative details of this department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department, as well as of those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof. Officers of regiments and corps are also subject to a like control, by the Quartermaster-General, in regard to every thing relating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of the Quartermaster's department, as well as for those of the Purchasing department.

921....The objects of this department are, to ensure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

922....It is the duty of the department to provide quarters, hospitals, and transportation for the army, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; and, when required to do so, to direct the survey, and superintend the opening and repairing of roads, and the constructing and repairing of bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army, or as communications between the posts on the frontiers, and between those posts and the interior.

923....To provide good and sufficient store-houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the Commissary's department, or under contract between individuals and the Government.

924....To purchase all fuel, forage, straw, and stationary, required for the army, and have them transported to the posts or places where they may be wanted, and issued to those entitled to them, according to the regulations.

925....To purchase all horses, oxen, mules, and harness; and all wagons, carts, and boats, and other vessels, with their proper

equipments, for the transportation of the army, and for garrison purposes; to have the custody of the same, and be responsible that they be not used for private purposes, but be employed or used exclusively in the public service.

926.... To purchase dragoon and artillery horses; also, when specially directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase the saddles, bridles, and other necessary equipments required for the service; and cause them to be delivered to the officers of those corps who shall be authorized to receive them.

927.... To provide materials, and direct and superintend the constructing and repairing of quarters, barracks, hospitals, store-houses, stables, and other necessary and authorized buildings for the accommodation of the army, and the security of public property.

928.... To provide materials for constructing block-houses, and other necessary defences at the posts occupied by the troops on the interior frontiers, and in the Indian country.

929.... To select, under the orders of the Generals or other commanding officers, sites for encampment, and to assign to the different corps the ground they are to occupy, when required so to do.

930.... To have the general direction of foraging and working parties, when the army, or detachments of it, are in the field; and to have the direction of all artificers employed at posts, except those of the Ordnance and Engineer departments, and of all soldiers drawn from their companies and employed upon constant labor more than ten days.

931.... To direct the movement, and be responsible for the prompt and safe transmission of all supplies required for the service of any part of the army in the field; and either send them direct to the army, or place them in such convenient depôts, as the General-in-chief, the Quartermaster-General, or the General commanding the troops in the field, may direct.

932.... To receive in bulk, from the Purchasing, Medical, Subsistence, and Ordnance departments, all medicines and hospital-stores, provisions, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, arms, ammuni-

tion, and ordnance, and transport them to the places of destination, and distribute them according to the direction respectively given to them; and, when necessary, to employ conductors to accompany them.

933.... It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maritime and interior; and with all the principal avenues leading to the contiguous Indian and foreign territories; with the military resources of the country, and the means and facilities of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers; with the most eligible points for concentrating troops and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations; with the relative expense of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions; and he shall be prepared, at all times, to give detailed information on those subjects, when required to do so, either by the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief.

934.... He shall, under the orders, or with the approbation, of the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief, designate the routes of communication between the different posts and armies; the course of military roads, and the sites for permanent and temporary depôts of provisions and military stores.

935.... He will cause the officers of his department to serve both at stations and in the field by detail. Those assigned to posts will be relieved at least every two years; those assigned to the field, every year. Officers assigned to stations will not be removed from them, unless required for duty in the field, except by his order, or that of the Secretary of War. At their stations, they may be required to sit as members of General Courts-Martial and of Military boards.

936.... He shall visit the stations of the several officers of his department for the purposes of inspection and supervision; or he may, from time to time, assign that duty to such officers of the department as he may select; and Generals and others in command of departments, corps, and posts, will afford every necessary facility to enable them to make the inspections directed.

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937.... He shall decide upon all claims arising under the regulations of his department, subject to the revision of the Secretary of War, or the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as the case may require.

938.... He shall prepare all estimates of the funds and supplies required for the service of his department; and he shall prepare and submit, for the sanction of the Secretary of War, plans for barracks, quarters, and other improvements, and cause the plans, when approved, to be carried into effect, as far as the means provided by Congress shall enable him. He will report, from time to time, to the Secretary of War, and at least once a quarter, the proceedings of his department; and he shall, at all times, be prepared to give information to him, or to the General-in-chief, on all matters confided to his administration, when required to do so by either.

939.... He shall submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, such retrenchments, amendments, additions, or alterations, as experience may demonstrate to be proper in his department.

940.... He shall have authority to employ, or cause to be employed, all agents, extra clerks, superintendents, mechanics, laborers, and other persons necessary to the prompt and efficient performance of all the various duties of his department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—QUARTERMASTERS—ASSISTANTS, AND AGENTS.

941.... Assistant Quartermasters-General, when not serving with armies in the field, or in charge of districts, will either have charge of distant frontiers, be attached to the Quartermaster-General's office, or be employed as Inspectors of the department.

942.... A Deputy Quartermaster-General, Quartermaster, or Senior Assistant, shall be stationed at each principal post; and he shall have a general supervision of the duties of the department at the post and station within the district which may be assigned to him; the principal posts, and the posts and stations forming

districts, will be designated by the Quartermaster-General, with the approbation of the Secretary of War.

943....It shall be the duty of the officers in charge of districts, to be prepared at all times to furnish the Quartermaster-General with correct information in regard to the military resources of the country, as well as in relation to the state of the roads and the condition of the water-courses within the districts respectively assigned to their supervision; and they shall also, when required to do so by the Quartermaster-General, receive and distribute all funds for their respective districts.

944....All Junior Assistant Quartermasters, and other officers acting in the Quartermaster's department, will consider themselves subordinate to, and subject to the orders of the principal officers of the department within their respective districts.

945....An Assistant Commissary, serving at a post where there is no officer of the Quartermaster's department, will be considered *ex officio* Assistant Quartermaster, without any special assignment to duty as such, and may be required to perform any service which might properly be required of a Quartermaster or an Assistant.

946....At posts where neither an officer of the Quartermaster's nor Commissary's department can be employed, the Quartermaster General may assign the duties of the department, for the time being, to any competent officer of the line, with the approbation of the General-in-chief, or the Secretary of War.

947....In the event of the sickness, arrest, or death of the officer performing the duties of Quartermaster or Assistant, at any post, the commanding officer may appoint any officer of his command to perform the duties temporarily, which appointment must be reported, without delay, to the Quartermaster-General.

948....Quartermaster-Sergeants will be placed under the orders of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, serving at the post, or with the regiment to which they are respectively attached.

949....Wagon and Forage-masters, Storekeepers, and Ordnance Sergeants may be required to perform such duties at the posts at which they are respectively stationed, in connexion with the pro-

perty of the Quartermaster's department, as the officers of that department may direct; and, in the absence of commissioned officers, may be required to make small disbursements of public money.

950....All appointments of Assistant Quartermaster will be made from First Lieutenants of the line; but no officer will be appointed who shall not have served at least five years with his company or regiment; nor shall there be, at any time, more than three First Lieutenants in the department from the same regiment.

ALLOWANCES.

951....The allowances made to the army through the Quartermaster's department, are the following, viz: 1. Fuel and quarters, including office and barrack furniture. 2. Transportation. 3. Forage. 4. Straw, for soldiers' bedding. 5. Stationary; and 6. Incidental allowances, including the *per-diem* authorized by law to officers attending General Courts-Martial; *per-diem* allowed by law to soldiers employed for more than ten consecutive days on working parties, and postage on public letters and packages.

FUEL AND QUARTERS, AND BARRACK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

952....All public barracks and quarters, and all lands occupied for military purposes, are under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, and the barracks and quarters shall be assigned by the officers of that department to the officers of the army, according to their rank, and to the troops, according to the rank of their regiments and corps.

953....The following are the allowances of fuel and quarters to the several grades of the army; and no officer of any corps, or of any rank whatsoever, shall appropriate to his own use more than the allowance authorized, without the express authority of the Secretary of War, communicated through the Quartermaster-General; but the allowance may be reduced at any post, whenever the interests of the service may require it. And it is to be distinctly understood, that the increased allowance of quarters, made to the officers of the army, is not to be construed to authorize the erec-

Quartermaster's Department.

tion or hire of additional quarters at any of the established military posts, except when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, such a measure is demanded by the good of the service.

GRADES.	Rooms.			Cords of wood per month.	
	As Quarters.	As Office.	As Kitchen.	From 1st May to 30th Sept.	From 1st Oct. to 30th April.
To a Major-General	5	–	1	1	6
To a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, the Surgeon-General, and the Paymaster-General, each	4	–	1	1	4½
To a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Paymaster, Surgeon, each	3	–	1	1	3
To a Captain, an Assistant Surgeon, who has served 5 years, Storekeeper, Chaplain, each	2	–	1	¾	2½
To all other commissioned officers, each	1	–	1	½	2
To a Major-General, or other officer commanding a department	–	2	–	–	2
To the commanding officer of a regiment or post, and to each Inspector-General and Paymaster: Judge-Advocate, Quartermaster, and Assistant Quartermaster, and to each Acting Assistant Quartermaster, if in the opinion of the Qr. Master-General, the extent of his duty should warrant it	–	1	–	–	1
To every six non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, including the authorized number of washerwomen	–	–	–	½	1
Wagon and Forage Masters	1	–	–	½	1

954....To every six non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, including the authorized number of washerwomen, two hundred and twenty-five square feet of room, at posts above the 38th degree of north latitude, and two hundred and fifty-six square feet from the 38th degree inclusive, south.

955....Rooms for officers shall be estimated at two hundred and twenty-five square feet.

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956.... A reasonable allowance for fuel, not exceeding half a cord per month in summer, and two cords per month in winter, for each fire-place, shall be furnished for the use of the sick in hospital, to be regulated within those limits, from time to time, by the commanding officer and attending Surgeon.

957.... A like allowance, not exceeding three cords per month, for each fire-place occupied by guards, will be furnished from the 1st October to the 30th April.

958.... A quantity, not exceeding half a cord of wood per month, will be allowed from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, to each Quartermaster, Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, for the use of his store-house, on his certificate that it is necessary to the service, and actually to be used in said store-house.

959.... Where the officers of a post or regiment, or a majority of them, unite in a general mess, *and actually mess together*, they shall be allowed, if the mess consist of less than six officers, one room of dimensions equal to two hundred and twenty-five square feet, as a mess-room, and half a cord of wood per month, from the 1st October to the 30th April. If the mess consist of six or more officers, they shall be allowed, if it can be furnished without inconvenience to the service, a room of dimensions at least equal to three hundred and sixty square feet, for a mess-room, with a cord of wood per month from the 1st of October to the 30th of April.

960.... Neither mess-rooms nor fuel for them is to be allowed to officers who live in taverns or public boarding-houses; nor is fuel furnished for a mess-room to be used at any other place, or applied to any other purpose.

961.... At all posts, garrisons, and cantonments, from the 39th to the 43d degree of north latitude inclusive, the allowance of fuel may be increased one-fourth; and north of the 43d degree, one-third, during the months of November, December, January, and February.

962.... Where grates have been put up at the public expense in either the quarters of officers or soldiers, or in hospitals, offices, or mess-rooms, coal shall be furnished at the rate of fifteen hun-

dred pounds of anthracite, or thirty bushels of bituminous, for each cord of wood; and it may be issued in lieu of wood, in the same proportion at all posts where it can be obtained, at the discretion of the Quartermaster-General.

963.... Fuel furnished for the use of officers or troops at any post, camp, cantonment, station, or quarters, is to be considered public property until used: it is on no account to be sold for the benefit of those to whom it is issued, nor to be removed from the post, camp, cantonment, station, or quarters, but by order of the Quartermaster-General, or of the senior officer of the Quartermaster's department present, or in the vicinity; and any surplus of fuel beyond that which has been used by, or which may be necessary for the use of the officers or troops at such post, camp, cantonment, station, or quarters, shall revert to the United States.

964.... Fuel shall be issued only within the month for which it may be due, except when, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General, or the General or Colonel commanding, the circumstances of the service may render it proper to furnish the winter supply for any officer or post in advance.

965.... When an officer arrives at a post, if he be entitled to quarters and fuel, he shall make a written requisition for them on the officer of the Quartermaster's department stationed there, accompanied by a copy of the order placing him on duty. If he be accompanied by troops, his requisition must embrace his whole command, and designate the number of officers of each class or grade, as well as non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, private soldiers, servants, and authorized washerwomen.

966.... The quarters to be occupied having been designated by the officer of the Quartermaster's department, the senior officer shall, in every instance, have the right of choice, from the highest to the lowest grade, except that in regular barracks or cantonments, regimental officers shall be stationed convenient to their regiments, and company officers convenient to their companies. Should any officer, in the exercise of his right of choice, select the quarters occupied by a junior, they must be vacated for him: but, having

made his choice, he must abide by it, and he shall not be allowed to displace a junior a second time during his service at the post, unless he be displaced by the arrival of a senior. In the exercise of their right of choice, officers will be limited to the sets of quarters as arranged by the Quartermaster's department, and shall not be allowed to select their rooms in different sets of quarters, even should the rooms composing those different sets be in the same building.

967 .... Quarters shall not be rented for officers or troops, at any post or station where the public quarters, if distributed according to the regulations, shall be sufficient for their accommodation; and it is made the duty of all commanding officers to cause the regulations to be enforced, and to see that the officers of their commands be put in possession of the quarters to which they are entitled, according to their rank. Should any officer be subjected to expense for the hire of quarters, in consequence of the failure of his commanding officer to cause a proper distribution to be made of the quarters at the post, he shall be reimbursed the expense actually incurred, and the amount shall be charged to the commanding officer, and be refunded by him to the Treasury.

968 .... When officers and troops are assigned to duty at stations where there are no public buildings which they can occupy, the officers of the Quartermaster's department shall hire quarters for them, not exceeding the number of rooms to which the officers are entitled, and the space to which the troops are entitled.

969 .... Officers are held accountable that the quarters occupied by themselves, or by troops under their command, shall not sustain any damage beyond the ordinary wear and tear, during such occupation; for any extraordinary damage, the officer occupying the quarters, or commanding the troops, as the case may be, shall be accountable.

970 .... No barracks, quarters, or hospitals, shall be erected at the public expense, but by order of the Secretary of War, and according to plans which he shall have approved; and no officer,

whatsoever may be his rank, shall make the slightest alteration in any plan of barracks, quarters, or hospital, so approved, without the order of the Secretary of War, communicated through the Quartermaster-General. These restrictions do not extend to temporary huts, where troops may be compelled, by the unhealthiness of their positions, to leave their quarters during the summer season, or where, from the circumstances of the service, they may be required to occupy positions on the Indian frontier, in advance of the established posts.

971....No changes or alterations are to be made in the barracks, quarters, or hospitals, at permanent or established posts, but by the authority of the Secretary of War, communicated through the Quartermaster-General; should any change or alteration, involving expense, be made without such authority, the officer causing it shall not only be charged with the whole expense incurred, but also with that of restoring the barracks, quarters, or hospitals thus altered, to their former condition.

972....The rooms of officers' quarters, at every post, shall be numbered in a regular series, exclusive of attic rooms, which are not subject to assignment, except as appendages to the rooms regularly numbered.

973....The barrack rooms of soldiers shall also be numbered.

974....Materials shall be furnished, at the public expense, for bunks, benches, and tables, for soldiers' barracks and hospitals, which shall be made under the direction of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, by artificers drawn from the companies. These articles shall be considered as fixtures, and shall bear the numbers of the rooms for which they are provided, and shall not be removed, except by the authority of the officers of the Quartermaster's department of the respective posts. Commanding officers of companies, and attending surgeons, will receipt and be held accountable for them.

975....Two common desks or tables, with a paper case, an inkstand, and a sand-box, to each, six common chairs, and one pair of common andirons, and shovel and tongs, will be provided

for each office authorized by the regulations, for which articles the officers receiving them shall be held accountable; but no public materials are to be used in making furniture for officers' quarters, unless an appropriation for that purpose be obtained from Congress.

976.... At stations where officers serve without troops, and where there are no public quarters, the Quartermaster-General is authorized to cause quarters to be hired for them; or, if it be found more convenient to the service, to allow them a reasonable commutation in money.

977.... Non-commissioned officers attached to General or department head-quarters, or to the head-quarters of the administrative departments, where public quarters cannot be furnished, may be allowed, according to circumstances, a reasonable commutation in lieu thereof, to be approved by the Secretary of War.

978.... When a commutation is made for quarters, a commutation will also be allowed for fuel, to be paid by the authority of the Quartermaster-General, not to exceed the average market price.

979.... No commutation will be made for mess-rooms or offices, or for the fuel for them.

980.... Good merchantable oak wood is to be the standard, and the cord is to be estimated at one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

981.... At all posts in the vicinity of public or Indian lands, which afford fire-wood, the necessary fuel will be provided by fatigue parties detailed from the troops, under the direction of the several commanding officers; but should fuel be provided by the labor of soldiers on extra duty, it shall be taken up, on the returns of the officers of the Quartermaster's department of the respective posts, and accounted for, as public property, according to the regulations.

982.... Officers are entitled to quarters at their permanent stations, whether the quarters be owned by the public or hired; and temporary absence on duty shall not be construed to deprive them of this allowance, except when furnished with tents by the public.

Quartermaster's Department.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

983.... Officers having first joined their regiments or companies, or the stations where they are required to perform duty, shall, on all subsequent journeys, performed by proper authority, and in discharge of their duties, be allowed transportation for their baggage, or reimbursement of the expenses of the journey, according to the rules, and subject to the restrictions hereinafter stated. The allowance will be made to the graduates of the Military Academy, from the academy to the posts or stations to which they are ordered to perform duty.

984.... Officers who travel under orders, without troops or military-stores, beyond the range of their appropriate daily duties, not less than ten miles, shall be allowed ten cents per mile, or if they prefer it, the actual cost of their transportation for the whole journey, provided they shall have travelled by the shortest mail route, and in the accustomed or other reasonable manner. Staff-officers, such as Inspectors-General, Paymasters, etc., who travel under the general authority of the regulations, are to be considered as travelling under orders. A general or field-officer, when travelling on duty, without troops, will be entitled to transportation for *one* servant, at the rate of eight cents per mile, on certifying that the servant actually accompanied him on his journey.

985.... Officers who travel with military stores or supplies of any description, in their charge, will be furnished with transportation in kind, or will be reimbursed the actual cost of their transportation: and in no case will the mileage be allowed to officers who travel in Government transports or conveyances.

986.... No extra allowance, as reimbursement of expenses, will be made to any officer attending a General Court-Martial, if on duty, or leave of absence, at the post or place where the court is held.

987.... Every citizen who shall attend a court-martial, as a witness, upon a regular summons, shall be allowed *his actual transportation or stage-fare*, and three dollars a day for the time oc-

cupied in travelling to, attending on, and returning from the court, computing the travel at the rate of fifty miles a day.

988 .... Whether journeys performed by officers on duty, be by land or water, the distance shall be estimated by the shortest mail route, according to the book of distances issued by the Post-Office Department; or, when there is no direct mail route, by the shortest practicable route.

989 .... Officers who exchange stations with each other, or who obtain transfers from their own to other corps, will not be entitled to any allowance for the journeys performed in consequence of such exchange or transfer.

990 .... Officers on leave of absence must return to their duty without expense to the public. Orders given for their return to duty are not to be so construed as to entitle them to transportation of baggage.

991 .... Officers who travel on business incident to civil works, with the superintendence of which they may be charged, will be paid their travelling allowance from the appropriations for those works respectively.

992 .... When troops are required to change their stations, transportation shall be provided by the Quartermaster's department, on the requisition of the commanding officer, for the whole force required to move, including all the officers who are to change station with the troops, whether attached to the companies or not, as well as their authorized servants, and the regulated number of women to companies; and officers who fail to avail themselves of the means of transportation provided, will be considered as having forfeited all claim to the allowance; and no reimbursement or compensation will, in any shape, or under any pretence whatever, be made to them in lieu of it. This rule applies to all officers moving with detachments of troops, whether large or small, or whether they move by land or water.

993 .... When public property is to be moved, transportation shall be provided by the Quartermaster's department, on the requisition

of the officer having charge of it, except in the cases already provided for by these regulations.

994.... Arrangements made for the transportation of troops or supplies by the Quartermaster's department, are not to be changed by any commanding officer whatsoever, unless there be such a neglect or disregard of duty by the Quartermaster, as shall lead to his arrest and trial. Should any commanding or other officer take upon himself to change the arrangements of the Quartermaster's department, he shall be responsible for all the consequences.

995.... Whenever troops move by land, the following transportation shall be allowed for their baggage: For the field and staff of a regiment, including the attending Surgeon, one four-horse wagon and team, or an equivalent in pack-horses or mules, and in that proportion for such of the field and staff as may be present; for a company or detachment of from fifty to seventy-five men, including company officers, one four-horse wagon and team, or an equivalent in pack-horses or mules, and in that proportion, according to the number of men; for the sick, hospital-stores, and medicines, the necessary transportation will be provided on the requisition of the Surgeon, approved by the commanding officer, in proportion to the number of sick unable to march, and the quantity of medicines and stores to be transported. When troops are serving in the field, the General or other officer commanding, may reduce this allowance according to the circumstances of the service.

996.... The baggage of the army, which is to be transported at the public expense, is limited to officers' mess-chests, clothing, and bedding, and the camp-equipage of the troops, consisting of cooking utensils and table furniture, tents, tent-poles, and company clothing not issued.

997.... Whenever troops or stores are moved by water, passages must be provided for the officers who accompany them, in the cabins of the steamboats, or other transports employed; and every accommodation consistent with a liberal economy, must be provided for the troops, especially in the case of recruits; but no un-

authorized baggage is to be transported at the public expense, for either officers or soldiers.

998.... If the Surgeon, who accompanies a detachment of troops moving by water, should require it, a separate apartment must, if possible, be prepared for the sick.

FORAGE.

999.... Officers will be allowed to draw forage in kind, when on actual service in the field, or when under orders to hold themselves in readiness for the field, for the number of horses actually kept by them in service, not to exceed the following rates:

Major-Generals - - - - - - - -	7
Brigadier-Generals - - - - - - -	5
Colonels of Cavalry - - - - - -	5
Other Colonels, each - - - - - -	4
Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors of Cavalry - -	4
Other Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; and Captains of Cavalry; each - - - - - - -	3
All other officers entitled to forage, each - -	2

1000.... Officers on duty in camp or quarters, and not under orders for the field, if entitled to forage for three or more horses, will be allowed to draw in kind for two horses; all others entitled to forage to draw in kind for one each.

1001.... Officers are not entitled to forage in kind while on leave of absence; nor when travelling with their horses without troops, whether on duty or not.

1002.... The maximum ration of forage is fourteen pounds of hay or fodder, and twelve quarts of oats, or in lieu of oats, eight quarts of corn; but the allowance may be reduced by any General or commander in the field whenever the circumstances of the service may render the measure, in his judgment, proper.

1003.... Forage shall not be allowed in kind for any horse not actually present at the post at which it may be required. It is furnished to officers for their horses, to enable them to perform

their public duties, and is not, on any pretence, or under any circumstances whatever, to be sold by them as a matter of profit.

1004 .... All forage procured for the dragoons, or other public horses or cattle, belongs to the public, and if not consumed, is to be accounted for as public property.

STRAW.

1005 .... One truss of straw, weighing eighteen pounds, is allowed to every two men at the commencement of the month. At the expiration of fifteen days, each truss will be refreshed with four pounds, and at the expiration of the month, the whole straw will be removed and burnt, and a fresh bedding of one truss furnished.

1006 .... The same quantity of straw is allowed to servants and batmen, not soldiers, and for washerwomen, in the proportion of one to every seventeen persons.

1007 .... The allowance and change of straw for the sick in hospitals will be regulated by the senior attending Surgeon.

1008 ... At all posts in the vicinity of prairies belonging to the public, hay will be used in lieu of straw, and provided by the troops.

1009 .... Straw is not a personal allowance or emolument; it is furnished to secure the health and comfort of the soldiers, and is not, on any account, to be sold for their benefit; if not used by those for whom it is provided, as bedding, it is to be returned to the Quartermaster's department.

STATIONARY.

1010 .... To a General, or other officer commanding an army, division, or department, to an Adjutant-General, to an Inspector-General, and to the chief of each branch of the staff at the seat of Government, as much stationary will be allowed as may be necessary in the discharge of his public duties.

Quartermaster's Department.

1011....To every officer commanding a brigade, or section of a department, for the use of himself and staff, forty-eight quires of paper per annum.

1012....To a Colonel or commanding officer of a regiment, or of a post garrisoned by not less than five companies, for the use of himself and staff, forty quires of paper per annum.

1013....To a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major not in command of a regiment or post, twelve quires of paper per annum.

1014....To the commanding officer of a company, twenty quires of paper per annum.

1015....To the commanding officer of a separate post, garrisoned by more than two, and less than five companies, thirty quires of paper. To the commanding officer of a post of two companies, twenty-five quires; and to the commanding officer of a post of one company or less, twenty quires of paper per annum. The issues will be made semi-annually; and when an officer is relieved in command, the stationary on hand will be transferred to his successor.

1016....To officers of the Pay, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical departments, such blank books and blanks as may be prescribed by their respective chiefs, and such other stationary as may be necessary in the performance of their duties.

1017....All officers not enumerated above, will be allowed six quires of paper per annum for their public duties, unless they shall be supplied with stationary by their respective departments.

1018....A proportion of other stationary will be allowed at the rate of twenty-four quills, half an ounce of wafers, one paper of ink-powder, four ounces of sealing wax, half a quire of cartridge paper, and one piece of tape, to every six quires of writing paper.

1019....The term stationary must be construed strictly to embrace such articles only as are above named.

1020....Generals, and other officers commanding armies, geographical divisions, or departments, are authorized, at their discretion, to cause all orders relating to General Courts-Martial, or Courts of Inquiry, to be printed at the public expense; and, on

extraordinary occasions, they are authorized to cause other general, division, or department orders to be printed, where there are numerous copies to be distributed, and great despatch is required, the necessity for which must be set forth in the order for the printing, or be certified on the account by the officer giving the order, or by an officer of his staff.

1021 .... Officers of the Quartermaster's department will furnish such authorized stationary as may be necessary for the use of General, regimental, and garrison Courts-Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, convened by competent authority, on requisitions signed by the Judge-Advocate or Recorder, as the case may be, and countersigned by the President of the court. All stationary not used by the court for which it was drawn, must be returned by the Judge-Advocate or Recorder, to the Quartermaster's department.

1022 .... The stationary necessary for military boards, ordered by the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief, shall be furnished upon the same principles, and accounted for in the same manner; and also the blank regimental and company books, authorized by these regulations.

INCIDENTAL ALLOWANCES.

PER-DIEM TO OFFICERS FOR TRAVELLING, AND SITTING ON COURTS-MARTIAL AND COURTS OF INQUIRY.

1023 .... Officers attending General Courts-Martial, or Courts of Inquiry, convened by officers having authority to order General Courts-Martial, as members or witnesses, will be paid for each day occupied in travelling to, attending on, and returning from said court, one dollar per day to those entitled to forage, and one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to those not entitled to forage. (See Act, 16th March, 1802, sec. 22.)

PER-DIEM TO JUDGE-ADVOCATES AND RECORDERS.

1024 .... Officers performing the duties of Judge-Advocate to General Courts-Martial, or of Recorder to Courts of Inquiry, convened

by officers having authority to order General Courts-Martial, will, in addition to the above, be paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for every day they may be necessarily employed in the duties of said courts. For the time the court is in session, the certificate of the presiding officer will constitute the evidence of service; for the time otherwise "necessarily employed," either before the court meets, in preparing charges, summoning witnesses, &c., or after it adjourns, in preparing copies of the proceedings, their own certificate will be sufficient. (See Act of March 16th, 1802, sec. 22.)

PER-DIEM TO SOLDIERS WHEN EMPLOYED ON FORTIFICATIONS, SURVEYS, &c.

1025.... Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, when employed on working parties, agreeably to article XLIV, under officers of the Quartermaster's department, shall be mustered monthly by the Inspector, or other officer appointed for that purpose, on duplicate rolls made and certified by the Quartermaster or other officer having charge of the work; one of which will be transmitted direct to the Quartermaster-General, the other filed in support of the pay-rolls. (Form 4.) Soldiers thus employed, will be paid fifteen cents extra per day, and one gill of whiskey, or a reasonable commutation for the same.

1026.... Officers of the army are entitled to reimbursement for the postage actually paid by them for letters and packages on public service, connected with their official duties, on producing satisfactory evidence of the amount paid, and certifying that the postage accrued on letters on public service.

APPROPRIATIONS.

1027.... The appropriations for the Quartermaster's department being made for specific objects, they are not to be applied to any other purposes whatsoever; should the exigencies of the service, however, in the opinion of the General, or other officer commanding in the field, on the Upper Lakes, or the Indian frontiers, be

such as to render it expedient that the officers of the Quartermaster's department be required to make purchases or payments not authorized by the regulations of the department, nor coming within the range of their appropriate duties, the officer ordering the purchase or payment shall furnish the necessary funds by his draft on the department, to which the expenditure properly appertains; and in his letter of advice, a triplicate of which shall be sent direct to the Quartermaster-General, and another accompany the draft, it shall be his duty to explain the circumstances fully, so that the Secretary of War may be able to judge of the necessity and propriety of the course adopted; and the chief of any co-ordinate branch of the staff may, on furnishing the necessary funds from his own appropriations, require the services of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, to make purchases and payments at the several posts; and it is hereby made the duty of the officers of the department to perform the services required, on the condition above stated.

1028.... Any account paid or article furnished by an officer of the Quartermaster's department, by order of a superior officer, shall pass to his credit as a matter of course; but if the sum paid or article furnished, be not admitted at the Treasury, the pecuniary accountability shall devolve on the officer giving the order, who shall be charged with the amount, and held to a strict accountability for it. But this paragraph is not to be considered as sanctioning, under any circumstances, any order inconsistent with the regulations. The authority authorized by law to make regulations can alone modify them, or authorize a departure from them.

1029.... Any account paid by an officer of the Quartermaster's department, agreeably to prescribed forms, on the certificate of an officer of the army, shall pass to his credit; and the officer making such certificate shall be held accountable for the accuracy of the facts therein set forth.

ACCOUNTABILITY.

1030.... The system of accountability prescribed by the existing regulations will be continued in force until changed or modified by

the authority of the Secretary of War, or of the Second Comptroller; and officers acting in the department, whether permanently or temporarily, will make their returns, reports, and estimates, and furnish their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms and at the periods prescribed by those regulations.

1031 .... The Quartermaster-General will make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 20th October in each year, annual estimates of all moneys and supplies which may be necessary in his department for the ensuing year; and, on or before the 20th of November in each year, a written report, embracing a narrative of the proceedings of the department during the year terminating the preceding 30th of September.

1032 .... Officers and agents of the Quartermaster's department will make to the Quartermaster-General, on or before the 1st of September, in each year, *annual* estimates of all moneys and supplies which may be necessary at their respective stations for the year ensuing; and will, at the same time, report the outstanding debts of the station agreeably to Form 1, *(Quartermaster's department.)* They will also make to the Quartermaster-General, estimates for each month, of the funds necessary for the service of the month; noting particularly the amount required for each object of expenditure, with full explanations in regard to the nature of the expenditure and its necessity, agreeably to form 37. These will be made and transmitted a sufficient time in advance, to enable the Quartermaster-General to remit the funds in season for the expenditure.

1033 .... All officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's department, will make semi-annual returns to the Quartermaster-General, on the 31st March, and 30th September, in each year, of all horses, draught-oxen, boats, and other means of transportation, building materials, Quartermaster's stores of every description, camp and garrison equipage, clothing, and all other property of the public in their possession, or for which they are accountable, agreeably to Form 2.

Quartermaster's Department.

1034 .... Colonels, or commanding officers of regiments, will make similar returns, direct to the Quartermaster-General, of all public property in the possession of their respective regiments, on the days, and according to the form prescribed in No. 1033.

1035 .... All officers acting in the Quartermaster's department, will make and transmit to the Quartermaster-General, monthly reports of persons and articles hired or employed in public service, agreeably to Form 3, and monthly reports of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty, as mechanics and laborers, agreeably to Form 4; each countersigned by the commanding officer of the regiment, post, or detachment. Also, monthly reports of stores received for transportation and distribution, agreeably to Form 5.

1036 .... All officers of the Quartermaster's department, and all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department, will make and forward, *direct* to the Quartermaster-General, to be transmitted by him to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department, the following returns and accounts, viz: Quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended, on account of the Quartermaster's department, agreeably to Form 6, supported by vouchers corresponding with Forms 7 and 8. Quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended on account of contingencies, agreeably to Form 9, supported by vouchers corresponding with Form 10. Quarterly returns of Quartermaster's stores received and issued, agreeably to Form 14, supported by vouchers corresponding with Forms 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. These returns and accounts to be made to 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year.

1037 .... Officers of the Quartermaster's department, and commanding officers of regiments, companies, detachments, and recruiting districts and stations, shall make and transmit, *direct* to the office of the Quartermaster-General, on the days above stated, quarterly returns of all clothing, camp and garrison equipage, tools, drums, fifes, knapsacks, haversacks, and bed-sacks, received

and issued by them, or for which they are accountable, according to Form 33, supported by vouchers, Form 34.

1038 .... They will make and transmit, direct to the office of the Quartermaster-General, on the last day of every month, monthly summary statements of moneys received, expended, and remaining on hand, on account of the Quartermaster's department, and the contingencies of the War Department, agreeably to Form 36.

1039 .... Vouchers not fully elucidated by their accompanying papers, must contain minute explanations, to enable the Quartermaster-General, or the accounting officers, to decide on them without further reference, if practicable.

ARRANGEMENT OF DISTRICTS.

1040 .... Under the provisions of the 942d paragraph the following districts have been designated by the Quartermaster-General, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, to govern in the operations of the Quartermaster's department:

1041 .... The posts lying within the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and East Jersey, will constitute the *first* district.

1042 .... Those in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, the *second* district.

1043 .... Those on the Upper Lakes and their tributaries, including Fort Winnebago, the *third* district.

1044 .... Those on the Missouri river and its tributaries, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, above the junction of the Ohio, except Pittsburg and Allegheny arsenal, the *fourth* district.

1045 .... Those within the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, on the Arkansas and Missouri frontiers, south of Fort Leavenworth, and including Fort Gibson, the *fifth* district.

1046 .... Those in South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida, the *sixth* district.

1047 .... Those in North Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, the *seventh* district.

1048 .... The principal stations in the districts will be those at which the senior officers respectively serve.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTABILITY.

1049 .... This accountability is comprehended under two heads: *First*, That of officers and intermediate agents by whom the supplies are received and distributed to the troops: *Secondly*, That of the soldier, who receives the articles in trust for future use. The former will be rendered, in conformity with the law, through this office, to the Treasury. The latter, so far as the keeping of the individual account of the soldier goes, must, from the necessity of the case, be confided to company officers.

1050 .... Every captain, or commander of a company or detachment, shall open in a book, to be kept exclusively for that purpose, an account against each individual of his command, wherein shall be carefully charged, all clothing and equipments issued to the said individual, exhibiting, in separate entries, the date of each issue, the name of the officer by whom it shall be made, and the articles issued. (See Form 1.)

1051 .... Separate accounts will be kept of the *regular* and *extra* issues, the former being understood to comprehend the established allowance which is distributed periodically; the latter, being casual, to meet the extraordinary wants of the soldier, or to make good deficiencies resulting from his misconduct. (See Form 2.)

1052 .... All *extra* issues are to be answered for by the soldier at the next ensuing payment. In case he be discharged before a regular payment shall have come round, the articles charged against him are to be inserted in the final statement of his clothing account, as so much to be stopped from his pay. (See certificate annexed to Form 6.)

1053 .... At every approaching muster-day, commanders of companies and detachments will carefully review their accounts of *extra* issues, and cause the articles charged against each individual to be noted at large, opposite to his name on the muster-roll, as a guide for the Paymaster. Commanders of regiments and posts will exercise a rigid supervision on this point, by instituting, from time to time, a minute comparison between the account-books and the remarks on the muster-rolls.

1054....Regular and extra issues will not be blended in the same receipt-roll, but will be accounted for by *separate* vouchers to one general return. The caption of the roll will be made to express whether the issue is regular or extra.

1055....Whenever recruits shall be sent from recruiting depôts, the superintendent of the recruiting service shall cause the officer under whose command they shall be placed, to be furnished with a certified statement of their clothing accounts, showing the number and kind of every article of clothing which each individual has received, when and by whom issued, whether regular or extra; and, if the latter, what portion has been paid for, and what remains to be paid for. And it shall be the duty of commanders of regiments, on making a distribution of the recruits to companies, to cause the captains to be furnished with the said statement, or certified extracts of so much thereof as relates to the men assigned to them; the details of which shall immediately be charged against the soldier in the clothing account-book of the company. In cases of transfer from one company or regiment to another company or regiment, and where soldiers are detached from their companies for a considerable time, a similar course will be observed.

1056....Officers shall not issue to soldiers, *gratuitously*, any article of clothing to replace those lost by accidents—the compensation of the soldier, like that of the officer, being deemed to cover all the casualties of service.

1057....In lieu of the receipts heretofore taken in the clothing account books, (which are now to be devoted exclusively to *charging* the soldier,) officers will take duplicate receipt-rolls, one set of which being transmitted as his vouchers, the others will be carefully filed away with the company papers, under the special care of the Captain, or commanding officer, who will hand them over to his successor, whenever he shall be relieved.*

* As the duplicate receipt-rolls here required to be taken, are intended to be kept *with the company*, the issuing officer can, if he deem it necessary to his personal security, take a *third* roll, for his own use; and this course, though not enjoined, is recommended.

Quartermaster's Department.... Clothing Accountability.

1058.... When a soldier shall be discharged from service, the officer commanding the company, will furnish him with a certified statement of his clothing account, exhibiting all the clothing which he shall have received as regular issues, (and extra issues *unaccounted* for,) during his term of service, or up to the period of his discharge, and showing in separate lines, according to the entries in the company book, the dates of the several issues, the names of the officers by whom they were made, and the number and kind of the articles; the total of which shall, in all cases, be recapitulated in *writing*, at the foot of the statement. (See Form 6.)

1059.... The final statement of a soldier's clothing account shall, before being certified by the Captain, be carefully compared with the duplicate receipt-rolls retained by him as a check on the account book, and will be made to conform to them, should it be found to vary; in which case, the book will receive a corresponding correction. This comparison will always be made by the officer who is to certify the statement, and never delegated to others. The extreme liability of the account book to alterations, by erasures of, or additions to the entries, will evince to the officers the necessity for this precaution.

1060.... The above mentioned statement, which will always accompany the Paymaster's accounts to the Treasury, will be liable to a like comparison with the original receipt-rolls, there on file: and for any difference which shall be found to exist in their results, the officer by whom the statement shall have been certified, will be held accountable.

1061.... Officers will, for the final payment of a soldier, at the time of his discharge, certify the balance, for clothing, due to or from the soldier, and affix the cost of each piece or pieces opposite the same. The final statement prescribed, will exhibit the entire quantity of clothing which the soldier has received, as well as the date of his enlistment, and the period of his discharge.

1062.... The usual certificate relative to pay and bounty, given to the soldier at the time of his discharge, will, invariably, be en-

dorsed on the back of the final statement of his clothing account, as well with a view of presenting his claims in an entire form, as to secure his accountability for the extra clothing which may remain unpaid for.

1063 .... Quarterly returns will be rendered of all clothing left by deserters, exhibiting in separate lines or entries, the quantity on hand, at the close of the preceding quarter, and that which has subsequently accrued, as in the case of company returns. In lieu of the invoices which accompany the latter, a certified statement, showing the name of each deserter, and the number and kind of articles left by him, exhibiting the condition of each, will be transmitted.

1064 .... The regular supply of clothing will be distributed semi-annually; in the months of May and September in the higher latitudes, and in April and October in the middle and lower latitudes.

1065 .... All issues of clothing will be made in the presence of a commissioned officer, if there be one serving at the post, who shall witness the signatures of the soldiers on the receipt-rolls separately. If there be only the issuing-officer at the post, the issues shall be made in the presence of one or more non-commissioned officers, by whom the receipt-rolls shall be witnessed.

1066 .... In all cases where soldiers can write their names intelligibly, they will be required to do so on the receipt-rolls. It is only in cases where they cannot write, that their *marks* will be substituted; in both, however, they must be duly witnessed—the design being, that the transaction, as well as the mere signature of the soldier, shall be witnessed.

1067 .... All vacant spaces under the heading of the clothing account-book, as well as the receipt-rolls, will be filled by a cypher.

1068 .... Camp-equipage is not to be entered on returns as *issued* to the companies: it must be borne there as on hand in use, and not dropped from the returns until it shall have become unfit for service. It will then be turned over to the Quartermaster of the post for sale, or such other disposition as the Quartermaster-General may direct. A certificate of the officer in command, that the articles were actually worn out in public service, will accompany the return.

Quartermaster's Department.... Clothing Accountability.

1069.... On the arrival of clothing at its place of destination, the commanding officer of the post, or regiment, will cause an immediate inspection to be made of it by a board of officers, whose report, in case of damage, or of deficiency in the quantity of the articles specified in the invoice, shall be transmitted—one copy to the office of the Quartermaster-General, and one to the Quartermaster by whom the clothing was furnished, or to the Commissary of Purchases, in case the supplies were forwarded direct from the depôt at Philadelphia. This survey shall be made in the presence of the Quartermaster of the post, and before the packages leave the store-house of the Quartermaster's department. In case of damage, the board shall assess the amount of damage, and the articles will be turned over to the officer of the Quartermaster's department at the post, by whom they shall be kept until orders be received for the final disposition of them.

1070.... The *quality* of the clothing supplied for the army is not a subject of inspection under this head; if it be sound, and otherwise free from damage, it must be issued to the troops. For any defect in respect to quality, a proper remedy is provided in paragraph 851.

1071.... All officers, on receiving supplies of clothing and camp-equipage, will forward triplicate receipts therefor—two to the officer by whom the supplies were furnished, and one to the office of the Quartermaster-General, for the purposes of further accountability.

1072.... Should officers charged with clothing and camp-equipage fail to render the prescribed returns thereof, within a reasonable time after the termination of a quarter, a settlement will be made of their accounts, and the money-value of the supplies, with which they shall be charged, will be reported against them for collection.

1073.... Whenever clothing or camp-equipage shall become damaged, or unfit for issue, in the hands of company officers, or in store, a *board of survey*, to be composed of three officers, when practicable, shall be instituted to examine and report thereon. The board shall report the actual condition of the supplies submitted to its inspection, and the nature of the damage, and, as

far as practicable, the probable cause, and shall assess the amount of damage sustained, which will be inserted at large in the report, and will constitute the basis of a charge against the officer in whose hands the supplies became damaged, unless he show that it did not result from his own neglect.

1074.... The report of the board of survey will be transmitted by the commanding officer of the post, to the Quartermaster-General, to be laid before the Secretary of War; and the clothing and camp-equipage thus condemned will be transferred to the Quartermaster of the post, and retained by him until orders be given for its final disposition. In no instance will damaged or condemned clothing be sold at, or in the vicinity of a military post.*

1075.... Officers of the Quartermaster's department will reject all *damaged* clothing and camp equipage offered to them by company officers, until the articles shall have undergone the required survey; and company officers, in relieving each other in the command of companies, may also reject damaged supplies until a survey be had; the officer in whose charge the damage is formally detected, being deemed accountable to the public.

1076.... Clothing, &c., supplied to the commanders of companies for issue to the troops, must not be diverted from its proper object.

1077.... All casks and boxes in which supplies shall be received by officers, and which are not required for the further preservation of those supplies, will be turned over to the Quartermaster of the post, who shall sell them, and account for the proceeds at the expiration of the quarter.

1078.... All returns and vouchers rendered to the Quartermaster-General's office, will be accompanied by a letter of advice from the officer transmitting them.

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* The object of this regulation is to prevent soldiers from bartering or selling their clothing, and to aid in the detection of deserters.

Quartermaster's Department..... Clothing Accountability.

1079.... *Allowance of camp and garrison equipage in the field.*

GRADES, &c.	Wall Tents.	Common Tents.	Spades.	Axes.	Hatchets.	Camp Kettles.	Mess Pans.
General Officers, each, - - - - - -	3	-	-	1	1		
Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors and Staff-Officers having rank assimilated to those grades, each, - - - - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1		
Captains, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Quartermasters, Assistant Commissaries, Aid-de-camps, and Military Storekeepers, each,	1	-	-	1	1		
Subalterns—to every two, - - - - -	1	-	-	1	1		
To each company, - - - - - -	-	-	4	6			
To every six Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates, including the authorized number of washerwomen and servants, -	-	1	-	-	1	1	2

1080.... The allowance of clothing will be apportioned among the five years composing the soldier's term of enlistment, as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

1 Cap *complete*,
1 Forage Cap and letter,
1 Coat,
1 pair Epaulettes,
1 Do. Shoulder-straps,
1 Aiguillette,
1 Wool Jacket,
2 pairs Wool Overalls,
1 Cotton Jacket,
3 pairs Cotton Overalls,
2 Cotton Shirts,
2 Flannel Shirts,
2 pairs Drawers,
4 Do. Boots,
4 Do. Stockings,
1 Leather Stock,
1 Great Coat,
1 Fatigue Frock,
1 Blanket.

SECOND YEAR.

1 Wool Jacket,
2 pairs Wool Overalls,
1 Cotton Jacket,
3 pairs Cotton Overalls,

Quartermaster's Department .... Clothing Accountability.

2 Cotton Shirts,
2 Flannel do.
1 pair Drawers,
4 pairs Boots,
4 do. Stockings.

THIRD YEAR.

1 Cap *complete*,
1 Coat,
1 pair Epaulettes,
1 Do. Shoulder-straps,
1 Wool Jacket,
2 Do. Overalls,
1 Cotton Jacket,
3 pairs Cotton Overalls,
2 Cotton Shirts,
2 Flannel do.
1 pair Drawers,
4 Do. Boots,
4 Do. Stockings,
1 Stock,
1 Fatigue Frock,
1 Blanket.

FOURTH YEAR.

1 Wool Jacket,
2 pairs Wool Overalls,
1 Cotton Jacket,
3 pairs Cotton Overalls,
2 Cotton Shirts,
2 Flannel Shirts,
1 pair Drawers,
4 pairs Boots,
4 Do. Stockings.

FIFTH YEAR.

1 Coat,
1 pair Epaulettes,
1 do. Shoulder-straps,
2 pairs Wool Overalls,
1 Wool Jacket,
3 Do. Cotton Overalls,
2 Cotton Shirts,
2 Flannel Shirts,
1 pair Drawers,
4 pairs Stockings,
4 Do. Boots,
1 Blanket.

Artillery and Infantry (not Dragoons and Ordnance) allowed caps complete the 3d year.

Dragoons allowed coats the 1st and 3d years; Ordnance the 1st year, and Artillery and Infantry, the 1st, 3d, and 5th years.

Dragoons and Ordnance (not Artillery and Infantry) allowed Wool Jackets the 5th year.

Artillery and Infantry (not Dragoons and Ordnance) allowed Cotton Jackets the 4th year.

Dragoons only are allowed Fatigue Frocks.

FORM 1.

Annual Estimate of Funds and Supplies required for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, for the year ———.

	Grade and Numbers.									Allowances.																	
										Fuel.				Forage.					Straw.				Stationary.				
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Laundresses.	Officers' servants.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Wood, crd's of.	Coal, bus. of.	Amount of fuel.		Hay, tons of.	Corn, bus. of.	Oats, bus. of.	Amount of forage.		Trusses, No. of.	Pounds of.	Amount of straw.		Writing paper quires of.	Extra large, quires of.	Quills, No. of.	Wafers, lbs. of.	Ink powder, papers of.
										$ 4	ct. 30	$	ct.	$ 16	cts. 50	cts. 40	$	cts		ct. ½	$	ct.	cts. 50	cts. 75	$ 3	$ 2½	$ 1¼
	3	10	20	100	10	20	5	6	4	100	50	520	00	5	100	200	210	00	150	1500	75	00	40	10	100	1	3
On hand -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	20	58	00	1	30	50	51	00	50	500	25	–	10	00	30	–	–
Required -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	30	462	00	4	70	150	159	00	100	1000	50	00	30	10	70	1	3

FORM 1—Continued.

Allowances.												Remarks.
Amount of stationary.		Transportation.					Amount of transportation.		Total amount.			
		Of army.	Officers' baggage.	Subsistence.	Ordnance.	Clothing, &c						
$	ct.	$	$	$	$	$	$	ct.	$	ct.		
35	75	1000	500	600	200	400	2700	00	3560	75		
5	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	239	90		
29	58	1000	500	600	200	400	2700	00	3460	85		

Recapitulation.			
Fuel, - - - - -			462 00
Forage, - - - - -			159 00
Straw, - - - - -			50 00
Stationary, - - - -			29 85
Transportation of the army, -			1000 00
officers' baggage, -			500 00
subsistence, -			600 00
ordnance, - -			200 00
clothing, &c. -			400 00
Outstanding debts, viz:			
James Byden, - -	200	00	
John Jones, - - -	450	50	
James Watson, - -	30	00	
John Morgan, - - -	70	80	751 30
			4152 15

NOTE.—If horses, oxen, mules, or any other means of transportation are to be purchased, or barracks, quarters, or store-houses erected or repaired, a detailed estimate must be annexed to the regular annual estimate.

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 2.

Form of Semi-annual Return of Quartermaster's and other Stores.

			CLASSES.	Fuel.				Forage.								Straw	Stationary.																	
			In what state and condition.	Wood.			Coal.	Hay.	Fodder.	Corn.			Oats.				Blank Books.			Writing paper.		Sealing Wax.		Wafers.		Office Tape.		Quills.	Ink-powder.					
Departments.	Posts or Regiments.	By whom made.		Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Bushels	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pounds	6 quires.			Reams.	Quires.	Pounds.	Sticks.	Pounds.	Boxes.	Pieces.	Yards.	No. of	Papers.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Barges.	Keel-boats.
			In good order,																															
			Unfit for service, but repairable,																															
			Totally unfit for service,																															
			Total on hand,																															

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 2—Continued.

Group	Column
Means of Transportation.	Flat boats.
	Batteaux.
	Scows.
	Skiffs.
	Canoes.
	Wagons.
	Carts.
	Drays.
	Sleighs or sleds.
	Horses.
	Mules.
Camp and Garrison Equipage.	Oxen.
	Garrison flags.
	Recruiting flags.
	Bannerols.
	Marquees.
	Wall-tents.
	Common tents.
	Tent flies.
	Sets tent-poles.
	Tent pins—No. of
	Camp-kettles.
	Iron pots.
	Mess pans.
	Andirons.
	Wheel-barrows.
	Hand-barrows.
	Hand-carts.
Building Materials.	Pine boards, feet of
	Oak plank, feet of
	Lime, casks of
	Nails, pounds of
	Window glass, boxes of
A	Felling-axes.
	Broad-axes.
	Pick-axes.
B	Crowbars.
	Bridles.
	Brands.
C	Cant-hooks.
	Chisels.
&c.	REMARKS.

FORM 3.—*Report of Persons and Articles employed and hired at the Post of during the month of* 18—, *by* .

Names of persons employed, and articles hired.	Term of service.				Rate of hire or compensation.			Date of the contract or agreement.	By whom owned.	Whole amount due, and remaining unpaid.		REMARKS.
	From	To	Months.	Days.	Per month.	Per diem.	Trip or voyage.					
					$	$ et.	$			$	Cts.	
J. Barnes, laborer.												Repairing barracks.
House with 4 rooms.												Quarters for major-general.
Ship Niger.												Transporting provisions & troops.
Horse.												Express.
Cart and oxen.												Hauling stone for barracks.

I certify, on honor, that the above is a true report of the persons and articles employed and hired by me, at the post of , during the month of , and that the observations under the head of remarks are correct.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Examined and countersigned,

C. D., *Commanding regiment or post.*

FORM 4.—*Muster-Roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty, as mechanics and laborers, at , during the month of .*

No.	Names.	Designation.	Company.	Regiment.	By whose order employed.	Nature of service.	Term of service.			Rate of pay or compensation.			REMARKS.
							From	To	No. of days.	Per diem.	Amount.		
										Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	

I certify that the above is a correct roll of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, employed on extra duty, under my direction, during the month of , 18 , and that the remarks opposite their names are accurate and just.

Mustered by C. D.

A. B., *Q. M. or officer commanding post or detachment.*

[Note.—Soldiers on extra duty must be mustered by a commissioned officer stationed at the post. Should there be no commissioned officer at the post except the Quartermaster, they will be mustered by him.]

FORM 5.—*Report of Stores received for Transportation and Distribution at , by , in the month of , 18 .*

Time received.	Marks.	No.	Contents.	From whom received.	By whom received.	Time sent.	To whom sent, and where.	With whom sent.	Intermediate destination.	Ultimate destination.	REMARKS.
	W. S. &c.	1 to 3	Clothing.		Capt. A. W., sloop Sally.			Capt. J. B., ship George.			Received in good order.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 6.—Dr. *The United States in account current with Quartermaster's Department in the quarter ending* , *for Expenditures on account of the* 18 . Cr.

Quartermaster's Department.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
To amount of purchases, per Abstract A - - -			By balance on hand per last acct.		
To amount of expenditures, per Abstract B - - -			By cash received of - -		
To balance due United States, carried to new account -			By cash received from Treasurer United States, being amount of Warrant No. -		
			By amount of account of sales of public property herewith		
$			$		

I certify, on honor, that the above exhibits a true account of all the moneys which have come into my hand, on account of the Quartermaster's Department, during the quarter ending on the , and that the purchases and expenditures have been faithfully made,

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 7. A.—*Abstract of purchases paid for at the Post of in the quarter ending on the , and articles paid for which were purchased prior to the quarter, by .*

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom purchased.	Amount. Dolls.	Amount. Cts	Fuel. Wood. Cords.	Fuel. Wood. Feet.	Fuel. Wood. Inches.	Fuel. Coal. Bushels.	Stationary.	Forage.	Building materials.	A.	B.
Amount purchased prior to the quarter - - - -													
Amount purchased within the quarter - - - -													
Total amount purchased and paid within the quarter -													

Note.—This abstract is to be supported by vouchers agreeing with Form 11, and must exhibit all the articles paid for, whether purchased within or prior to the quarter.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 8. B.—*Abstract of disbursements on account of transportation, repairs, &c., by* , *at the post of* , *in the quarter ending on the* , 18 .

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
				Dolls.	Cts.
			$		

Note.—For forms of vouchers, see Forms 12 and 13.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 9.—Dr. *The United States in account current with* *for expenditures on*
account of contingencies of the Army, in the quarter ending on the 18 . Cr.

Quartermaster's Department.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
To amount of expenditures, per Abstract C - - -			By balance on hand as per last account - - - -		
To balance due the United States, carried to new account - - - -			By cash received of - -		
			By cash received from the Treasurer of the United States, being amount of Warrant No. —— - -		
	$			$	

I certify, on honor, that the above exhibits a true account of all moneys which have come into my hands on account of contingencies of the Army, during the quarter ending on the and that the disbursements have been faithfully made.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 10. C.—*Abstract of disbursements on account of contingencies of the Army by* *at* *in the quarter ending on the*

Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	
				Dolls.	Cts.
			$		

Note.—For vouchers, see Forms 13, 31, and 32.—All payments for apprehending deserters must also be entered in this abstract.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 11.

THE UNITED STATES,

To Dr.

Date of purchase.		Dolls.	Cts.
	For 20 cords of wood, at - - - - - - - - - -		
	20,352 pounds straw, at - - - - - - - - - -		
	100 bushels coal, at - - - - - - - - - -		
		$	

Received 18 of dollars and cents, in full of the above account.

[Duplicates.]

Note.—Where purchases are made and *not* paid for, the certificate of the Quartermaster that the articles were purchased for the public service will be substituted for the receipt.

C. D.

FORM 12.

THE UNITED STATES,

To

Dr.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
	For transportation of baggage from to being miles, at cents per mile - - - - -		
		$	

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just: that I have actually performed the journey therein charged for, in obedience to the authority hereto annexed, which was received by me when not on furlough or leave of absence, but on actual duty; and that I have received no public transportation, or money in lieu thereof, for any part of the above route; and that I am not in arrears to the United States on any account whatever.

Received 18 of dollars and cents in full of the above account.

(Duplicates.)

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 13.

THE UNITED STATES,

To Dr.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.
29	For		
		$	

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated, and that they were necessary for the public service.

Received of dollars cents in full of the above account.

(Duplicate.)

Note.—This form will be used for miscellaneous accounts generally, and will be entered in Abstract B or C, according to the nature of the expenditure.

In vouchers for expenses incurred in the pursuit of deserters, the names of the deserters, and the regiment and company to which they belong, must be stated.

The several items of expenditure must be supported by sub-vouchers if it be practicable to obtain them; if not, a list of the items, exhibiting the time, place, and to whom the money was paid, accompanied by the certificate of a commissioned officer, or the affidavit of a non-commissioned officer or private, to its correctness. This rule will also apply to the expenses incurred by officers or soldiers ordered on detached service of any kind.

FORM 14.—*Quarterly return of Quartermaster's stores received and issued at* *in*
the quarter ending the 18 *by*

Date.	Classes. Abstracts, &c.		Fuel. Wood. Cords.	Fuel. Wood. Feet.	Fuel. Wood. Inches.	Fuel. Coal Bushels.	Forage.	Straw.	Stationary.	Building materials	A.	B.
	Per last return.	On hand.										
	Abstract D.	Rec'd by purch.										
	Abstract E.	Do. from officers.										
	Total amount to be accounted for											
	Issued.											
	Per Abstract F.	Fuel.										
	G.	Forage.										
	H.	Straw.										
	I.	Stationary.										
	K.	Specialties.										
	L.	Expended, &c.										
	Total issued and expended -											
	Total on hand - - - -											

Note.—For vouchers to this return, see Abstracts 15 to 22, inclusive, with their subordinate forms.

FORM 15. D.—*Abstract of Articles purchased at the Post of , in the quarter ending on the and articles paid for, which were purchased prior to the quarter, by .*

Classes.			Amount.		Fuel.				Forage.			Stationary.					Straw.			Building Materials.				A.		B.	
					Wood.			Coal																			
Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom purchased.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Bushls																			
Articles purchased and paid for																											
Articles purchased and not paid for - - - - -																											
Total purchased within the quarter - - - -																											

Note.—This abstract appertains exclusively to the *property* return, and is designed to show the quantity of supplies which come into the hands of the Quartermaster by purchase within the quarter, whether paid for or not. No vouchers are required for it, except where purchases have been made, and the supplies *not* paid for; in those cases, it must be supported by vouchers corresponding with the explanation contained in note on Form 11. Where the supplies are paid for, the *entries* must correspond, in date and No. with those in abstract A of purchases.

FORM 16. E.—*Abstract of Articles received from Officers at the Post of , in the quarter ending on the , by .*

Classes.		Fuel.				Forage.			Stationary.					Straw.			Building Materials.						A.			B.		
		Wood.			Coal.																						
Date.	From whom received.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Bushels.																						

Note.—For voucher, see Form 30.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 17. F.—*Abstract of fuel issued to troops at the* *by* *in the quarter ending on*

No. of voucher.	Date of voucher.	To whom issued.	For what time.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Captains.	Asst. Surgeons.	Subalterns.	Non-com. officers, musicians, and privates.	Laundresses and servants.	Hospital.	Guard.	Mess of 6 officers.	Mess of less than 6 officers.	Wood. Cords.	Wood. Feet.	Wood. Inches.	Coal, bushels of.	Coal, pounds of.	REMARKS.
		Total -	-	-																		

Note.—For vouchers, see Forms 23 and 24.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 18. G.—*Abstract of forage issued at* *in the quarter ending on the*
by

No. of voucher.	To whom issued.	For what period.		Horses, No. of.	Oxen, No. of.	Mules, No. of.	No. of rations.	Daily allowance for each horse.			Total allowance.			REMARKS.
		From	To					Corn, quarts of.	Oats, quarts of.	Hay, pounds of.	Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Hay, pounds of.	
														When forage is issued to officers it should be stated whether the horses are the private property of the officers or belong to the public.
	Total - - -													

Note.—Should the allowance of forage be reduced by the order of the Commanding General, the certificate should state that the issue was made agreeably to the reduced allowance.

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 19. H.—*Abstract of straw issued at* *in the quarter ending on the*
by

No. of voucher.	To whom issued.	For what period.		Non-com. officers, musicians, and privates.	Laundresses and servants.	Hospital.	Monthly allowance to each.	Total allowance to each, in pounds.	REMARKS.
		From	To						
	Total -	-	-						

Note.—For voucher, see Form 26.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 20. I.—*Abstract of Stationary issued at , by , in the quarter ending on the*

No. of voucher.											To whom issued.	REMARKS.

Note.—For voucher, see Form 27.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 21. K.—*Abstract of articles issued on special requisitions at , in the quarter ending on the , by .*

Classes.			Building materials.				A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom issued.																			
Total,																					

Note.—For voucher, see Form 28.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 28. L.—*Abstract of Articles expended in the public service, worn out, sold, &c., at , under the direction of , in the quarter ending the .*

No. of certificates.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Total,						

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Note.—This abstract will be supported by vouchers corresponding with Form 29, as to articles worn out and expended. In cases of sales, duplicates of the auctioneers' account of sales will be required.

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 23.—*Return for fuel for company* *regiment of* *commanded by*
for the month of

	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com. officers, musicians, and privates.	Laundresses and servants.	Monthly allowance to each, in cords.	Total allowance.			Coal, bushels of.	Coal, pounds of.	REMARKS.
						Cords.	Feet.	Inches.			
Total -											

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct and just, and that the fuel stated has been received.

A. B., *Commanding Company.*

Approved:

C. D., *Commanding.*

FORM 24.—*Return for fuel for* *for the month of*

	Wood.			Coal, bus. of.	Coal, pounds of.	REMARKS.
	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.			
Total,						

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct, and that the fuel stated has been received.

Approved:

C. D., *Commanding.*

A. B.,
Lt. Col.

Note.—This return is intended to cover issues to field officers, surgeons, guards, hospitals, &c., &c.

FORM 25—*Return for forage for* *Horses in the service of* *for*
days, commencing the *and ending the*

	No. of Horses.	No. of Oxen.	No. of Mules.	No. of days.	Daily allowance for each horse.			Total allowance.			REMARKS.
					Corn, quarts of.	Oats, quarts of.	Hay, pounds of.	Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Hay, pounds of.	
Total, -											

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct and just, and that the forage stated has been received.

Approved, C. D., *Commanding.*

A. B., *Commanding Company.*

FORM 26.—*Return for Straw for Company* *Regiment of* *commanded by*
for the month of

	Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.	Laundresses and Servants.	Total of rations.	Monthly allowance to each.	Total allowance.	REMARKS.
Total -						

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct and just, and that the straw stated has been received.

Approved, C. D., *Commanding.*

A. B., *Commanding Company.*

FORM 27.—*Requisition for Stationary for the Troops in the service of the United States stationed at* *commanded by* *for the year*

Generals.	Colonels and regimental staff.	Other commanding officers.	No. of companies.	Quires of letter paper.	Quires of common paper.	Blank books of 3 quires.	Blank books of 2 quires.	Quills, No. of.	Wafers.	Papers of ink powder.	Sealing wax.	Office tape.			

I certify, on honor, that the above requisition is correct and just. C. D., *Commanding.*

Received, of [Here insert the articles] in full of the above requisition.

(Duplicates.)

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 28.

SPECIAL REQUISITION.

For

I certify that the above requisition is correct, and that the articles specified are absolutely requisite for the public service, rendered so by the following circumstances—[here the officer will insert such reasons as he may think fit to give, tending to show the necessity for the supplies.]

C. D., *Commanding.*

The Quartermaster will issue the articles specified in the above requisition.

C. D., *Commanding.*

Received of [here insert the articles] in full of the above requisition.

(Duplicates.)

FORM 29.—*List of Quartermaster's Stores expended and worn out in public service at , under the direction of , in the quarter ending the .*

Articles.	Application.
500 pounds of 8d nails - - - -	Used in building cantonments.
1,000 feet pine boards - - - - -	Used in repairing barracks.
500 feet do. - - - - -	Used in making bunks for soldiers.
1 set cart harness - - - - -	Worn out in public service.

I certify, that the several articles of Quartermaster's stores above enumerated, have been necessarily expended and worn out in the public service at this station, as indicated by the marginal remarks annexed to them respectively.

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Examined and countersigned.

C. D., *Commanding.*

Quartermaster's Department.

FORM 30. *List of Quartermaster's Stores, &c., delivered by , to , at the Post of , on the day of , 18 .*

	Forty felling-axes.
	Thirty pick-axes.
	Ten wheel-barrows,

I certify that I have this day delivered to , Quartermaster, the articles specified in the foregoing list.

FORM 31.—*Requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for extra supplies of Medicine and Hospital-Stores.*

Requisition for medicine, hospital-stores, &c., for the post of , for

Quartermaster's Department.

I certify, on honor, that the medicine and hospital-stores above required, are necessary for the use of the sick at this post, in consequence of [here insert whether from loss, damage, &c.]

A. B., *Assistant Surgeon.*

The Quartermaster will furnish the above articles of medicine and hospital-stores.

C. D., *Commanding.*

Received of , the articles [here insert them] in full of the above requisition.

A. B., *Assistant Surgeon.*

(Duplicates.)

FORM 32.—*Bill of Medicine, &c., when purchased by an Officer of the Quartermaster's Department.*

Date of Purchase.		Dolls.	Cts.
18 .	THE UNITED STATES,		
	To A. B., Dr.		
	For		
		$	

I certify, on honor, that the articles above charged, for the use of the sick at this post, are agreeable to the foregoing requisition, and that the charges are reasonable and just. A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Received, 18 , of dollars and cents, in full of the above account. C. D.

(Duplicates.)

Note.—The above certificate may be signed by the surgeon making the requisition, or by any surgeon or assistant surgeon belonging to the Army. The requisition on which the purchase may be made, must be attached to the bill of purchase, which will be entered in Abstract C, and the articles not noticed in the property returns. The requisition and bill must strictly conform to each other in quantity.

FORM 33.—*Return of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, received and issued at* *by* *commanding Company A, 1st Regiment of Artillery, during the quarter ending*

When received.	Bills or invoices.	Of whom received.	Clothing.								Camp and garrison equipage.						Tools.					
	Nos. 1. 2. 3.	On hand - - - - C. J., military storekeeper - Lieutenant C. D. - - Captain E. F. - - -																				
When issued.	Vouchers.	To whom issued.																				
	Nos. 1. 2. 3.	Receipt-roll - - - Captain 2d infantry, Lieutenant do.																				
		Amount issued - -																				
		On hand - - - -																				

Quartermaster's Department.

Note.—For voucher, see form 34.

FORM 34.

Receipt Roll of Company.

We, the Undersigned, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of company B, regiment of do hereby acknowledge to have received of the articles entered opposite our names respectively.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Great coats.	Caps.	Bands and tassels.	Pompons.	Cap plates.	Cockades.	Leather stocks.	Coats.	Woollen jaackets.	Grey wool'n overalls	Shirts.	Pairs of shoes.	Pairs of stockings.	What time received.	Signers' names.	Witnesses.	Remarks.
1	Sergeant,	A. B.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2				
2	Private,	C. D.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				
3	Do.	E. F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1				
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	4				

A. B, *Commanding Company.*

FORM 35.

MONTHLY SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Dr. *The United States in account with* *in the month of* Cr.

	$		By balance as per last statement -	$
To amount of purchases within the month - - - - -			By cash received from - -	
To amount of expenditures within the month - - - -			By cash received from the Treasurer of the United States, being the amount of warrant No. - -	
To balance due the United States -				

I certify, that the above is a true account of all the moneys which have come into my hands, during the month of and that the disbursements have been faithfully made. The balance due the United States is deposited in the bank at

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

FORM 36.

Estimate of Funds required for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, at in the month of

Fuel,	$
Forage,	
Stationary,	
Straw,	
Transportation of officers' baggage,	
" ordnance,	
" provisions,	
" troops,	
Building materials,	
Rent of officers' quarters,	
" store-house occupied by provisions,	
Outstanding debts contracted by predecessor,	

A. B., *Quartermaster.*

Quartermaster's Department.

Quartermaster's Department . . . . . Clothing Accountability.

FORM 1.—*Form of the Soldiers' Account, to be kept in the Clothing-Account Book.*

Dr. Sergeant , of A Company, 1st Artillery, on account of regular issues of Clothing.

Date of the issue.	Name of the officer by whom the issue is made.	Leather caps.	Cap plates.	Cap scales.	Cockades and Eagles.	Bands and Tassels.	Pompoons.	Cap covers, oilcloth.	Forage caps.	Uniform coats.	Wings, pairs of.	Cotton jackets.	Woollen jackets.	Grey woollen overalls.	Cotton overalls.	Cotton shirts.	Flannel shirts.	Flannel drawers.	Fatigue frocks.	Fatigue trowsers.	Laced boots, pairs of.	Shoes, pairs of.	Stockings, pairs of.	Socks, pairs of.	Leather stocks.	Great coats.	Blankets.	
	Total,																											

FORM 2.—*Form of the Account to be kept against the Soldier for* extra *issues of Clothing.*

Dr. Sergeant , of A Company, 1st Artillery, on account of *extra* Clothing. Cr.

1826.						1827.					
Nov.	10	To 1 pair laced boots, - - -	$1	58		January	20	By amount stopped on pay-roll, for			
	25	To 1 cotton shirt, - - - -		71				November and December, 1826, -	$2	29	
			2	29					2	29	
1827.											
Feb.	10	To 1 pair shoes, - - - -	1	23		March	10	By this sum, noted for stoppage on			
	23	To 1 pair drilling overalls, - -	1	02				final settlement of clothing account	2	25	
			$2	25					$2	25	

FORM 3.

Form of a quarterly return to be rendered by officers.

RETURN of clothing and camp and garrison equipage received and issued at , by Captain , commanding A company, 1st regiment of artillery, during the quarter ending on the day of .

When received.	No. of invoices.	Of whom received.	Clothing.																	Equipage.					Books and blanks.					
		On hand, per last return -																												
	1	Captain -																												
Total to be accounted for -																														
When issued.	No. of rolls.	To whom issued.																												
	1	*A* company -																												
	2	Lieutenant -																												
Total issued - -																														
On hand, to be accounted for																														

A. B., *Captain 1st Regiment Artillery.*

Note.—Such forms as shall have been necessarily used during the quarter may be dropped on a certificate that they have been thus applied, and in like manner the account books may be dropped when they shall have been filled up.

Quartermaster's Department .... Clothing Accountability.

FORM 4.

Form of a receipt-roll to be taken for issues to soldiers.

We, the undersigned non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of *A* company, 1st regiment of Artillery, do hereby acknowledge to have received of Captain   the several articles of clothing inserted opposite to our respective names.

Date of the issue.	No.	Names and designation of the soldiers.																				Signatures.	Witness.
Total issued		- - -																					

Note.—To facilitate references, the names of the soldiers will be entered alphabetically, and as far as practicable, in the same numerical order in the different rolls.

Quartermaster's Department .... Clothing Accountability.

FORM 5.

Form of an invoice to accompany stores when transferred from one officer to another.

INVOICE of clothing delivered by Captain
to Lieutenant , for issue to *A* company, 1st Artillery.

I certify that the above is a correct invoice of clothing appertaining to *A* company, 1st Artillery, this day transferred to Lieutenant .
Given at , this day of .

A. B.,
Captain 1st Regiment Artillery.

Note.—When the supplies are forwarded by an officer of the Quartermaster's department, from a depôt, the phraseology of this form will be varied to suit the case.

FORM 6.

Form of a final statement of a soldier's clothing account, to be given to him at the time of his discharge.

STATEMENT of the clothing account of Sergeant , of *A* company, of the 1st regiment of Artillery, who enlisted on the day of , and is now discharged, on this day of

Date of issue.	By whom issued.																								
Total issued -																									

I certify, on honor, that the above statement, which I have carefully compared with the duplicate receipt-rolls retained in my possession, and made to conform thereto, exhibits a correct account of all the clothing received by Sergeant as regular issues, during his term of service, to wit: (*Here insert in writing the total quantity issued.*) And that he has also received since the last pay-day, the following articles of extra clothing, for which he has not accounted. (*Here insert the extra clothing unaccounted for.*) Given under my hand, at this day of .

A. B., *Captain commanding company.*

Quartermaster's Department . . . . Clothing Accountability.

FORM 7.

Form of the Annual Estimates to be rendered by Colonels of Regiments.

ESTIMATE of Clothing, and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the 1st Regiment of Artillery, for the year commencing the 1st of November, , and ending the 31st of October, .

Designation of companies, &c.	Organization.	Actual strength.		CLOTHING.																				
				Leather caps, with hoods, plate and scales.	Cockades and Eagles.	Bands and Tassels.	Pompons—common.	Pompons for Lt. Companies.	Oil-cloth Cap covers.	Forage Caps.	Sergeants' Coats.	Corporals' Coats.	Principal musicians' Coats.	Musicians' Coats.	Privates' Coats.	Wings, pairs.	Cotton Jackets.	Woollen Jackets.	Gray woollen Overalls.	Sergeants' cotton Overalls.				
Non-commissioned staff.			Required, - - - - On hand, to be deducted,	51 8																				
			To be supplied, - -	43																				
Company A.			Required, - - - - On hand, to be deducted,																					
			To be supplied, - -																					
Company B.			Required, - - - - On hand, to be deducted,																					
			To be supplied, - -																					

Quartermaster's Department . . . . Clothing Accountability.

FORM 7.—Continued.

CLOTHING.																			EQUIPAGE.							Stations of Companies.	REMARKS.
																For guard duty.											
Privates' cotton Overalls.	Sergeants' cotton Shirts.	Privates' cotton Shirts.	Flannel Shirts.	Flannel Drawers.	Fatigue Frocks.	Fatigue Trowsers	Laced Boots, pairs.	Shoes, pairs.	Stockings, pairs.	Socks, pairs.	Leather Stocks.	Great Coats.	Blankets.	Knapsacks.	Havresacks.	Mocs'ns.	Mittens.	Gr't coats.	Garrison Flags.	Bed Sacks, double.	Axes.	Spades.	Camp Kettles.	Mess Pans.	Hatchets.		

I certify, that the above is a correct estimate of the Clothing, Camp and Garrison equipage which will be required for the regiment of during the period stated. A. B., *Colonel Commanding.*

NOTE.—The heading here given will be strictly observed as the order of arrangement for the various articles.

Subsistence Department.

ARTICLE LXXVIII.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

1081.... The Commissary-General of Subsistence is stationed at the city of Washington, and has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the general superintendence of the Subsistence department.

1082.... He shall (under the direction of the Secretary of War) have authority to employ, or cause to be employed, all agents, extra clerks, superintendents, mechanics, laborers, and other persons necessary to the prompt and efficient performance of all the various duties of the department.

1083.... He will make estimates of all expenditures for his department, regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants, receive their returns and accounts, and examine and adjust them for settlement at the Treasury.

1084.... The Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence is stationed in Washington, will act as assistant to the chief of the department, and in the absence of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, will perform his duties.

COMMISSARIES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

1085.... Commissaries of Subsistence, and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will, with the approbation of the General-in-chief, be stationed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence at established posts and depôts; they will not be removed therefrom but by order of the Commanding-General of the troops, or the Commissary-General of Subsistence, except when posts are evacuated, in cases of arrest, or when required as witnesses before courts-martial.

1086.... Commissaries of Subsistence, and the Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, are held strictly accountable for the safe-keep-

Subsistence Department.

ing of all provisions entrusted to their charge, and for that purpose will make requisitions on the Quartermaster's department for good and sufficient store-houses, which will be furnished accordingly. It will be their duty to examine frequently into the state of the stores, to prevent damage and waste of every description.

1087.... Commissaries of Subsistence, and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will receive and account, in the manner prescribed, for all subsistence-stores entrusted to their charge; make out, and transmit to the proper accounting officer, through the Commissary-General of Subsistence, all returns and accounts; and when provisions have been inspected and delivered agreeably to the terms of the contract, give to the contractor a receipt therefor, together with one of the Inspector's certificates, stating at length the quantity and quality of the articles delivered; a duplicate of the receipt and certificate will be immediately forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

1088.... When it becomes necessary for an officer of the Subsistence department to ship provisions from one post to another, he will require of the Quartermaster's department the necessary transportation, and will make triplicate invoices, one to accompany his monthly return, and two to be transmitted to the Assistant Commissary, to whom the provisions may be forwarded; one of which duplicates, the receiving Assistant Commissary will transmit with his return to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, stating any difference he may discover between the articles stated in the invoice and the provisions actually received. On the delivery of provisions by contractors, to an officer of the Subsistence department, the officer will immediately forward to this office, in duplicate, his receipt, and the certificate of inspection. He will also give his personal attention at each delivery, and will, in every instance, report the comparative quality of the provisions, and the condition of the barrels, boxes, &c., in which they may be packed.

1089.... Should the failure of contractors, or other causes, render it necessary that provisions should be purchased, the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence will buy provisions of the best quality

corresponding as nearly as possible with those specified by contract, and will forward to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, a copy of the "bill of purchases," with a statement of the cause of purchase endorsed thereon, accompanied by certificates of inspection. Whenever a purchase of provisions, from whatever cause, is made, the purchasing officer will immediately forward to the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence a brief abstract of his purchases, showing the date, quantity, quality, and cause of purchase. This, however, does not apply to the ordinary purchase of fresh beef, hospital supplies, and stationary.

1090.... A book will be kept at each post, ruled so as to correspond with the monthly returns, in which book the following entries will be made: All subsistence-stores, stating from whom received, and whether they were purchased and paid for; all stores delivered to Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence; and, at the end of each month, the entries of all issues to troops, to men, and others in hospitals; and of sales, so as to exhibit a full statement of all receipts and issues. This book, thus kept, is to be called the *Commissary's Book*, and is not to be removed from the post, but to remain for the benefit of the service.

1091.... No charge, for printing blanks, as forms, will be allowed.

1092.... In the event of the death of a Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, the commanding officer will take charge of, and forward to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, all the papers relating to his transactions with the Subsistence department; and all public moneys in the possession of the Commissary, or Assistant Commissary, at the time of his death, will be turned over to his successor, and a receipt therefor forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

1093.... Empty barrels, boxes, &c., will be sold by the Assistant Commissary, and the proceeds thereof credited in his quarterly account.

1094.... The commanding officer at each post where an Assistant Commissary is stationed, will detail a suitable non-commission-

ed officer or soldier to assist him in the discharge of his commissariat duties, to be subject to such duties only as the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence shall require of him.

1095.... Each non-commissioned officer or soldier, detailed as an assistant in a subsistence store-house, shall receive fifteen cents a day in addition to his pay in the line, and the commutation of three cents for the whiskey part of the ration. The amount will be paid by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and introduced into his quarterly account current.

1096....Should, however, the commanding officer be of opinion that it would prove detrimental to the service to detail a non-commissioned officer or soldier, as an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, then the Assistant Commissary will hire a suitable person from civil life, to whom he is allowed to give the pay and commuted allowance of a Sergeant of Infantry, including the allowance of fifteen cents per diem, and three cents for the whiskey ration, amounting to twenty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents per month. On the first voucher for payment of an assistant in the subsistence store-house, the commanding officer is requested to endorse his opinion that no suitable non-commissioned officer, or soldier, could be detailed for this service; and the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence will invariably endorse on each voucher that the citizen or soldier was employed during the time charged for. This is a requirement of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1097....At posts and stations where such an arrangement is practicable, Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will be stationed with their companies, and do duty with them. On the arrival at a post for duty of an officer, who has held the appointment of Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and who has given bonds, he will relieve the Assistant Commissary of the post, if his appointment be senior.

1098....When an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence shall be required to perform duty in the Quartermaster's department, in addition to his other duties, or when he shall issue to five or more companies, he shall be exempt from company or garrison duty.

Subsistence Department.

1099 .... Should there be any surplus stores at any of the Atlantic posts, the fact will bo reported to the Commissary-Gencral, by the Assistant Commissary, who shall state the probable price which can be obtained for them, and suggest the best means as to their disposition.

1100 .... At the western and north and southwestern posts, when there is a surplus of provisions on hand, the Assistant Commissary is authorized to sell them, with the approbation of the commanding officer, to the best advantage; but for not less than the contract price, unless otherwise instructed, and will forward, with the June return of each year, an "estimate of provisions" required at the post for the approaching contract year, commencing 1st June, deducting the quantity that may be expected to remain on hand, of the previous year's supply.

ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

1101 .... When troops are detached to points where there is no Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, or in the event of the temporary absence of the regular Assistant Commissary of the post, the commanding officer will appoint an officer to do the duty. Officers making such appointments will forthwith report them to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE RATION.

1102 .... The component parts of the ration are as follows: three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds corn-meal; and at the rate of four pounds of soap; one and a half pounds of candles; two quarts of salt; four quarts of vinegar; eight quarts of peas or beans, (or in lieu thereof) ten pounds of rice; six pounds of coffee, and twelve pounds of sugar to the hundred rations. On a campaign, or on board of transports at sea and on the lakes, the ration of bread is one pound.

Subsistence Department.

1103.... When a soldier is detached on command, or as a witness on courts-martial, if it be deemed by his commanding officer impracticable to carry his provisions with him, his subsistence will be commuted at seventy-five cents per day, to be paid by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, where it may become due; or if circumstances require it, the amount may be paid in advance by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, on the order of the commanding officer. The officer detaching the soldier will certify on the voucher that it is impracticable for him to carry his rations. The voucher will, on its face, show the nature and extent of the duty the detached soldier was ordered to perform.

1104.... Assistant and Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, and other agents of the Subsistence department, are required promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, except those letters which, in themselves, merely acknowledge the receipt of returns and accounts, or give the result of their examination.

ISSUES.

1105.... *Issues to the troops* will be made, when practicable, on consolidated returns, signed by the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or brigade, agreeably to the prescribed form; and at the end of every month, the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence will make out duplicate abstracts, which will be compared with the original returns, and certified by the commanding officer; one of which abstracts must accompany the monthly return of provisions received and issued.

1106.... *Issues to the hospital* will be made on returns signed by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. If complete rations are not drawn, the cost of such component parts as are issued, will be charged to the hospital at contract or cost prices, and the hospital will be credited by the whole number of complete rations due through the month at contract, or cost prices; the balance, or any portion of it, may be expended on the requisition of the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the post, in the purchase of any article

of subsistence or convenience he may require; not, however, to exceed the amount due the hospital, as per last hospital abstract.

1107.... The articles purchased for the hospital, as well as those issued from the subsistence store-house, will be included in the Surgeon's certificate of issues to the hospital, and borne on the monthly return of provisions received and issued.

1108.... Abstract of issues to the hospital will be made by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, certified by the Surgeon in the usual form, one of which will be forwarded with the monthly return of provisions received and issued.

1109.... Issues to women will be at the rate of one ration each to four women of a company, conformably to the 5th section of an act of 16th March, 1802, and to one woman of each detachment less than a company.

1110.... *Issues to Indians*, authorized by law or regulation, will be made on returns signed by the commanding officer, where there is no Indian agent; at posts and stations where there is an Indian or sub-Indian agent, sales of subsistence-stores of provisions may be made to the agent for issues to Indians, authorized by law; all sales to Indian agents will be accounted for in the account current of Commissaries or Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, in the same manner as sales to officers.

1111.... A separate abstract of issues to Indians will be made by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, signed by the commanding officer, which will be entered on, and accompany the monthly return of provisions received and issued.

1112.... *Extra issues.*—An extra issue of fifteen pounds of candles per month may be made to the principal guard of each camp and garrison, on the order of the commanding officer. Extra issues of soap, candles, and vinegar, are permitted to the hospital when the Surgeon does not avail himself of the commutation of the hospital rations; salt in small quantities may be issued for public horses and cattle; when men are employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musi-

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cians, and privates, so employed, shall be allowed one gill of whiskey each per day, or a commutation in money, at their option, at the rate of three cents per ration.

1113....*Issues of fresh beef.*—At all places where fresh beef can be procured for issue, the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence will purchase by contract, giving, if practicable, due public notice for proposals. The lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and a written contract will be entered into for the delivery of the beef at the post, at such times as the Commanding officer may direct, not exceeding thrice a week. The original advertisement, bids, contract, and bond, will be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and correct copies retained for the use of the post.

1114....Officers detached on the recruiting service will enter into written contracts, agreeably to prescribed forms, first giving sufficient public notice, inviting proposals for furnishing complete rations. The original advertisement, bids, contracts, and bonds, will be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and correct copies, for the use of the recruiting station, will be retained by the officer making the contracts.

1115....Issues will be made on provision-returns for complete rations. The contractor will forward to the Commissary-General of Subsistence his accounts, supported by abstracts of issues duly certified by the recruiting officer, either monthly or quarterly, as the contractor may prefer, and the amount found due will be promptly remitted.

SALES TO OFFICERS.

1116....At all posts on Red river, Arkansas, Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and its waters; on the Upper Lakes, and all other posts where special permission is granted, Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will sell to officers, provisions, in such quantities as may be required for the subsistence of themselves and families, at contract prices, to which will be added the cost of transportation. No less quantities than even pounds or quarts will be sold.

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1117.... It is to be distinctly understood, that this is an accommodation which must not be abused by drawing unnecessary supplies.

1118.... As the department cannot keep individual accounts, Assistant Commissaries will be held responsible for all sales. The articles sold will be entered in the "Monthly Return," and the amount of sales credited in the "Quarterly Account Current." A monthly abstract of sales will accompany the return of provisions received and issued, and a consolidated quarterly abstract of sales will be rendered with the account-current.

WASTAGE.

1119.... *The wastage on issues* will be ascertained quarterly, or at such periods when, from the small quantity of provisions on hand, it can be most readily ascertained; and the actual wastage thus found, will be charged in the monthly return of provisions received and issued. The loss or destruction of provisions, from whatever cause, when it exceeds ordinary waste or loss, must be accounted for either by certificates of officers knowing the facts, or otherwise satisfactorily explained and accounted for by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; and when loss or damage is sustained while stores are in the hands of a transporter employed by the Quartermaster's department, early information will be given to the Quartermaster of the post, and to the Quartermaster who forwarded them, and the loss certified by the receiving Commissary, that the amount may be deducted from the freight due the transporter.

1120.... *Wastage of fresh beef.*—Wastage on issues of fresh beef is inadmissible, because it ought from the nature of the contract, be furnished to each company, detachment, or regiment, directly from the butcher. When, however, beef is on the hoof, the facts connected with losses which arise from a wrong estimate of weight, or from having been stolen or strayed, must be clearly stated by the Assistant Commissary, and supported by the certificate of the Commanding officer, or some other officer to whom these facts are more particularly known.

Subsistence Department.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

1121 .... Should subsistence-stores become damaged, or unfit for issue, the Commissary having them in charge will report the fact to the Commanding officer, whose duty it will be to institute a Board of Survey, to be composed of not less than two officers; or respectable citizens may be associated with the officer, who will act under oath. When an Assistant Commissary finds himself in possession of subsistence-stores which he deems unfit for issue to the troops, he will, before asking for a Board of Survey, make, himself, a critical examination of the stores; and, when he finds a part of a barrel of pork, flour, or other article good, he will cause the good and bad portions to be separated—the good to be carefully re-packed, and the bad to be submitted to a Board of Survey. All condemned provisions will be sold, giving sufficient public notice of the time and place of sale; and when there is a prospect of a better market at another place, and transportation can be obtained, and the value of the articles will justify it, the condemned provisions will be forwarded to the place deemed most eligible for the sale. Whenever it is practicable, Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will be present at the sale of provisions. When provisions are condemned and sold at auction, a copy of the Board of Survey, and the auctioneer's bill of sale, exhibiting the names of purchasers, will be immediately forwarded to this office. The Assistant Commissary of Subsistence will, at the same time, report from whom the condemned provisions were received, how long they were in his possession, how stored, and any other facts or suggestions he may deem necessary for the information of this department.

1122 .... Should the Board of Survey be of the opinion that the stores have been damaged by the neglect of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, it will make out an invoice of the articles damaged, and certify and transmit the same to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, who will have the amount charged to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in his account with the United States.

Subsistence Department.

1123.... Monthly returns of all subsistence-stores received and issued will be made according to the prescribed form. The upper column of the return will exhibit the quantities received from contractors and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, of all purchases, of all gains that may accrue in issuing during the month; which, when added together, will show the "total to be accounted for." The lower column will exhibit the manner in which the stores have been disposed of; the issues made to the troops; to men in hospital; issues to Indians; delivered to Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence; sales to officers and Indian agents.

ABSTRACTS.

1124.... The total number of rations will be converted into bulk, and placed in the lower line of the abstract. "Quantity in bulk," according to the following table: 196 pounds of flour to the barrel, the same number of corn-meal to the barrel; 200 pounds of pork or salt beef to the barrel; 32 gills of whiskey to the gallon; 32 quarts of salt, peas, or beans, to the bushel; and small rations, at the rate of 4 pounds soap; 1½ pounds of candles; 2 quarts of salt; 4 quarts of vinegar; 8 quarts of peas or beans, or 10 pounds of rice; 6 pounds of coffee, and 12 pounds sugar to the 100 rations. When issues are made to different corps, or detachments, the column of remarks in the abstract, must explain to what corps or detachment the issue was made. When the abstracts of issues consist of more than *one* sheet of paper, the different sheets should not be pasted together; but keeping them separate, the "*total*" of sheet No. 1. is to be placed on the first line of sheet No. 2, and so on—the *heading* of each succeeding sheet to correspond with sheet No. 1.

1125.... All estimates, requisitions, returns, abstracts, invoices, and receipts, should have the stores arranged on them in the following order, viz: first, meat; second, bread-stuff; third, rice and beans, and then whiskey, candles, soap, salt, vinegar, coffee, sugar, &c., &c.,

1126....The name of the post or station, and the State or Territory, should appear on all the returns, abstracts, accounts current, &c., &c.

Subsistence Department.

1127.... Officers doing duty in the Subsistence department, are required to add to their signature the name of the regiment or corps to which they belong; and also to specify whether Assistant Commissary or Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

1128.... In all abstracts, marginal remarks are required, showing to what company or corps the men or women belong to whom issues have been made.

1129.... When soldiers have returned from furlough, the rations which may be due them may be paid for by the Assistant Commissary at the contract price of rations at that place.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT.

1130.... Accounts current will be forwarded by Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, to the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, at the expiration of each quarter, ending the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The debit side will exhibit all moneys expended in purchase of provisions, and all other authorized expenditures. Two abstracts are required, one for all purchases made of provisions; the other for all contingent expenditures, supported by bills properly receipted, folded in uniform size, and endorsed, numbered, and entered on the abstract according to number, and the amount of each abstract will be charged in the account for the quarter. The vouchers belonging to the abstract of purchases, should be enclosed within it, in the usual letter-fold form. The abstract of contingencies should enclose in vouchers in like manner, and those abstracts with their proper endorsement, and any other papers appertaining, should be enclosed in the account current.

1131.... The credit side of the account current will exhibit all moneys received from Government, or its agents, and all sums accruing from sales to officers, sale of damaged provisions, empty casks, or other articles. An estimate of funds required to meet the expenditures of the approaching quarter will accompany each account current, except at distant posts, whence they are to be rendered in time to enable the Department to make prompt remit-

tences. A monthly summary statement will be rendered by each disbursing agent of the moneys received, paid, and remaining on hand. All accounts current, returns, abstracts, and bills will be regularly endorsed and numbered.

1132.... The currency of the different States not being uniform, all "Bills of purchases" will be made out and rendered in dollars and cents in lieu of shillings and pence, the latter having been the practice heretofore at some of the posts.

1133.... Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence will be entitled to the extra allowance attached to their appointments when actually on duty as Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, or when performing the duties of Assistant Quartermasters. They will state, in their pay-accounts, that they were actually doing duty either in the Quartermaster's or Subsistence department during the time charged.

1134.... Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, on being relieved, will turn over to their successors, not only the Subsistence funds, provisions, and property of every description belonging to the Subsistence department, but also all the books, forms, papers, and all the correspondence of the department, appertaining to the duties of Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at the post.

1135.... By regulation of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, the signature of clerks, or agents, as receipts to "Bills of Purchases," will not be admitted when the signature of the principal can be had; and when that is impracticable, an explanatory certificate will be annexed; this will prevent the suspension of the voucher by the accounting officer.

1136.... A full and free correspondence on all subjects connected with the interest of the Commissariat is expected, and every suggestion tending to the supply or improvement of the rations furnished to the troops, will meet with the attention they may justly merit.

1137.... The accompanying "*Forms*" will be closely adhered to in rendering all accounts, returns, &c., &c., to this office.

FORM 1.

Dr. *The United States, on account of Army Subsistence, in the quarter ending the day of , 18 , in account with Lieutenant , Regiment Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at Fort .* Cr.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.	Date.		Dolls.	Cts.

I certify, on honor, that the above account current exhibits an accurate and true statement of all moneys received and expended by me on account of the subsistence of the Army, not heretofore accounted for; that the balance of dollars and cents is due from

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

FORM 2.

Abstract of Purchases made on account of Subsistence of the Army, by , at ,
in the quarter ending

Date.	Number.	From whom purchased.	Fresh Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Beans.	Candles.	Soap.	Salt.	Vinegar.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rice.	Amount.	
			Pounds.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.
		Total amount,													

I certify, on honor, that the purchases were made agreeably to the above abstract, and that the sums were actually paid as charged; and, also, that I was wholly uninterested in the purchases, and that the articles were purchased at the lowest market price.

A. B., *Lieut. Reg't., And A. C. S.*

FORM 3.

Abstract of Disbursements on account of Contingencies, by Lieut. , *Assistant Commissary of*
Subsistence, in the quarter, ending the day of , 184 .

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Remarks.	Amount.
				Amount $	

, *Lieut.* *Reg't.*,
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Subsistence Department.

FORM 4.

Abstract of Rations issued to Recruits stationed at , under command of , from , to , by , special contractor.

Date.	No. of return.	No. of men.	No. of women.	Commencing.	Ending.	No. of days dw'n for.	No. of complete rations.	Remarks.
Total number of complete rations, - - - - -								

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully compared the above abstract with the original returns now in my possession, and they amount to complete rations.

, *Recruiting Service.*

FORM 5.

Dr. *THE UNITED STATES,*

To , Special Contractor.

For rations issued to recruits under the command of , at , from

to , as per accompanying abstract:

Complete rations, at	cents - - - - - - - - - - -	$
— lbs. extra soap, at	" - - - - - - - - - - -	
— lbs. extra candles, at	" - - - - - - - - - - -	
	Due contractor - - - -	$

Received from the United States dollars and cents, in full of the above account.

[Signed]

Special Contractor.

FORM 6.—*ESTIMATE of funds required for purchasing fresh beef, and for contingencies for the troops stationed at , for the quarter ending , 18 .*

TROOPS.	Strength.	Number of weeks	Number of rations per week.	Number of pounds per week	Total No. of pounds required.	Price per pound	Total amount.		Stationary.	Hospital.	Total amount required.		REMARKS.
						Cts.	Dolls	Cts	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts	
Company of - -													
Hospital contingencies													
Amount - -													
Deduct the probable amount that will remain on hand, quarter ending													
Total amount required to meet the expenditures in quarter ending													

Subsistence Department.

FORM 7.—*CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT of provisions sold to officers at* , *in the quarter ending* , *by* , *A. C. S.*

MONTH.	Fresh beef, lbs. of.	Bacon, lbs. of.	Pork, lbs. of.	Salt beef, lbs. of.	Flour, lbs. of.	Coffee, lbs. of.	Sugar, lbs. of.	Hard bread, lbs. of.	Rice, lbs. of.	Candles, lbs. of.	Soap, lbs. of.	Salt, quarts of.	Vinegar, galls.		Total amount.		REMARKS.
																	Pounds of fresh beef, at - Pounds of bacon, at - - Pounds of pork, at - - Pounds of salt beef, at - Pounds of flour, at - - Pounds of coffee, at - - Pounds of sugar, at - - Pounds of hard bread, at - Pounds of rice, at - - Pounds of candles, at - Pounds of soap, at - -
Total - -																	
Price - -																	

I certify, on honor, that the above is correct.

FORM 8.—*ABSTRACT of extra issues to the troops at*

Date.	No. of return.	No. of rations.	No. of pounds of candles.	
				Guard at
				Guard at

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully compared the above abstract with the original returns now in my possession, and find that they amount to rations of and pounds of candles.

Commanding.

FORM 9.

FORM of Commissary's receipt to contractors.

County of ———,
State of ———,

Personally appeared before me ———, Inspector for said county, and made oath, that at the request of the parties concerned, he inspected the quantity of provisions below enumerated, delivered as supplies for the troops at Fort ———, on the contract of ———, for the year ———, and found them to be of the quantity and quality undermentioned.

—— Barrels of corn-fed pork, excluding the parts directed in the contract, and in quality as therein designated.
—— Barrels of superfine flour.
—— Bushels of good sound beans.
—— Bushels of clean dry salt.
—— Pounds of good hard soap.
—— Pounds of tallow candles with cotton wicks.
—— Gallons of good cider or wine vinegar.

S. T ———, *Inspector.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this —— day of ———, }

A. B., *Justice of the Peace.*

Received, Fort ———, 10th August, 1840, the provisions above enumerated.

C. D., *Lieut. and A. C. S.*

FORM 10.

THE UNITED STATES,

To ANDREW THOMAS, Citizen, Dr.

Date.			
1840. 30th June.	For compensation as assistant to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, being the commuted allowances of a Sergeant of Infantry, for one month, commencing 1st and ending 31st May, 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - - In accordance with paragraph 1096 of Regulations.	$29	36

I consider that no suitable non-commissioned officer or soldier could be detailed for the above duty without detriment to the public service.

———— ————,
Commanding Officer.

I certify that the services here charged for have been performed.

————, *Lieut.* —— *Regt.*
Ass't. Comm'y of Subsistence.

Received, Fort , 30th June, 1840, from Lieutenant , Assistant Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, twenty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents in full of the above.

[Signed] ANDREW THOMAS.

Subsistence Department.

FOR THE ARMY.

FORM 11.

THE UNITED STATES,

To Private JAMES H. McMULLIN, Dr.

Date.			
1840. 30th June.	For commutation of rations while on detached service, carrying the mail from the 8th to the 12th June, 1840—five days, at 75 cents per day - - - - - - -	$3	75

I certify that the above account is correct, that the commutation was made by my order, and was necessary for the public service.

———— ————,
Commanding Officer.

Received, Fort , 30th June, 1840, from Lieutenant ———— ————, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, three dollars and seventy-five cents in full of the above.

[Signed] JAMES H. McMULLIN.

FORM 12.

THE UNITED STATES,

To Sergeant WILLIAM MARKHAM, Dr.

Date.			
1840. 30th June.	For services as Commissary Sergeant from the 1st of April to the 30th June, 1840—91 days, at 18 cents per day, including whiskey - - - - - - - - -	$16	38

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct, that the services were rendered as stated, and necessary for the public service.

———, *Lieut.* —— *Regt.*
Ass't. Comm'y of Subsistence.

Received, Fort ————, June 30th, 1840, from Lieutenant ——— ———, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, sixteen dollars and thirty-eight cents in full of the above.

[Signed] WILLIAM MARKHAM.
Commissary Sergeant.

Subsistence Department.

30

FORM 13.

We, the undersigned, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Lieutenant ————, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, the sums opposite our respective names, being the commutation for rations of whiskey due us for services on extra duty at Fort during the quarter ending 30th June, 1840.

Number.	Names.	From	To	No. of rations.	Price of ration.	Amount.	Signatures.	Witness.	Nature of duty.

I certify that the above statement of men on extra duty corresponds with the muster-roll for that period.

————,
Assistant Quartermaster.

FORM 14.

ABSTRACT of provisions sold to officers at during the month of , by , A. C. S.

Articles and quantities sold.	Contract price.		Cost of transportation.		Amount.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
— pounds of pork - - - - - -						
— pounds of fresh beef - - - - -						
— barrels of flour - - - - - -						
— bushels of beans - - - - - -						
— pounds of soap - - - - - -						
— pounds of candles - - - - -						
— bushels of salt - - - - - -						
— gallons of vinegar - - - - -						
— pounds of sugar - - - - - -						
— pounds of coffee - - - - - -						
Total - - - - - -						

I certify, on honor, that the above is a correct statement of all the sales of subsistence-stores made to officers at this post, during the month of , 18 .

_____,
A. C. S.

FORM 15.—*Abstract of Provisions issued from the day of* 184 , *to the* 184 , *to the men in hospital at under the charge of Dr. by Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.*

Date.	No. of return.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of days drawn for.	Commencing.	Ending.	Total No. of rations dra'n for	Rations of pork	Rations of flour	Rations of peas or beans.	Rations of salt.	Rations of candles.			REMARKS.
Total quantity issued, -								Bar'ls	P'nds.						
Quantity in bulk, - -															

A MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Dr. To balance due to Hospital last month, - - - -
rations, being the whole amount due this month, - -

ISSUED.

Cr. By the following provisions, at contract prices:
pounds of pork, - - - - - -
pounds of beef, - - - - - -
pounds of flour, - - - - - -
quarts of beans, - - - - - -
pounds of candles, - - - - -
pounds of soap, - - - - - -

PURCHASED.

pairs of chickens, - - - - -
pounds of rice, - - - - - -
pounds of sugar, - - - - - -

Balance due this month, - - - - -

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully compared the above abstract with the original returns now in my possession, and find that they amount to rations of flour, rations of fresh beef. ——— ———, *Post Surgeon.*

Subsistence Department.

FORM 16.—*Abstract of Provisions, issued from the* 18 , *to the* 18 , *to the Troops of the United States, stationed at the post of* *by* *Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.*

Date.	No. of return.	No. of men.	No. of women	No. of days drawn for.	Commencing.	Ending.	Rations of pork	Rations of fresh beef.	Rations of bacon.	Rations of flour	Rations of hard bread.	Rations of beans.	Rations of rice.	REMARKS.
Total number of rations - - -														
							bbls lbs.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	bbls lbs.	lbs. oz.	bus. qts.	lbs. oz.	
Quantity in bulk, - - - -														

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have carefully compared the above abstract with the original returns now in my possession, and find that they amount to rations of pork, rations of fresh beef, rations of bacon, rations of flour, rations of hard bread, rations of beans, rations of rice, rations of whiskey, rations of candles, rations of soap, rations of salt, rations of vinegar, rations of coffee, rations of sugar.

Commanding.

Subsistence Department.

FORM 17.—*Return of Provisions received and issued at* *during the month of* 18 .

Date.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.	Pork.			Fresh Beef.	Salt Beef.			Bacon.	Flour.		Hard Bread.	Peas and Beans.		Whiskey.		Candles.	Soap.	Salt.		Vinegar.		Coffee.	Sugar.
			Barrels.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Gallons.	Gills.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Gallons.	Gills.	Pounds.	Pounds.
		Total to be accounted for.																						
		To troops per abstract To men in hospital, per abstract																						
		Total issued -																						
		Balance on h'd																						

I certify, on honor, that the above is correct.

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Medical Department.

ARTICLE LXXIX.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

1138 .... The Surgeon-General is stationed at the City of Washington, and is, under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the administrative details of the Medical department, and has the complete control of all the officers belonging to it. He will assign the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regimcnts, posts, or stations, and will issue all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties; and all communications from them, which may require the action of the Secretary of War or the General commanding the army, will be made direct to him.

1139 .... All claims for medical services rendered, or medical supplies furnished to the army, and all disbursements made on account of the Medical department, will be submitted to him for examination and approval.

1140 .... He will furnish estimates of all expenditures, and regulate the transmission of all funds for his department. He will require from the Medical Purveyors quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended by them, with estimates of the funds required for the ensuing quarter; and returns of articles received and issued, with duplicates of the invoices of all supplies put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the army, and the private physicians employed.

1141 .... He will examine the returns and accounts of the Medical Purveyors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons; see that proper vouchers are sent for articles purchased and issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints, and transmit them to the office of the proper accounting officer of the Treasury for final settlement. If he does not receivc proper vouchers for issues, and satisfactory evidence that articles so reported have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident; or if, upon comparing

the returns with the reports of sick, there appears to have been any improper expenditures of medicines or stores, either in quantity or quality, he will require an explanation thereof from the person making the return, and, if necessary, instruct the Medical Director to examine the books and accounts of said person, and to ascertain how and why such expenditures have been made ; and the amount of any articles proven to have been improperly applied, will be charged to the account of the person who has thus misapplied them.

1142....He will require from Medical Directors of armies, districts, and departments, reports relative to the condition of the hospitals under their charge; the character and conduct of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; the state of their books, accounts, and supplies; the medical topography of the several posts and stations ; the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

1143....He will require from every Surgeon, and Assistant performing the duties of a Surgeon, quarterly reports of sick and wounded, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the medicines and stores required; together with a copy of the entries made, for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

1144....He will require from every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, and also duplicate annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year; and transmit them, with his instructions, to the Medical Purveyors.

1145....He will, from time to time, inspect the several hospitals, and make to the Secretary of War, such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge; with such remarks relative to improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c., of the army, as may seem to be requisite for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

1146....The Medical Director will inspect the hospitals under his charge; ascertain the manner in which each officer performs his duties; see that the necessary supplies are received for the sick, that they are of good quality, and properly expended; enforce the rules and regulations given for the government and direction of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; and examine, and if he approve, countersign, all extra requisitions for medical supplies.

1147....He will strictly examine the case-books, prescription-books, and diet-books of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and from them ascertain the nature of the diseases that have prevailed; their symptoms; the practice adopted; and the result; and hence judge of the professional abilities of the attending Surgeon, and ascertain that the quantity and quality of the stores and medicines used, are conformable to the nature and duration of the complaints.

1148....From an examination of the book containing the diary of the weather, medical topography of the station or hospital, account of the climate, complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c., and from suitable inquiries concerning the clothing, subsistence, quarters, &c., of the men, he will discover, as far as practicable, the probable causes of disease; recommend the best methods of prevention; and also make such suggestions relative to the situation, construction, and economy of the hospitals, as may appear necessary for the benefit and comfort of the sick, and the good of the service.

1149....He will examine the books and accounts of the Steward; see that his issues of hospital stores and furniture agree with the diet-books and written orders of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and that he has kept a correct account of the rations drawn, agreeably to the register and muster-rolls of the hospital; ascertain, also, that the Wardmaster keeps a strict account of the bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., received for

the use of the hospital; of the articles lost, worn out, or destroyed by order; and also of the clothing, arms, and equipments of every patient admitted, and that they are disposed of agreeably to the regulations on that subject; and that he pays due attention to enforcing the police prescribed, and to the order and cleanliness of the patients, wards, and kitchens.

1150.... He will make to the Surgeon-General, at such time as he may direct, reports, containing all the information he may obtain concerning the character, conduct, and attention to duty, of the several Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; the order and condition of their hospitals; and the state of their books, accounts, and supplies; with such remarks relative to the causes of diseases, the best means of preventing them, their symptoms, and the treatment adopted, as appertain to the report of a medical inspecting officer.

MEDICAL PURVEYORS.

1151.... The Medical Purveyors will, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, cause suitable medicine-chests to be constructed and furnished to the several hospitals, regiments, posts, and garrisons, and purchase all medicines, hospital-stores, bedding, surgical and other instruments, books, stationary, and dressings, required for the Medical department of the army, which will be carefully packed under their direction, and delivered either to the Surgeons, or to a Military Storekeeper, or to a Quartermaster, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all packages will be legibly marked with the name of the place to which they are to be sent, or of the regiment or corps for which they are intended, and accompanied with an invoice of the articles contained in them.

1152.... They will make no issues but upon the annual requisitions or estimates received from the Surgeon-General, or on requisitions countersigned by a Medical Director, except in extraordinary cases, as the marching of a detachment, the arrival of a greater number of men at a post than had been estimated for, the

loss or miscarriage of any articles, unusual expenditure from a sickly season; which issues will be regulated by the standard supply-table, and made upon the requisitions of the attending Surgeon, approved by the commanding officer.

1153....They will forward to the Surgeon-General quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended by them, the vouchers for which will be accompanied with a certificate that the services have been rendered, or that the supplies have been purchased by their order, and received by them on account of the Medical department of the army; and also transmit an estimate of the funds required for the ensuing quarter.

1154....They will make duplicate quarterly returns to the Surgeon-General of all supplies received and issued by them, and of the articles remaining on hand; and transmit duplicates of the invoices of all issues to the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, accompanied with the receipt of a Surgeon for the articles, or of a Military Storekeeper, or officer of the Quartermaster's department, for the several packages containing them.

SURGEONS OF GENERAL HOSPITALS.

1155....The Surgeon of a General Hospital will observe the instructions of the Medical Director in every thing relating to the hospital under his charge; superintend its government, and police; and be held responsible for the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their respective duties.

1156....He will keep a register (Form 1) of all patients admitted into his hospital, and will receive, and carefully preserve, the descriptive list of each individual; noting on it any payments made, or clothing issued to him, while in hospital. Should any Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon send patients to his hospital without the report required by regulations, and certified copies of their descriptive lists; or, should they be sent by any officer of the line, without their descriptive lists, he will forthwith require them; and if not sent within a reasonable time, or some good cause assigned for the neglect, he will immediately apply to the commanding

officer for the arrest of such delinquent, on the charge of disobedience of orders.

1157.... He will keep a *case-book, prescription-book, and diet-book,* (Form 2,) in which will be daily recorded the symptoms in every important case, together with the medicines and diet prescribed; and these shall serve as a guide to the Assistant Surgeon in delivering the medicines; to the Steward in distributing the stores; and for the information of the Medical Inspector. He will keep a diary of the weather, (Form 3,) noting every fact of importance relating to the medical topography of his station; the climate; complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c.; and an order and letter-book, in which will be transcribed all orders concerning, or any way relating to the Medical department. He will also preserve copies of his annual requisitions, semi-annual returns, and quarterly reports of sick and wounded; and of all orders, and all communications written or received by him, in any way connected with his official duties at the post; which, with his hospital books, will be delivered to the officer or person who may relieve him.

1158.... He will distribute his patients into convenient divisions, which will be assigned to the particular charge of the several Assistant Surgeons, and every morning, at as early an hour as practicable, visit each division, prescribe himself in all important cases, and consult with the attending Surgeon; and in the evening inquire of the resident Surgeon the state of the sick, and again visit such as may require particular attention.

1159.... He will, as far as practicable, assign appropriate wards to his patients, according to the nature of their complaints; be careful that they are well ventilated, and the patients not too much crowded; by a rigid attention to police, prevent, if possible, the origin of contagion; and, should it appear, make every exertion to counteract it, by removing his patients to more extensive and airy apartments, enforcing personal cleanliness, and by frequent changes of linen, bedding, &c.

Medical Department.

1160.... He will prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the direction of the attendants, and the order, cleanliness, and convenience of his patients; and cause them to be printed, or written in a legible hand, and hung up in some conspicuous place in each ward.

1161.... He will, from the descriptive lists in his possession, make regular muster-rolls of the patients in his hospital, and also of his stewards, wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and matrons, (Form 4,) for the examination and certificate of the inspecting officer, as in other cases of muster and inspection for payment.

1162.... He will see that his Steward makes out correct returns for rations, according to the number of patients and attendants present; direct what part of the ration shall be retained; and sign the requisitions. In lieu of the rations or parts of rations retained, he will make requisitions upon the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, for such supplies of vegetables, milk, groceries, or other articles of diet, as he may think necessary for the use of the sick: *Provided*, That the cost of the articles so purchased, does not exceed the value of the rations and parts retained, at the contract price at the post or station.

1163.... He will, once a month, examine the books and accounts of his Steward and Wardmaster; see that the hospital-stores have been properly applied; that the arms, clothing, and equipments of the patients are cleaned, numbered, marked, registered, and deposited in the Wardmaster's room; and that a regular account is kept of the furniture, bedding, &c., in use in the hospital; and if any attendant or patient shall be convicted of wilfully destroying or purloining any article of public property, the amount of its value will be charged to him by the Surgeon on his descriptive list, and deducted from his pay at the next payment; and it will be the duty of the Surgeon to prosecute any citizen who may buy or receive public property of any description, from any one attached to the army, agreeably to the law on that subject.

Medical Department.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF GENERAL HOSPITALS.

1164....The Assistant Surgeons will obey the orders and instructions of the senior Surgeon; see that subordinate officers attend strictly to their duties, and aid in enforcing the regulations of the hospital.

1165....Each Assistant will accompany the Surgeon in his morning visit to the wards assigned to his particular charge; make the proper entries in the case-book, prescription-book, and diet-book, and from the latter fill up the diet-table for the day; in the evening, he will again visit his wards, and, if necessary, report to the Surgeon.

1166....He will be responsible for the proper distribution and administration of the medicines prescribed; for the manner in which the Wardmaster and nurses perform their duties in his own division; and that the patients conform to the prescribed regulations.

1167....One of the Assistant Surgeons will be detailed daily to reside within or near the hospital, at all hours of the day and night; he will prescribe in urgent cases; examine such patients as may be sent to the hospital; see that they are entered into the register; that their descriptive lists are filed, and, if they do not bring them, report it forthwith to the Surgeon; that the Wardmaster takes charge of their clothing, arms, and equipments; that they are washed, furnished with clean garments, and placed in their appropriate wards; and report to the Surgeon the next morning, and immediately in important cases. He will make the proper entries in the book containing the diary of the weather; and, as police officer of the day, see that all the orders and regulations of the hospital are duly attended to.

1168....One of the Assistant Surgeons will take charge of the books of the hospital, viz: the register, case-book, prescription-book, and diet-book, that containing the diary of the weather, and the order and letter-book; and call at the office of the Adjutant-General every day, or as often as may be convenient, and trans-

cribe all orders relating to the Medical department. He will also take charge of the descriptive lists of the patients, and have them regularly filed according to their companies and regiments or corps.

1169.... One Assistant Surgeon will take particular charge of the dispensary, instruments, and medicines; keep an account of expenditures, agreeably to the prescription-book; make out the semi-annual returns of medicines, instruments, stores, &c., and present them to the Surgeon for his examination and signature.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

1170.... The Steward will receive and take charge of all hospital-stores, furniture of every description, and supplies purchased for the use of the sick; keep a roster of the nurses and attendants, and from this and the register make out returns for rations according to the number in hospital, and present them to the Surgeon for his examination and signature; receive and distribute the rations; and submit his books and accounts to the Surgeon for examination, at the end of each month, or oftener if required.

1171.... He will issue the hospital-stores and other supplies to the cooks and nurses, and enter in a book, daily, the amount of each article delivered, (Form 5,) for which the diet-book and written orders of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons will be his vouchers. He will deliver to the Wardmaster, such articles of bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., as shall, by written orders, be directed for the use of the hospital; be responsible for the order and neatness of the store-room; and on no account allow any of the patients or attendants to enter it in his absence, or to remain there longer than may be necessary to obtain their supplies.

WARDMASTERS.

1172.... The Wardmaster will, on the admission of a patient into the hospital, take charge of his clothing, arms, and equip-

ments; see that they are perfectly cleaned; that they are registered in a book, which he shall keep for that purpose, (Form 6,) numbered, labelled with the name, rank, company, and regiment, or corps of the owner, and deposited in an appropriate apartment; and, in case of his death, he will deliver to the Surgeon an inventory of the abovenamed articles, together with any money and effects left by him.

1173....He will receive from the Steward all the furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, &c., required for the use of the hospital, and be held responsible for them; and will keep a book, (Form 7,) in which he will record the articles distributed to the several wards and kitchens, holding the nurses and cooks responsible for whatever he may deliver them. He will, once a week, take an inventory of every thing in use, and report to the Surgeon whatever is missing, worn out, or destroyed by order; and also the name of any patient or attendant whom he may suspect of wilfully destroying or purloining any species of public property.

1174....The cooks, nurses, and attendants, will be under his immediate direction, and subject to his orders. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the patients and attendants; of the kitchens, wards, furniture, and cooking utensils; he will call the roll of the wards at sunrise and sunset, and report absentees; see that every patient is washed and his hair combed every morning; and that he is shaved, when his case will permit, at least thrice a week; that the wards are swept and sanded, and the beds made, before the time of the morning visit of the Surgeon; that the close-stools and spit-boxes are made perfectly clean every morning, and the pans emptied and washed immediately after being used, and partly filled with powdered charcoal and water; that the beds and bedding are frequently aired and exposed to the sun, and the straw changed once a month, or oftener if necessary; and when a patient dies, that the straw is burned, the bunk, bed-sack, and bedding cleansed, and returned to the Steward, if not required in the hospital.

Medical Department.

SURGEONS OF REGIMENTS.

1175.... The Surgeon of a regiment will obey the instructions of the Medical Director; be responsible for the order and neatness of his hospital, for the manner in which the Assistant Surgeons and attendants perform their respective duties, and for the comfort and convenience of those sick in quarters.

1176.... He will observe all the regulations given for the Surgeon of a general hospital, in relation to the register, ease-book, prescription-book, diet-book, order and letter-book, and that containing a diary of the weather, and to preserving copies of his reports, returns, requisitions, &c., and also all those respecting the ventilation of his hospital; preventing or obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster rolls of his nurses and attendants; signing requisitions for rations, directing what part shall be retained; making returns for vegetables, milk, &c.; examining the returns, books, and accounts, of his Steward and Wardmaster; and punishing those who wilfully destroy or purloin public property, or receive any property thus purloined.

1177.... He will receive written morning reports of sick, from the Orderly Sergeant of each company, who will see that those reported present themselves at the place appointed by the Surgeon, and be present himself at their examination. He will immediately report all cases of feigned sickness to the commanding officers of companies; prescribe for those who are able to remain in quarters; and send those who require it to the hospital. He will then visit his hospital, prescribe himself in all important cases, and in the evening, again see those who require particular attention.

1178.... Unless specially directed, or in uncommon cases, he will send no patients to a general hospital, except his own be crowded, or he be ordered to march, when he will send all whom he may judge unable to accompany the regiment.

1179.... He will report to the commanding officer those who should be allowed to ride, or have their knapsacks, &c., carried

in the wagons; accompany the regiment on the march; be within call, in case of accident; and at all times have his instruments and dressings ready at hand, to attend the wounded.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF REGIMENTS.

1180.... The Assistant Surgeons will accompany the Surgeon in his morning visit; make the proper entries in the case-book, prescription-book, and diet-book; frequently visit the hospital during the day, and report to the Surgeon in the evening, and oftener in urgent cases; attend to the preparation and distribution of the medicines; assist in making out the proper reports and returns; see that the nurses are attentive to the sick, and regularly administer the medicines prescribed; and that the regulations of the hospital are strictly attended to.

1181.... The Senior Assistant will take charge of the register, and see that each patient be regularly entered therein; that the diary of the weather be properly kept; and that the Steward and Wardmaster attend to all the duties required by the regulations. The Junior will have particular charge of the medicines and instruments; be responsible to the Surgeon for their good condition; and see that all orders relating to the Medical department are transcribed in the order-book.

SURGEONS OF POSTS.

1182.... The Surgeon of a post will obey the instructions of the Medical Director; be responsible for the order and cleanliness of his hospital, the manner in which his attendants perform their duties, and for the comfort and convenience of the sick.

1183.... He will observe all the regulations for the Surgeon of a general and regimental hospital, in respect to the books and accounts to be kept; preserving copies of his reports, requisitions, returns, &c.; the ventilation of his hospital; preventing and obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster-rolls of his nurses and attendants; signing requisitions for rations, and directing what parts shall be re-

tained; making returns for vegetables, poultry, &c.; examining the books and accounts of the Steward and Wardmaster; punishing those who destroy or purloin public property, or who receive property thus purloined; receiving morning reports; reporting cases of feigned sickness; visiting his hospital, and prescribing for his patients.

STEWARD AND WARDMASTERS OF REGIMENTS AND POSTS.

1184.... The Steward and Wardmaster will observe all the regulations given for the Steward and the Wardmaster of a general hospital; in relation to the hospital-stores, rations, and other supplies; to the bedding, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture; the clothing and effects of the men; the conduct of the attendants; the order and neatness of the patients, wards, kitchens, and store-rooms; and to keeping his books and accounts, and submitting them to the Surgeon for examination.

REPORTS, REQUISITIONS, AND RETURNS.

1185.... Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of an hospital, will make a quarterly report of sick and wounded to the Surgeon General, (Form 8,) stating the nature and symptoms of the complaints reported, the treatment adopted, the medicines and stores most in demand, and the strength of the command during the quarter; and will transmit therewith a copy of the entries for the quarter in the book kept for the diary of the weather, with his observations upon the medical topography of the post, station, or hospital, the climate, prevalent diseases, and their probable causes. He will also report the names, rank, &c., of those who die, or are discharged from service while in hospital, as recorded in the register; stating, particularly, the nature of their complaints, and whether they originated "while in the line of their duty."

1186.... Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of sick, will make a monthly report to the Medical Director of the army or district to which he belongs; and every one attend-

ing the sick of a regiment, post, or garrison, will make a morning report to the commanding officer, (Form 9,) with such remarks and suggestions in relation to whatever may affect the healthfulness of the post, as he may deem necessary and proper for the prevention of disease, and the convenience and recovery of the sick.

1187....Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of an hospital, will transmit to the Surgeon-General, on the 31st of December annually, duplicate requisitions, agreeably to the standard supply-table, for the supplies required for the ensuing year, (Form 11,) stating the strength of the command for which they are made. When he requires additional articles, or a greater quantity than is allowed, he will particularly state his reasons therefor; otherwise all supplies will be furnished agreeably to this table. Requisitions for posts on the upper Lakes, and upper Mississippi, and those west of that river, will be made on the 30th of September annually.

1188....Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, on receiving supplies from a Medical Purveyor, Military Storekeeper, or Quartermaster, or from another medical officer, will immediately report to the Surgeon-General, whether they are of good quality and in good order, and whether they agree with the invoice or requisitions; and will therewith transmit his receipts for the same. He will, at the same time, report to the person furnishing the supplies all discrepancies between the articles received and the accompanying invoices, and all losses from breakage or any other cause. On issuing supplies, *he will immediately transmit invoices of the same*, that they may be charged to the persons receiving them.

1189....Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, will render duplicate returns of the same to the Surgeon-General on the 31st of March, and 30th of September, annually, (Form 14,) stating from whom and at what time supplies were received; and accompanied with receipts for those issued, and explanations in

relation to articles lost, destroyed, &c., and they will particularly report the condition of their instruments, bedding, and furniture.

1190....All articles of medical supplies left in charge of a medical officer, or found by him at any station, although not responsible by the forms of a receipt, will be taken up on his returns and requisitions; and invoices and receipts will, in all cases, be made out in alphabetical order, in correspondence with the standard supply-table.

1191....Medical supplies are not to be detained or diverted from their destination, except by commanding Generals, and commanding officers of departments, in cases of absolute necessity, who will promptly report the circumstances to the Adjutant-General, that orders may be given for supplying the deficiency; and the Surgeon receiving them will immediately report the fact to the Surgeon-general, and transmit his receipts for the articles; and also, when practicable, notify the Surgeon for whom they were intended.

1192....Requisitions for extra supplies of medicines and hospital stores, required in consequence of the marching of a detachment, an increase of the command, &c., will be made by the Surgeon, agreeably to the supply-table, and approved by the commanding officer, (Form 12,) *duplicates of which will be immediately transmitted to the Surgeon-General.*

1193....Requisitions for cooking utensils, and for the hospital furniture ordinarily supplied, will also be made by the senior Surgeon and approved by the commanding officer; and if they cannot conveniently be obtained from the Commissary of Purchases or a Military Storekeeper, or if extra supplies of medicines and hospital stores cannot be obtained from a Medical Purveyor, they may be purchased by the Surgeon or an officer of the Quartermaster's department. The accounts, (Form 13,) will be accompanied with a receipt of the Surgeon for the articles; and if the purchase has been made by him, they will be transmitted to the Surgeon-General's office for payment; separate and distinct requisitions, as well as accounts, will in all cases be made for

medicines and other supplies furnished by the Medical Purveyors, and for cooking utensils and hospital furniture.

1194....Requisitions on officers of the Quartermaster's department for hospitals, and the necessary fixtures and hospital tents; for fuel, straw, and wagons for transportation of the sick, medicines, hospital stores, &c., will be made by the senior Surgeon, and approved by the commanding officer. Requisitions for hospitals will state the number and dimensions of the rooms required, the use to which they are severally to be applied, and the strength of the command for which they are estimated; duplicates of which will be transmitted to the Surgeon-General.

1195....When a Surgeon is ordered away from the medical supplies under his charge, or receives leave of absence, he will immediately make to the Surgeon-General a return of all articles received, expended, and issued, since his last regular return; accompanied with a receipt in detail for the remainder, if he be relieved by a Surgeon; but if he deliver them to a Quartermaster, a Military Storekeeper, or other person than a Surgeon, he will, with the returns and one of the receipts given him, transmit an invoice of the articles delivered, certified on honor; a copy of which invoice, signed by him, shall be left with the supplies; and when any Surgeon or Medical Purveyor receives the articles thus left, he shall, in his next return, state by whom they were left, as well as from whom they were received.

1196....Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, on leaving his post, station, or regiment, either under orders, or on leave of absence, will report to the Surgeon-General the time of his departure, and report himself once a month until he reaches his place of destination, or returns to duty; when he will also report his arrival.

1197....All Surgeons attending recruiting rendezvous, will make monthly reports to the Surgeon-General of the number of men examined by them, (Form 10.)

1198....The receipt of all official communications will be promptly acknowledged by the medical officers to whom they are addressed, except those which merely acknowledge the receipt of

communications from them; and all communications for the Medical department will be addressed directly to the Surgeon-General.

MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

1199 ....No person shall be appointed or promoted in the Medical Staff of the army until he shall have passed an examination before a proper board, and received therefrom a favorable report.

1200 ....A board, consisting of three Medical officers, will be detailed from time to time, by order of the War Department, who will examine all persons, between the age of 21 and 28, authorized to present themselves. In the execution of this duty, they will rigidly scrutinize the pretensions of each candidate; taking into consideration his physical qualifications and moral habits, as well as his professional acquirements; and will report favorably upon no case admitting a reasonable doubt. The health and lives of the officers and soldiers are too important objects to be committed to ignorant and incompetent hands.

1201 ....The board will report the positive merit of the candidates in the several branches on which they may be examined, and their relative merit, from the whole examination; agreeably to which they will receive appointment, and take rank in the department.

1202 ....When a candidate for appointment shall fail to receive a favorable report, he may, if desired, be admitted to a second examination, after the expiration of two years; and, on a second failure, will be dropped from the list of applicants.

1203 ....No allowance will be made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are considered indispensable pre-requisites to appointment; but those who are approved, and receive appointments, will be entitled to transportation on obeying the first order.

1204 ....No person shall be appointed a Surgeon until he shall have served five years as an Assistant Surgeon in the army; nor shall any Assistant Surgeon be permitted to decline promotion, except for reasons growing out of the interests of the service. At the expiration of five years' service, or as soon after as practicable, each

one shall be examined by a Medical Board for promotion; and in the event of his refusal to appear before the board, or his failure to receive a favorable report, his connexion with the Medical Staff shall cease from that time.

GENERAL.

1205 .... The regularity and proper management of military hospitals so materially tend to the good of the service, and so much promote the comfort of the soldiers, that the necessity of giving the most constant attention to these important objects cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of all officers in command.

1206 .... Hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective Surgeons. The responsibility for their order, regularity, and cleanliness, for the diet and care of the patients, and for the general conduct and economy of the whole establishment, rests entirely with them. Commanding officers are enjoined to furnish such military assistance as may be necessary for the attainment of these objects; and all non-commissioned officers and others placed in the hospital in aid of the Surgeon, are commanded to yield the most implicit obedience to the instructions they may receive from him, and to enforce, in every instance, the most minute observance of the hospital regulations.

1207 .... The senior medical officer of each regiment, post, garrison, or camp, will, with the approbation of the commanding officer, select a suitable site for the erection of an hospital, or of hospital tents. The allowance of fuel, quarters, and straw for the sick, and wagons for their transportation, and that of the medical stores, will also be regulated by the Surgeon and commanding officer, or Medical Director; the requisitions to be signed by the former and countersigned by the latter.

1208 .... Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon having charge of an hospital will, with the approbation of his immediate commanding officer, appoint his own steward, wardmaster, cooks, nurses, and matrons. They will be permanently attached to the hospital, and unless required by the commanding officer to attend weekly inspec-

tions, or the regular musters for payment, they will be exclusively under the orders of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, and will not be removed except for misdemeanor, and at the request of the Surgeon, unless in cases of urgent necessity; and then only by the order of the commanding officer of the troops, district, department, regiment, post, or garrison, to which they belong, who will report to the Adjutant-General the circumstances which rendered such removal necessary. When a suitable Hospital Steward cannot be obtained from the command, the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, is authorized to enlist a man for the purpose, who will be permanently attached to the hospital, and will be mustered and paid with the other hospital attendants.

1209 .... The following will be the allowance of attendants in an hospital in ordinary cases: To a general hospital, one non-commissioned officer as Steward, and one as Wardmaster, one nurse to every ten, one matron to every twenty, and one cook to every thirty patients. To an hospital where the command exceeds five companies, one non-commissioned officer as Steward and Wardmaster, one cook, two matrons, and four nurses. To a post or garrison with one company, one private, as Steward and Wardmaster, one nurse, and one matron; for every two additional companies, one nurse. The cooks and nurses to be taken from the privates of the army. The hospital Stewards at posts, or with a body of troops of more than four companies, will be allowed the pay, clothing, and rations of a Sergeant of Ordnance; and, at all other posts, or with smaller bodies of troops, the pay, clothing, and rations of the first Sergeant of a company of Infantry. The matrons will receive six dollars per month and one ration per day.

1210 .... Issues to the hospital will be made on returns signed by the Medical officer. If the complete ration be not drawn, the cost of such component parts as are issued will be charged to the hospital at contract or cost prices, and the hospital will be credited by the whole number of rations due through the month at contract or cost prices. The balance of money found due the hospital, or such amount of it as may be required, will be

expended by tho Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the purchase of poultry, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, and groceries, upon the requisitions of the Surgeon. This fund may also be appropriated to the purchase of garden-seeds, furniture, &c.; milch-cows, and forage for the same, and other necessaries when required for the use of the sick.

1211....When a soldier is sent into an hospital, his arms and accoutrements will, if possible, be left with his company; and in no instance will he take his ammunition with him. When sent to a general hospital, the Surgeon sending him will furnish a report, with a general account of his complaint, and the treatment adopted, (Form 15,) and also a certified copy of his descriptive-list, which will, on the return of the soldier to duty, be transmitted to the officer under whose command he is placed, with a statement of any payments made, or clothing issued to him while in hospital. Should he leave the hospital on furlough, he will be furnished with a certified copy of his descriptive-list; should he desert, the Surgeon will advertise him in the usual manner; and in case of his death, his descriptive-list will be preserved in the hospital, for the benefit of his friends and heirs; and on it will be stated the amount of clothing, money, &c., left by him; and the surgeon will, in all these cases, forthwith report to the commanding officer of his company or regiment, if practicable, and if not, will report to the Adjutant-General the facts and attending circumstances; the time to which those who die were last paid, and the money and effects in their possession at the time of their decease.

1212....Patients will not be removed from an hospital until reported by the Surgeon for duty, except in cases of emergency; and then only by order of the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or army; and they should for a certain time be employed on duties where they are not liable to be too much exposed to the weather or to fatigue.

1213....When a soldier is rendered unfit for service in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmity, the senior Surgeon of the

hospital, regiment, or post, will furnish his Captain with a certificate of disability, (Form 16;) and when he is disabled in consequence of wounds, or other injuries received, or disease contracted, whilst actually in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, he will also furnish duplicate certificates for pension, (Form 17.) But no certificate for discharge, or for pension, will be given except by officers of the Medical department; who will be particularly careful in the examination of all cases which have not been for some time under their own charge, and ascertained to be incurable; and especially of all alleged cases of epilepsy, convulsions, chronic rheumatism, derangement of the urinary organs, opthalmia, ulcers, or other obscure or doubtful complaints or injuries, which are liable to be feigned, or produced for the purpose of procuring a discharge; and no certificate will be given to men recently enlisted, on account of complaints or injuries of this character, until they shall have been for a sufficient time under the immediate observation of the medical officer to enable him to detect any attempt at deception.

1214....Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and private physicians acting as such, will attend all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and enlisted artificers and laborers in the service of the United States, who may be on duty at the post or place at which they are stationed or employed, and the private servants to which each officer is entitled by law. They will issue medicines and hospital-stores to them, and medicines only to their families.

1215....They will be particularly attentive in the examination of recruits, and will cause each recruit to be stripped of all his clothes, and to move about and exercise his limbs in their presence, in order to ascertain whether he has the free use of them; that his chest is ample; that his hearing, vision, and speech are perfect; that he has no tumors, ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; rupture, chronic cutaneous affection, or other disorder or infirmity, mental or physical, which may render him unfit for the active duties of a soldier, or be the means of introducing disease

into the army; and they will ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the recruit is an habitual drunkard, or subject to convulsions of any kind, or has received any contusions or wounds of the head, which may produce occasional insanity. With any of these defects, the man will be rejected as unfit for service.

1216.... When a recruit joins a regiment, post, garrison, station, or depôt, the Surgeon will forthwith ascertain whether he has had the variolous or vaccine infection, and if he has not, will see that he be vaccinated as soon as practicable; and for this purpose he will constantly keep good matter on hand, making application to the Surgeon-General for a fresh supply, as often as may be necessary.

1217.... In the selection of quarters, Surgeons will have choice with Majors; Assistant Surgeons, who shall have served five years, will have choice with Captains; and those who shall have served less than five years, with First Lieutenants; the commanding officer of the post, or detachment, always having precedence of those under his command.

1218.... The assignment of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regiments and posts will be made by the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon-General. When the circumstances of the service will permit, those who shall have served three years in their respective grades, will have choice of regiments and stations agreeably to rank, on written application through the Surgeon-General, stating the reasons therefor, and the posts they may select, in the order of preference; but no one will be transferred from the regiment or post to which he may have been assigned, for the purpose of making room for another. When attached to an army in the field, they will be assigned to duty by the Commanding-General, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General.

1219.... No Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon will be absent from his regiment, post, or station, for a period exceeding seven days, without having previously obtained the sanction of the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon-General, to whom the reasons for the

application will be reported; nor until he shall have been relieved by a medical officer, or a private physician shall have been employed, in conformity with paragraph 1220.

PRIVATE PHYSICIANS.

1220.... When medical or surgical aid is required, if no Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the army be at or near the place, the senior officer will employ a private physician by special agreement in writing, (Form 18,) *a duplicate of which will be immediately transmitted to the Surgeon-General for approval.* All such agreements will be made for a specific sum per month, without any allowance or emoluments whatsoever; and will be accompanied with a certificate of the officer, stating the number of persons entitled to medical attendance, agreeably to paragraph 1214, of these regulations, and that no competent physician could be obtained at a lower rate. At permanent recruiting rendezvous and posts, where it is not convenient to station a Surgeon or an Assistant Surgeon, private physicians will be selected by the War Department. Until, however, such selections are made, they will be employed by the officers as above stated.

1221.... Private physicians will be employed to accompany troops or detachments on a march or in transports, only on orders from the War Department; or, in special cases, by order of the officer directing the movement, when the contract will be accompanied with a particular statement of the circumstances which rendered the employment of a private physician necessary. The contracts will state the service to be rendered, and will be for a specific sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, except on extraordinary occasions, without any emoluments or allowances, except transportation when furnished in kind by the Quartermaster's department, or the usual sum in commutation when transportation in kind is not furnished.

1222.... Private physicians will be allowed the following rates of compensation—For attending a post, garrison, or detachment of one hundred and upwards, forty dollars per month; of from fifty

to one hundred, thirty dollars per month; and for attending any number under fifty, twenty dollars per month—exclusive of medicine. When they furnish their own medicine, they will be allowed an addition of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. upon their pay, the proportion to be determined by the Surgeon-General. They will be required to make reports, requisitions, and returns, in the form and manner directed for the Surgeons of the army, or as often as the Surgeon-General may direct. Their accounts will be transmitted to the Surgeon-General for payment, accompanied with a certificate of the commanding officer, that they are correct and agreeable to contract.

1223....Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of militia and volunteer corps in the service of the United States shall be held responsible for all medical supplies received by them; nor shall their accounts be settled until satisfactory evidence be given to the Paymaster, or other disbursing officer, that their supplies have been properly appropriated.

1224....Recruiting officers will, if necessary, employ private physicians, agreeably to these regulations. The rate of compensation will be determined by the average number present during the month; their accounts and those for medical supplies will be paid by the recruiting officers. When there is more than one recruiting party in a place, the Senior officer will engage a Surgeon to attend the whole.

1225....Accounts for medical attendance and medicines furnished to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and enlisted artificers and laborers on duty at places where medical aid is not furnished by the United States, and to the private servants of such officers, will state the charge for each visit, and for medicine when furnished. Accounts for officers and their servants will be paid by the officers themselves, to whom the amount will be refunded on presenting them in the form above stated, with a certificate of the physician that they are the usual and customary charges of the place, and one from the officer, that the attendance was given and the medicine furnished to himself or to his private

servants authorized and kept in service agreeably to law; that he was on duty at the post or station at the time, and that medical attendance was not furnished by the United States. Accounts for enlisted men will be accompanied with the affidavit of the physician, that the attendance was given, and the medicine furnished as charged, and that they are the usual and customary charges of the place, and with the certificate of a commissioned officer or the affidavit of the soldier, stating particularly the circumstances under which the attendance was given. Accounts for attendance on officers or soldiers deceased, will require the deposition of the physician that the services were rendered as charged; that they are the customary charges of the place; and that he has received no part thereof, and no security or satisfaction for the same.

1226.... At places where medical attendance is furnished by the United States, the account will be accompanied by a certificate of the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or private physician, stating the reason why the service was not rendered by him; and if such reasons are deemed insufficient, the amount will be charged to such Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or private physician.

1227.... No account will be paid for medical attendance or medicines furnished to officers or soldiers on leave of absence, or on furlough, nor unless the services were rendered at the post or place where the officer is required to perform his duty.

1228.... *Standard supply Table of the Medicines, Instruments, Books, Hospital-Stores, Bedding, &c., to be purchased by the Medical Purveyors.*

MEDICINES.

Acaciæ: gum, - -	lbs.	2	Aloes socotorinæ, - -	oz.	4
Acet: plumbi, - -	lbs.	2	Alumen, - - -	lbs.	1
Acid: benzoic: - -	oz.	1	Ammoniac: gum: -	lbs.	½
—— Muriat: - -	lbs.	½	Anthem: nobil: flor: -	lbs.	1
—— Nitric: - -	lbs.	1	Aqua ammoniæ, - -	lbs.	2
—— Sulphuric: - -	lbs.	1	Arist: serpent: rad: -	lbs.	1
—— —— Aromatic:	lbs.	1	Assafœtidæ, - - -	oz.	1
—— Tartaric: - -	lbs.	1	Bicarb: potassæ, - -	lbs.	½
Æther: sulphuric: rectif.	lbs.	1	—— sodæ, - -	lbs.	2
Alcohol, - - -	lbs.	8	Borat: sodæ, - -	lbs.	½

Medical Department.

Camphoræ,	-	-	lbs. 1	——— potass:	-	-	lbs. 1
Cantharid: vesicat: pulv:			oz. 2	Ol. anisi,	-	-	oz. 1
Carb: ammoniæ,	-	-	oz. 8	—— menth: pip:	-	-	oz. 2
——— calcis pp:	-	-	lbs. 1	—— olivar:	-	-	bottles 6
——— ferri: præcip:	-		oz. 4	—— ricini,	-	-	bottles 12
Cassiæ sennæ fol:	-	-	lbs. 2	—— tiglii,	-	-	dra'ms 1
Ceræ flavæ,	-	-	lbs. 2	Opii,	-	-	lbs. 2
Cerat: zinc: carb:		-	lbs. 2	Oxyd: arsenici,	-	-	oz. ½
Chlorid: calcis,	-	-	lbs. 10	Picis abietis,	-	-	lbs. 2
Cinchonæ off: pulv:		-	lbs. 2	Polig: Senegæ rad:		-	oz. 4
Colchici semin:	-	-	oz. 2	Pulv: antimonial:		-	oz. 2
Colocynth: pulv:	-	-	oz. 2	——— Ipecacuan: et Op'i,			oz. 4
Columbæ rad:	-	-	lbs. ½	Quassiæ rass:	-	-	lbs. ½
Copaibæ,	-	-	lbs. 2	Rhei palmat: pulv:		-	lbs. 1
Cubebæ pulv:	-	-	lbs. 2	——— ——— rad:	-	-	lbs. ½
Digitalis purp: fol:		-	oz. ½	Sapo: venet: alb:		-	lbs. 3
Emplast: cantharid:		-	lbs. 2	Sarsaparillæ,	-	-	lbs. 6
——— ——— ferri,	-	-	lbs. 1	Scammonii pulv:	-	-	oz. 2
——— ——— hydrarg:		-	lbs. 1	Scillæ: marit:	-	-	oz 4
——— ——— plumbi,	-	-	lbs. 1	Secal: cornut:	-	-	oz. 1
——— ——— resinæ,	-	-	lbs. 3	Semen: lini,	-	-	lbs. 6
Extract: glycyrr:		-	lbs. 4	Sinap: nig: pulv:		-	lbs. 6
Gallæ pulv:	-	-	oz. 2	Spts: æther: nitros:		-	lbs. 2
Gambogiæ,	-	-	oz. 1	——— terebinthinæ,			bottles 2
Gentian: rad:	-	-	lbs. 1	Sulphat: cupri,	-	-	oz. 1
Guiac: off: Gum:		-	lbs. ¼	——— ferri,	-	-	oz. 1
Hydrarg: chlorid: corosiv:			oz 1	——— magnesiæ,		-	lbs. 40
——— ——— submuriat:			lbs. 1	——— morphiæ,			dra'ms 2
——— oxid: rub:	-	-	oz. 2	——— quiniæ,	-	-	oz. 4
Iodini,	-	-	oz. 1	——— sodæ,	-	-	lbs. 20
Ipecacuan: pulv:	-	-	lbs. 1	——— zinci,	-	-	oz. 2
Jalapæ pulv:	-	-	lbs. ⅓	Sulphuris sublimat: lot:			lbs. 2
Kino,	-	-	lbs ½	Super-tart: potass:		-	lbs. 4
Magnesiæ calcin:	-	-	lbs. 1	Tart: soda et potass:		-	lbs. 3
Mannæ,	-	-	lbs. 1	—— antimon:	-	-	oz. 4
Massæ ex hydrarg;		-	oz. 4	Ung: hydrarg: fort:		-	lbs. 2
Muriat: ammoniæ;		-	lbs. ½	—— ——— nitrat:		-	lbs. 1
Myrrhæ,	-	-	lbs. ⅓	—— resinos:	-	-	lbs. 4
Nitrat: argenti,	-	-	oz. ½				

INSTRUMENTS.

Amputating, sets, one to each post and regiment.

Ball forceps, do. do. do.

Bougies, gum elastic, six to each post, and 12 to each regiment.

Catheters, gum elastic, two to each post, and six to each regiment.

——— silver, one to each post and regiment.

Medical Department.

Catheters, cases, one to each post and regiment.
Cupping glasses, six to each post and regiment.
——— instruments, sets, one do. do.
Dissecting instruments, cases, one to each post, and two to each regiment.
Lancets, thumb, four to each post, and twelve to each regiment.
——— cases, one to each post, and three to each regiment.
——— spring, one to each post, and two to each regiment.
——— ——— phlems for, six to each lancet.
Needles, Surgeon's, twelve to each post and regiment.
Pocket-cases, sets, one to each post, and two to each regiment.
Scarificators, one to each post and regiment.
Splints, assorted, one dozen.
Syringes, enema, one to each post, and two to each regiment.
——— penis, six.
Trepanning instruments, sets, one to each post and regiment.
Teeth-extracting instruments, sets, do. do.
Tourniquets, field, six to each post, and twelve to each regiment.
——— spiral, two to each post and regiment.
Trusses, hernia, four.

BOOKS, &c.

——— Anatomy, copy, one to each post and regiment.
——— Surgery, copy, do. do.
——— Medical Practice, copy, do. do.
——— Dispensatory, copy, do. do.
U. S. Pharmacopœia, copy, do. do.
——— Medical Journal, copy, do. do.
Regulations for Medical department, do. do.
Register, do. do.
Prescription, do. do.
Diet, do. do.
Case, do. do.
Order and letter, do. do.

Medical Department.

Diary of the weather, one to each post and regiment.

Requisitions, Returns, Reports of sick and wounded, } do. do.

HOSPITAL STORES.

Allspice,	lbs. 1	Honey,	lbs. 5
Arrowroot,	lbs. 4	Lemon acid,	lbs. 1
Barley,	lbs. 50	Molasses,	galls. 10
Brandy,	galls. 10	Nutmegs,	oz. 4
Carrageen,	lbs. 1	Rice,	lbs. 50
Chocolate,	lbs. 25	Sago,	lbs. 4
Cinnamon,	lbs. ½	Sugar, white,	lbs. 20
Cloves,	lbs. ¼	Tea,	lbs. 20
Ginger, ground,	lbs. 1	Wine,	galls. 10

BEDDING.

Bed-sacks,	10	Oil cloths,	2
Blankets, woollen,	10	Pillow cases,	20
Coverlets,	10	——— ticks,	10
Mattresses,	2	Sheets,	20

FURNITURE, DRESSING, &c.

Cocks, wine, &c. 4

Corks, assorted, dozens. 6

Cork-screws, one to each post and regiment.

Flannel, yards. 10

Funnels, glass, one to each post and regiment.

———, tin, do. do.

Hones, do. do.

Ink powder, papers of, two to a post, and four to a regiment.

Ink stands, one do and two do.

Linen, yards. 8

Lint, lbs. 2

Measures, graduated, one to each post and regiment.

———, tin, sets of, one do. do.

Mills, spice and coffee, 2

Mortars and pestles, glass, one to each post and regiment.

———, iron, one do do.

Medical Department.

Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, one to each post and regiment.

Muslin, - - - - - - yards. 20

Needles, sewing, - - - - - - 25

Pans, bed, (pewter) one to each post and regiment.

Paper, envelope, quires of, two to a post and four to a regiment.

———, wrapping, - - - - - quires. 10

———, writing, - - - - - quires. 6

Pill boxes, - - - - - papers. 2

Pins, - - - - - papers. 2

Quills, - - - - - - 50

Rain-gauges, sets of, one to a post and regiment.

Scales and weights, apoth., sets of, one to a post and two to a regiment.

———————, shop, sets of, one to each post and regiment.

Shears and scissors, two do. do.

Sheep-skins, dressed, - - - - - 4

Silk, - - - - - - oz. ½

Slabs and tyles, two to each post and regiment.

Spatulas and bolus-knives, three to each post and regiment.

Sponge, - - - - - - lbs. ½

Tap-borers, - - - - - - 1

Tape, linen, - - - - - - pieces 2

——— woollen, - - - - - pieces 1

Thermometers, two to each post and regiment.

Thread, - - - - - - oz. 4

Tow, - - - - - - lbs. 1

Towels, - - - - - - 12

Twine, - - - - - - lbs. ¼

Vials, assorted, - - - - - doz. 4

Wafers, - - - - - - oz. ½

Wax, sealing. - - - - - sticks. 2

Remarks.

This table contains all the articles to be purchased by the Medical Purveyors.

The quantities of medicine, hospital stores, and dressings here given, are estimated for one hundred men for one year, and from them all requisitions are to be calculated.

Medical Department.

FORM 1.—*Register.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Company.	Complaint.	Admitted.	Returned to duty.	Deserted.	Discharged from service.	Sent to general hospital.	On furlough.	Died.	REMARKS.

FORM 2.—*Prescription-Book, Diet-Book, and Diet-Table.*

NAMES.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.

The spaces in the Prescription-Book are to be filled up with the prescriptions at length, the times of administering the medicines, and the quantities to be given at each time. The diet of the patients will be divided into full, half, and low, to be designated in the Diet-Book by the letters F., H., and L.; and, in order that the Steward may have precise instructions for delivering the Hospital-Stores, &c., the Surgeon will, from time to time, insert in the Diet-Book written directions of the quantity of each article in his store-room, which he may think necessary to each degree of diet. To each ten patients, for example, on low diet, a certain quantity of tea, sugar, &c. To each ten on half diet, a certain quantity of rice, milk, &c. These proportions would soon become familiar to the Steward, who has only to refer to the letters in the Diet-Book, to ascertain the whole quantity of any article to be delivered for the day, as well as the quantity for each ward. When any liquor is directed, or any other article not contained in these general instructions of the Surgeon, the precise quantity directed for each patient will be noted in the Diet-Book. The Diet-Tables are to be filled up daily from the Diet-Book, and hung up in each ward of a general hospital.

Medical Department.

FORM 3.

DIARY of the weather.

Date.	Thermometer.					Barometer.	Winds.		Weather.		Rain.	Remarks.
	Sun rise.	2 P. M.	Sun set.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Noon.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Inches.	

The Thermometer will be kept in a situation where there is a free circulation of air, and where it cannot be affected either by the direct or reflected rays of the sun, or by radiation of heat from neighboring bodies; as bare and dry earth, sand, gravel, or pavement, walls, or other structures of a light color. It should also be placed considerably remote from massy walls, which slowly imbibe or part with caloric.

The Rain gauge will be kept remote from all elevated structures, to a distance at least equal to their height, and still further off, where it can be conveniently done. The Conical Rain-gauge is to be suspended in a circular opening made in a board, which is to be fixed to a post, eight feet from the ground; the opening to be five inches diameter, and bevelled, so as to fit the side of the gauge, into which the cap is to be fixed, with its base downwards, to prevent evaporation, should the measurement be *accidentally* delayed. The measurement is made by putting the scale to the bottom of the gauge, and noting the distance to the water-mark. The graduation of the scale is by hundredths of an inch for the first three-tenths of an inch, and above that for tenths and half-tenths. The intermediate distances may be measured by the eye, and set down in decimals.

Observations by the Thermometer will be made four times a day, viz: at sun-rise, 2 P. M., sun-set, and 9 P. M. The sum

of these four daily observations divided by four will give the mean for the day. The sum of all the daily means divided by the number of days in the month will give the mean of the month. The hottest and coldest day is shown by the mean of that day.

Observations by the Barometer will be made daily at noon when the mean diurnal height is indicated.

The sum of all the daily observations by the Barometer, divided by the number of days in the month, will give the mean for the month.

Observations by the Rain-guage will be made immediately after every shower or fall of rain. If a rain continues for any length of time, the observation will be made at suitable intervals, before the water rises high in the gauge. In freezing weather, when the Rain-gauge cannot be used out of doors, it will be taken into the room; and, instead of it, a tin vessel should be procured for receiving the snow, rain, or sleet, that may then fall. This vessel must have its opening *exactly* equal to that of the Rain-gauge, and widen downwards, to a sufficient depth, with a considerable slope. It should be placed where nothing can obstruct the descending snow from entering it, and where no drift snow may be blown into it. During a continued snow-storm the snow may be occasionally pressed down in it. The contents of the vessel must be melted, and the water poured into the gauge, to ascertain its contents, which must then be entered in the gauge column of the register.

The remarks will contain appropriate observations on vegetation: as when the dogwood, (cornus florida,) the red or soft maple, (acer rubrum,) the juneberry, shadbush or wild pear, (aronia botryapium,) the dandelion, (leontodon taraxicum,) in their natural situation, and the peach, apple, and pear trees in the open fields, are in bloom; that is, when about one-half the blossoms are expanded. When the aments or catkins of the common alder, (alnus serrulata,) the white oak, (quercus alba,) the chesnut, (castanea vesca,) the black birch, (betula lenta,) the American aspin, (popu-

lus tremuloides,) begin to drop. When ripe field-strawberries appear in quantity, and when the wheat harvest commences. When the last killing frost occurs in the spring, and the first in the autumn, as shown by their effects on tender buds, young leaves, or germs of fruit trees, or other vegetables; the vines of cucumbers, melons, beans, &c. They will also note the first appearance of barn-swallows and martins; the occurrence of thunder and lightning, hail storms, hurricanes, meteors, white or hoar frost; the first snow, its depth occasionally, and its disappearance.

Half the number of times that any point of the compass appears in the A. M. and P. M. columns, will give the number of days in which the wind appeared from that point during the month.

The prevailing weather will be found in the same way, including every day of rain and snow, as cloudy; and noting the number of those in which it rained or snowed separately. The Rain-gauge will be noted in inches and decimals.

FORM 4.—*Muster-roll of the steward, wardmaster, cooks, nurses, and matrons, attached to a hospital.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Enlistment.		When attached to, or engaged in the hospital or infirmary.	When last paid.	By whom last paid.	REMARKS.
		Date of	Period of				

Medical Department.

FORM 5.—*Account of hospital-stores, furniture, &c., issued.*

DATE.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tea.	Wine.	Brandy.	Coffee.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.		REMARKS.
	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	qts.	qts.	lbs.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.		

FORM 6.—*Account of Clothing, Arms, Equipments, &c., of Patients in Hospital.*

Date.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Regim't or corps.	Company.	Coats.	Jackets.	Overalls.	&c.	Muskets.	Knapsacks.	&c.	&c.	&c.				When delivered.	REMARKS.
																			Remarks will note to whom the articles were delivered; what money, &c., were left by those who die, and to whom they were given.

Medical Department.

FORM 7.—*Account of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Bedding, &c., in use.*

No. of Ward or Kitchen.	Bunks.	Bed-sacks.	Sheets.	Blankets.	Kettles.	Spoons.	Knives.	Forks.	&c.	&c.										Lost.	Worn out.	Destroyed by order.	Returned to Steward.	REMARKS.
																								The remarks will state how articles have been lost, & by whom destroyed, or the persons suspected. &c.

FORM 8.—*Quarterly report of the sick and wounded at* , *for the quarter ending* , 18 .

Remaining last report.				Taken sick or received in hospital during the quarter.																								
				Fevers.								Eruptive fevers.						Diseases of the organs connected with										
																								Enteritis.				
Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Month.	Feb. Quot. Inter.	Feb. Tertiana Inter.	Feb. Quartana Inter.	Feb. Remittens.	Feb. Cont. Com.	Feb. Typhus	Feb. Icterodes.		Variola.	Varioloid.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Erysipelas.		Tonsillitis.	Dyspepsia.	Colica.	Hœmatemesis.	Gastritis.	Peritonitis.	Periton. Acuta.	Dysenteria Acuta.	Dysenteria Chronica.	Diarrhœa.	Obstipatio.
			Total -																									

Medical Department.

FORM 8.—Continued.

System	Disease
the digestive system.	Cholera Morbus.
	Hepatitis Acuta.
	Hepatitis Chronica.
	Icterus.
The respiratory system.	Catarrhus.
	Bronchitis Acuta.
	Pleuritis.
	Pneumonia.
	Hœmoptysis.
	Phthisis Pulmonalis
	Asthma.
	Laryngitis.
The brain and nervous system.	Meningitis.
	Apoplexia.
	Paralysis.
	Epilepsia.
	Chorea.
	Tetanus.
	Mania.
	Delirium Tremens.
	Neuralgia.
	Cephalalgia.
The urinary and genital	Nephritis.
	Cystitis.
	Ischuria et Dysuria.
	Enuresis.
	Diabetes.
	Calculus.

Medical Department.

FORM 8.—Continued.

Organs.							The serous exhalent vessels.					The fibrous & muscular structures.				Abscesses and ulcers.					Wounds and injuries.								All other diseases.						
Syphilis Primitiva.	Syphilis Consecutiva.	Ulcus penis non Syph.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Strictura Urethra.		Anasarca.	Ascites.	Hydrothorax.	Hydrocele.		Rheumat. Acutus.	Rheumat. Chronicus.	Podagra.		Phlegmon et Abscess.	Paronychia.	Fistula.	Ulcus.		Luxatio.	Vulnus Sclopiticum.	Vulnus Incisum.	Contusio.	Ambustio.	Fractura.	Concussio Ceribri.		Pericarditis.	Angina Pectoris.	Aneurisma.	Opthalmia.	Amaurosis.	Otitis.	Splenitis.

Medical Department.

FORM 8.—Continued.

All other diseases.																						Aggregate.	Returned to duty.	On furlough.	Discharged service.	Deserted.	Dead.	Remaining.		
Epistaxis	Hæmorrhois.	Prolapsus Ani.	Vermes.	Scrofula.	Scorbutus.	Cachexia.	Debilitas.	Varix.	Tumores.	Hernia.	Exostosis.	Necrosis.	Nostalgia.	Atrophia.	Amputatio.	SerpentisMorsus.	Punitio.			Morbi Varii.*	Total.							Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.

* Under the term *Morbi Varii* are included all diseases which possess no specific characters.

REMARKS.—

Surgeon.

Medical Department.

FORM 8—Continued.

MEAN STRENGTH.			
Month.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Aggregate.			
Average.			

In regard to this report, the utmost punctuality in every respect will be exacted. It will be accompanied with general observations upon the Medical Topography of the station in reference to the climate, the prevalent diseases, their peculiar character and supposed causes, and the treatment adopted. All cases of an unusual nature will be reported in detail, as recorded in the case-book. The requirements in regard to the "discharges and deaths" will also be strictly obeyed. The diseases of women and children, if given, must be stated separately. During military operations in the field, it will be the duty of the Medical Director to furnish a quarterly abstract from his monthly reports.

These reports are to be made out in the handwriting of the Surgeon, and they must be prepared and forwarded to this office within five days after they become due.

All cases of disease—those in quarters as well as in hospital—will be reported. Designate also the number accommodated in hospital. No duplicate of this report is required.

FORM 8—Continued.—*Discharges and Deaths.*

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Disease.	Discharged from service.	Died.	Remarks.

Medical Department.

FORM 9.—*Morning Report of the Surgeon of a Regiment, Post, or Garrison.*

DATE.	COMPANY.	Remaining at last report.		Taken sick.	Total.		Returned to duty.	Discharged.	Sent to general hospital.	Died.	Remaining.		REMARKS.
		In hospital.	In quarters.		In hospital.	In quarters.					In hospital.	In quarters.	

FORM 10.—*Monthly Report of Recruits examined by , at , for the month , ending day of , 18 .*

DATE.	NAME.	Where born.		Age.	Profession.	By whom enlisted.	REMARKS.
		Town or county.	State or kingdom.				
							The remarks will state the cause of rejecting any who are examined, &c., &c.
							Surgeon.

Medical Department.

Medical Department.

FORM 11.—*Annual Requisition for Medicines, Instruments, Hospital-Stores, Furniture, &c.*

Articles and characters, or quantities.	On hand at last requisition.	Received since last requisition.	Total.	Expended with the sick.	Issued.	Lost, destroyed, worn out, &c.	Total.	On hand.	Required.	REMARKS.

FORM 12.—*Requisition for extra supplies of Medicines, &c.*

REQUISITION FOR MEDICINE, (hospital-stores, &c.,) required at , for ,

Acet: plumbi lbs. i.
Pulv. cinchonæ lbs. x.
&c., &c.
&c., &c.

I certify, that the Medicines above required are necessary for the sick at ,
in consequence of [here state whether from loss, damage, &c., &c.,] *and that the requisition is agreeable to the supply table.*

Surgeon.

Approved,

Commanding Officer.

Received, 18 , *of* , *the articles above enumerated.*

Surgeon.

FORM 13.—*Account for Medicines, &c., purchased by a Surgeon or an Officer of the Quartermaster's department.*

THE UNITED STATES,

To A. B., Dr.

Acet: plumb: lb: 1 at 50 cts.,	$ 50
Pulv: cinchon: lbs: x. at $2,	20 00
&c., &c., &c.,	

I certify, that the articles above charged, for the use of the sick at , are agreeable to the foregoing requisition, and that the charges are reasonable and just.

Surgeon.

Received, 18 , *of* , *dollars and cents, in full of the above account.*

A. B.

Note.—The above certificate may be signed by the Surgeon making the requisition, or by any Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, belonging to the Army.

Medical Department.

FORM 14.—*Return of Medicines, Instruments, Hospital-Stores, Furniture, &c.*

Articles and characters, or quantities.	On hand at last return.	Received since last return.	Total.	Expended with the sick.	Issued.	Lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.	Worn out, or unfit for use.	Total expended, &c.	On hand.	REMARKS.

FORM 15.—*Report to be sent with patients to a general hospital.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or corps.	Date of admission into the Hospital.	Complaints.	REMARKS.
						The remarks will give some account of every important case, of the practice adopted, &c.

FORM 16.—*Certificate of disability for service.*

I hereby certify, that A. B., a of company [ ] regiment of United States is incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, and, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, the interest of the service requires that he should be discharged from the army, for the following reasons: [Here give a particular description of the injury or disease, stating the time, place, and manner of its occurrence.]

Given at , this day of 18 .

FORM 17.—*Certificate for pension.*

It is hereby certified, that it appears, that on the day of , in the year , at or near a place called , in the of , A. B., a in the company of , in the regiment of the United States , while actually in the service aforesaid, and in the line of his duty—[Here give a particular description of the wound or injury received, or disease contracted, and state the immediate cause of disability]—and is, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, disabled from obtaining his subsistence.

, *Surgeon.*

N. B.—The last blank is to be filled with the *degree* of disability, as "one-half," "two-thirds," &c.

Medical Department.

FORM 18.

Contract with a private Physician.

This contract entered into this ——— day of ——— 18 —, at ——— State of ———, between ——— of the United States Army, and Dr. ——— of ——— in the State of—— ——— witnesseth, that for the consideration hereafter mentioned, the said Dr. ——— promises and agrees to perform the duties of an Assistant Surgeon, agreeably to the Army Regulations at ——— (*and to furnish the necessary medicines.*) And the said ——— promises and agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Dr. ———, the sum of ——— dollars for each and every month he shall continue to perform the services above stated, which shall be his full compensation, and in lieu of all allowances and emoluments whatsoever, (*except that for medicines furnished, which shall be at the rate of ——— per cent. on his monthly pay, agreeably to the* 1222 *paragraph of these regulations.*) This contract to continue in force during the pleasure of the parties.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of [SEAL.]

I certify that the number of persons entitled to medical attendance agreeably to paragraph 1214, at ——— is ——— and that no competent physician can be obtained at a lower rate.

Commanding Officer.

Pay Department.

ARTICLE LXXX.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

1229....The Paymaster-General is stationed at Washington, and under the direction of the Secretary of War is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, and the control of the officers connected therewith.

1230....The troops are to be paid in such manner as that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

1231....No payment will be made to troops, officers excepted, but on muster-rolls, signed by the officer in command of the company, at the time of muster.

1232....The commanding officers of regiments, corps, and posts, are to furnish the Paymasters of their respective districts, on the last day of every month, abstracts, showing the number, rank, and disposition of the troops, in each command, on which to found estimates.

1233....The Paymaster-General will give immediate notice to the commanding officers, of geographical divisions, departments, regiments, or posts, of all funds advanced to Paymasters for the payment of their commands.

1234....Funds for the payment of troops will not be diverted from their legitimate object, by the order of any officer whatever.

1235....Paymasters will make individual payments, regularly required of them; and will pay all stewards, ward-masters, nurses, attendants, and patients, within the command to which they are assigned, on proper musters and inspections.

1236....No Paymaster will issue due-bills for the pay of the troops, nor take receipts, when payment has not actually been made; and if any Paymaster, or other officer, shall, either directly or indirectly, be accessory to the purchase of any non-commissioned officer's, musician's, or private's certificate, or evidence of pay due, such certificate, receipt, or evidence of pay, will not be received as a voucher in settling pay accounts; and on proof of the facts such officer shall be dismissed the service.

Pay Department.

1237.... Each individual as he is paid is to sign the roll in his proper place. Such as cannot write their names, are to make their marks, (x) which must be witnessed by one commissioned, or two non-commissioned officers.

1238.... When the Comptroller of the Treasury directs stoppages to be made from the pay of officers or soldiers, on account of balances found to be due the United States, on the books of the Treasury, the Paymaster-General will transmit copies of the statement to the Paymaster in whose district the officers or soldiers may be serving. In all cases the deductions must be made before payment, unless written evidence is produced from the accounting officers of the Treasury that the balances debited to the officers or soldiers have been accounted for. Deductions thus made shall not debar them from credits to which they may thereafter show themselves justly entitled.

1239.... Stoppages are to be made from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, on account of clothing, when more than the quantity allowed has been received by them; and on account of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, or other public property, lost, or injured by them. These amounts will be entered on the muster-roll, the descriptive list given to detached soldiers, and on the certificates given at the time of discharge. The amount to be paid to, or deducted from the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the army for clothing, is to be stated on the muster-rolls in dollars and cents, by the officers commanding the companies to which they belong.

1240.... The allowance made to officers for servant's clothing, is fixed by the regulation of June, 1827, until otherwise ordered, at $2 50 per month. The officer has the option to draw the articles in kind, or receive money in lieu of them.

1241.... Officers, on retiring from service, will, previous to receiving their pay, furnish the Paymaster with the certificates of the Second and Third Auditors, or with their own affidavits, taken before the proper civil authority, that they have no unsettled accounts with, and are not indebted to the United States. Such certificates

or affidavits must also designate the date of acceptance of resignation, or removal from office.

1242.... When an officer is dismissed from the service, he shall not be entitled to pay beyond the day on which the order announcing his dismissal is received at the post where he may be stationed; unless a particular day beyond the time is mentioned in the order.

1243.... All officers of the army are required, as far as practicable, to draw their pay from the Paymaster of the district in which they may be on duty.

1244.... All officers on the recruiting service, who are accountable for arms, accoutrements, and clothing, will be entitled to the ten dollars additional, allowed to commanders of companies, whenever their command is equal to a company of artillery.

1245.... Officers shall not pass away or transfer their accounts for any amount not actually due at the time. When an officer transfers his account for pay which is due, he will immediately communicate the fact to the Paymaster-General, and to the Paymaster, by whom such accounts are expected to be paid; otherwise Paymasters are prohibited paying them.

1246.... No graduate of the Military Academy shall transfer his accounts, even for pay due, until after two years, from the time of graduating.

1247.... Commanding officers of military posts, arsenals, and companies, will not forfeit the allowances to which they are entitled by reason of such command, when temporarily absent; provided the absence is less than one month.

1248.... When an improper payment has been made to any enlisted soldier, and disallowed in the settlement of the Paymaster's accounts, the Paymaster will report the fact to the commander of the company in which the soldier is mustered, who will note on the muster-rolls the amount to be stopped from the pay of the soldier, that it may be refunded to the Paymaster, in whose accounts the improper payment had been disallowed.

1249.... All payments *in advance* are prohibited.

Pay Department.

1250....In all cases where an officer of the army is required, by the special direction of the War Department, to perform duties or to make disbursements, for which compensation is not specifically provided by law, or by the Regulations, and where the instructions directing such duties to be done, or such disbursements to be made, make no provision for any additional compensation, no allowance therefor will be made to such officer.

DOUBLE RATIONS.

1251....There will be allowed to the following officers double rations:

1. To the General Commanding the Army.
2. To the Generals commanding the Eastern and Western Geographical Divisions.
3. To the Inspectors-General.
4. To the Commandants of Military Posts and Arsenals.
5. To the officers in charge of the Military Bureaux at Washington.
6. To the officers of the Corps of Engineers, and of Topographical Engineers, charged with the superintendence of fortifications, and other public works, and having separate commands.
7. To the Assistant Quartermasters-General, on duty pursuant to paragraph 941, excepting when attached to the Quartermaster-General's office.
8. To officers of the Quartermaster's department when in charge of Districts.
9. To the Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence and Commissaries of Subsistence, when discharging the duties of Inspector, or acting as Purchasing Commissaries.
10. To the Commandant of the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy.
11. To the Commandant of the military post of West Point.
12. To Paymasters, when on duty in the field.

13. To the Superintendents of the General Recruiting Service.
14. To the Acting Judge-Advocate of the army.

To the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy—triple rations.

MILITARY BUREAUX OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1252.... 1. Adjutant-General's department.
2. Engineer department.
3. Topographical-Engineer department.
4. Ordnance department.
5. Quartermaster's department.
6. Subsistence department.
7. Pay department.
8. Medical department.
9. Clothing department.

1253.... No officer shall be entitled to receive additional rations for more than one command, or station, at the same time; nor shall the commanding officer of a military post or arsenal receive additional rations, when not residing at such post or arsenal; nor shall any officer receive additional rations, unless he be, during the time, at the station, or in the appropriate discharge of the duties for which the said additional rations are allowed, excepting the provision of paragraph 1247.

1254.... The particular posts and arsenals at which the commanding officers will be entitled to additional rations, will be announced in orders. No additional rations will be allowed at any other posts or arsenals, until an order is issued authorizing the same. No order allowing additional rations shall have a retrospective effect, beyond the first day of the quarter of the year in which the order is dated.

BREVET PAY.

1255.... Officers who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to receive their brevet pay and emoluments, when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, as follows—

Pay Department.

1. A brevet captain, when commanding a company.
2. A brevet major, when commanding two companies, or when on duty as major of the regiment.
3. A brevet lieutenant-colonel, when commanding at least four companies, or when on duty as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.
4. A brevet colonel, when commanding a regiment, or at least ten companies.
5. A brevet brigadier-general, when commanding a brigade of not less than two regiments, or twenty companies.
6. A brevet major-general, when commanding a division of four regiments, or at least forty companies.
7. A *brevet* officer when assigned by the special order of the Secretary of War to a particular duty and command, according to his brevet rank, although such command be not in the line: *Provided*, his brevet allowances are recognised in the order of assignment.

1256....To entitle officers to *brevet* allowances while acting as field officers of regiments, according to their brevets, they must be recognised at General Head-Quarters as being on such duty, and the fact announced accordingly in general orders.

1257....No officer shall receive pay for two staff appointments at the same time.

Pay Department.

1258 .... *TABLE of pay, subsistence, forage, &c., allowed to officers of the U. S. Army, &c., per acts of the 5th and 7th July, 1838.*

GRADE.	Pay. Per month	Subsistence. No. rations per day.	Forage. No. horses allowed.	Servants. No. servts allowed.
Major-General	$200 00	15	7	4
Aid-de-camp, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant,	24 00	–	2	
Brigadier-General	104 00	12	5	3
Aid-de-camp to Brigadier, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut.*	20 00	–	2	
Adjutant-General	90 00	6	5	2
Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain	50 00	4	3	1
Inspector-General	90 00	6	5	2
Quartermaster-General	104 00	12	5	3
Assistant Quartermaster-General	90 00	6	5	2
Deputy Quartermaster-General	75 00	5	4	2
Quartermaster	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Quartermaster	50 00	4	3	1
Paymaster-General	$2,500 per ann.			
Paymaster	60 00	4	4	2
Commissary General of Subsistence	90 00	6	5	2
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence	75 00	5	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major	60 00	4	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain	50 00	4	3	1
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant*	20 00			
Surgeon-General	$2,500 per ann.			
Surgeon of ten years' service	60 00	8	4	2
Surgeon, less than ten years' service	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Surgeon of ten years' service	50 00	8	3	1
Assistant Surgeon of five years' service	50 00	4	3	1
Assistant Surgeon, less than five years' service	33 33½	4	2	1
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	75 00	5	4	2
Assist. Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	50 00	4	3	1
Professor of Mathematics	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	50 00	4	3	1
Professor of Engineering	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Professor of Engineering	50 00	4	3	1
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology	60 00	4	4	2
Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology	50 00	4	3	1
Chaplain and Professor of Ethics	60 00	4	4	2
Teacher of the French Language	50 00	4	3	1
Teacher of Drawing	50 00	4	3	1
Master of the Sword	46 66	2		
Commissary-General of Purchases	$3,000 per ann.			
Military Storekeeper, Clothing department	40 00	4	–	1
Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's department	40 00	4	–	1
Storekeeper of Ordnance, designated as Paymaster	50 00	4	3	1
Storekeeper of Ordnance	40 00	4	–	1
Chaplain, not to exceed	40 00	4		
Colonel of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance or Dragoons	90 00	6	5	2
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance or Dragoons	75 00	5	4	

Pay Department.

PAY TABLE—Continued.

GRADE.	Pay. Per month	Subsistence. No. rations per day.	Forage. No. horses allowed.	Servants. No. serv'ts allowed.
Major of Engineers, Top. Eng., Ordnance or Dragoons	60 00	4	4	2
Captain of do. do. do. do.	50 00	4	3	1
Lieutenant (1st and 2d) do. do. do.	33 33⅓	4	2	1
Adjutant of Dragoons, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut.*	10 00			
Sergeant-Major of Dragoons	17 00			
Quartermaster Sergeant of Dragoons	17 00			
Chief Bugler of do.	17 00			
First Sergeant of do.	16 00			
Sergeant of do.	13 00			
Corporal of do.	10 00			
Bugler of do.	9 00			
Farrier and blacksmith of do.	11 00			
Private of do.	8 00			
Master Armorer, Master Carriage-maker, Master Blacksmith, of Ordnance	30 00			
Armorer of Ordnance	16 00			
Blacksmith of do.	16 00			
Carriage-maker of do.	16 00			
Artificer of do.	13 00			
Laborer of do.	9 00			
Hospital Steward, at a post of more than four companies, pay of Ordnance Sergeant	18 00			
Hospital Steward, pay of First Sergeant	16 00			
Matron	6 00			
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.				
Colonel	75 00	6	4	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	60 00	5	3	2
Major	50 00	4	3	2
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant*	10 00	–	2	
Captain	40 00	4	–	1
First Lieutenant	30 00	4	–	1
Second Lieutenant	25 00	4	–	1
Cadet	16 00	2		
Sergeant Major	17 00			
Quartermaster Sergeant	17 00			
Principal Musician of Infantry	17 00			
First Sergeant	16 00			
Ordnance Sergeant, in addition to pay of Sergeant	5 00			
Sergeant	13 00			
Corporal	9 00			
Artificer of Artillery	11 00			
Musician	8 00			
Private	7 00			

Commanding Officer of a Company is entitled to $10 per month for responsibility of arms, accoutrements, and clothing.

Officer's subsistence is commuted at twenty cents per ration; forage at $8 per month for each horse.

Officers are entitled to the pay of private soldier, $2 50 per month clothing, and one ration per day for each private servant.

Every commissioned officer, except general officers, is entitled to receive one additional ration per diem, for every five year's service.

*Entitled to but three rations per day as Lieutenant.

FORM 1.—*Estimate of funds required for the pay, subsistence, forage, and clothing, of the troops of the United States, of which is Paymaster, from the 1st of , 18 , to the 1st of , 18 , two months, founded on the actual number of said troops.*

Description and enumeration of troops.	Commencement.	Expiration.	Pay.		Subsistence.		Forage.		Clothing for officers' servants or money in lieu thereof.		Clothing for soldiers.		Amount.	
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Field and staff officers.														
Brevet officers.														
Com'g officers posts, &c., for double or extra rations.														
Officers on ordnance duty														
Military storekeepers.														
Employed in hospital.														
Capt. Company.														
Capt. Company.														
Dead & discharged men.														
Casual payments.														
Arrears due prior to commence'nt of this estimate.														
Aggregate amount.														
Deduct balance on hand.														
Amount required.														

I certify that the above estimate is founded on the best data, as to the actual number of troops to be obtained, and is an accurate and true estimate.

FORM 2.—*Receipt to be rendered by Paymasters for remittances.*

Received of , this day of , 18 , at , in the State of , on warrant (or check as the case may be) No. , dated the day of , 18 , the sum of dollars cents, on account of the pay, &c., of the army of the United States, for the year 18 , as follows:

Pay - - - - - - - -	$
Subsistence - - - - - - -	
Forage - - - - - - - -	
Clothing - - - - - - - -	
Amount -	$

For which sum I am accountable.

(Signed triplicates.)

Paymaster.

NOTE.—One receipt for the Paymaster General, one for the Auditor, and one for the Treasurer.

FORM 3.—BANK ACCOUNT.

Dr. *The Bank of* , *at* , *in the State of* , *in account current with* Cr.
, *Paymaster in the service of the United States.*

18 .		Dolls.	Cts.	18 .		Dolls.	Cts.
	To balance in bank, - -				By amount of checks from the first day of , 18 , to the first day of 18 ,		
	To deposites from the first day of , 18 , to the first day of , 18 , - -				By balance in bank, - -		
		$				$	

Stated at , in the State of , this day of , 18 .

Paymaster.

Pay Department.

FORM 4.—*Muster and Receipt-Roll of the Medical Attendants employed in the Hospital at , under the direction of Doctor , from the day of , 18 , to the day of , 18 .*

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received of , Paymaster in the Army of the United States, the sums set opposite our names, being in full of our pay for the time and services as herein expressed.

No.	Names.	Rank or capacity.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Pay per month.	Pay per day.	Time for which pay is due.		Total am't due.		Signers' names.	Witnesses.	Remarks.
					Dlls.	Cts.	Mths	Days	Dlls.	Cts.			
									$				

I certify, that this Muster-Roll is accurate and just, and exhibits a true state of the Attendants attached to the Hospital under my charge; and that they are entitled to the pay affixed to their respective names.

Surgeon.

Mustered and countersigned this day of , 18 .

Mustering Officer.

Pay Department.

Pay Department.

FORM 5.

Settlement with officers who have left the service.

Officers who have resigned or otherwise left the army must, after properly filling the blanks in the following oath, swear to, and subscribe the same, before they can be paid the arrearages of pay, &c., due to them, which oaths are to be filed with their accounts.

}Ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this day of anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, in due form, that the annexed account, amounting to dollars and cents, is accurate and just; that he has not received pay, drawn rations, or forage, or clothing, in kind, or received money in lieu thereof, for or during any part of the time therein charged; that he actually employed, and kept in service the horse and servant charged for, the whole of the time charged; and that he did not, during the term so charged, or any part thereof, keep or employ as waiter or servant soldier from the line of the army; that his place of residence is and that he is not indebted or accountable to the United States on account of bounties or premiums, pay, contingencies, arms, or accoutrements, ammunition, stores, clothing, camp-equipage, medicine, or medical instruments, or on any other account whatsoever.

Sworn to the day and year above written, and subscribed in duplicate. }

Justice of the Peace.

Note.—Such payments are to be reported to the Paymaster-General as soon as made; the vouchers will be forwarded with the others.

FORM 6.—OFFICER'S PAY ACCOUNT.

DR. *THE UNITED STATES TO*

On what account.	Commencement and expiration.		Term of service charged.		Pay per month.		Amount.		Remarks.
	From	To	Months.	Days.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dols.	Cts.	
PAY—									
For myself - - - -									
For private servant, not soldier									
FORAGE—									
For horse - - - -									
CLOTHING—									
For private servant, not soldier									
			No. of days.	No. of rations per day.	Total No. of rations.	Post or place where due.	Price of rations. Cents.		
SUBSISTENCE—									
For myself - - - -									
For private servant, not soldier									

Pay Department.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not received pay, nor drawn rations, forage, or clothing, in kind, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time therein charged; that I actually employed, and kept in service, the horse and private servant for the whole of the time charged, and that I did not, during the term so charged, or any part thereof, keep or employ as waiter or servant soldier from the line of the Army; that the annexed is an accurate description of my servant; that, for the whole period charged for my staff appointment I actually and legally held the appointment, and that I was the actual and only Commanding Officer at the double ration post charged for; and that no officer, within my knowledge, has a right to claim, or does claim, for said services or any part of the period charged; that, for the whole time brevet pay is claimed, I was on duty, and had a command according to my brevet rank, agreeably to law and regulation; that I was actually in the command of a company for the whole time additional pay is charged; that I have not been in the performance of any staff duty for which I claim or have received extra compensation during the time an additional ration is charged for; that I am not in arrears with the United States, on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was from Paymaster , and to the day of , 18 .

I at the same time acknowledge that I have received of , Paymaster, this day of , 18 , the sum of dollars, being the amount and in full of said account.

100

Signed Duplicates.

Description of Servant.

Name.	Complexion	Height.		Eyes.	Hair.	
		Feet.	Inches.			

Pay, - -

Subsistence, -

Forage, - -

Clothing, -

Amount, - $

Pay Department.

FORM 7.—[Descriptive-roll to accompany soldiers leaving their company for hospital or furlough, &c.]
Descriptive Roll and account of clothing, &c., of *belonging to the* *regiment*
of *, commanded by* .

No.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Description. Complexion.	Description. Eyes.	Description. Hair.	Where born. Town.	Where born. County.	Where born. State.	Occupation.	Enlistment. When.	Enlistment. Where.	Enlistment. By whom.	Enlistment. Period.	Clothing received since enlistment. Caps.	Clothing received since enlistment. Cords.	Clothing received since enlistment. Pompons.	Clothing received since enlistment. Plates.	Clothing received since enlistment. Cockades.	Clothing received since enlistment. Coats.	Clothing received since enlistment. Jackets.	Clothing received since enlistment. I. overalls.	Clothing received since enlistment. W. overalls.	Clothing received since enlistment. F. shirts.	Clothing received since enlistment. C. shirts.

Clothing received since enlistment. Stocks.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Socks.	Blankets.	Great coats.	Knapsacks.		Arms and accoutrements in possession. Fat'e. Rocks.	Fat'e. Trowsers.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and pricking.	Worms.	Flints.	Cartridges.		REMARKS. To what time, and by whom last paid.

A. B., *regiment of* .

Pay Department.

FORM 8.

CERTIFICATE TO BE GIVEN TO SOLDIERS AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCHARGE.

I hereby certify, that a of Captain 's company regiment of born in in the State of aged years, feet inches high, complexion, eyes, hair, and by profession a was enlisted by at on the day of eighteen hundred and to serve for years; and having served, *honestly and faithfully*,* to this present date, is now entitled to a discharge, by reason of [expiration of his term of enlistment, surgeon's certificate setting forth, &c. or other cause, as the case may be.]

The above named was last paid by paymaster, to include the day of eighteen hundred and and has pay due him from that time to this present date; and he is entitled to pay and subsistence to the place of his enlistment, and whatever other allowances are authorized by law to soldiers so discharged. He has [here insert the sum due, or to be paid for clothing, as the case may be] and the amount due the Sutler is dollars and cents.

Given in duplicate, at this day of 18 .

A. B. captain, commanding the company.

* The words "honestly and faithfully" will be erased where the conduct of the soldier has not been such as to entitle him to an honorable discharge.

Pay Department.

FORM 9.

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW YE, That a of captain company regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve is hereby *honorably** discharged from the Army of the United States. [Here insert whether for expiration of enlistment, surgeon's certificate, with the time and place of disability, or other cause, as the case may be.]

Said was born in in the State of is years of age, feet high, complexion, eyes, hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a

Given at this day of 18 .

A. B. inspector-general, (or officer commanding department, regiment, or post.)

* When the officer commanding the company has not certified that the soldier served honestly and faithfully, the word "honorably" will be stricken out.

FORM 10.

Form of account to be used in settling with a discharged soldier, when not paid on the regular rolls.

The United States Dr. to of Captain 's company of the regiment of U. S. Army.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Pay, from the day of , 18 , to the day of , 18 , months and days, at dollars per month - - - - - -		
Do. for days' travelling from , the place of my discharge, to , the place of my residence, being miles, at 20 miles and cents per day - -		
Subsistence for days' travelling, as above, at cents (the contract price) per day or ration - - - - - - - - - -		
Clothing, due as per my duplicate certificates herewith - - - - -		
Amount $		

Received of , Paymaster in the U. S. Army, this day of , 18 , at , the sum of dollars and cents, being in full of my pay from the day of , 18 , to the day of , 18 , and also of my travelling allowance, of pay, subsistence, and clothing, as specified in the above account.

(Signed duplicates.)

Witness:

FORM 11.—*Abstract of Payments made by Paymaster, U. S. Army, for the months of ending* 18

No. of vouch'r	Dates of payment.	To whom paid.	Rank.	Commencement and expiration.		Pay.		Subsistence.		Forage.		Officers' Servants.						Amount.		Remarks.
												Pay.		Subsistence.		Clothing				
				From	To	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts	
		Field and Staff officers.																		
		Brevet officers,																		
		Commanding Officers of Posts, etc., for double rations,																		
		Officers on Ordnance duty,																		
		Military Storekeepers,																		
		Medical and Hospital dep'ments,																		
		Discharged men,																		
		Legal representatives of deceas'd men,																		
		Corps of Engineers,																		
		1st Regiment of Artillery,																		
		2d Regiment of Artillery,																		
		3d Regiment of Artillery,																		
		4th Regiment of Artillery,																		
		1st Regiment of Infantry,																		
		2d Regiment of Infantry,																		
		3d Regiment of Infantry,																		
		4th Regiment of Infantry,																		
		5th Regiment of Infantry,																		
		6th Regiment of Infantry,																		
		7th Regiment of Infantry.																		

NOTE.—In cases where there are no payments to be made, under one or more of the foregoing heads, the same to be left out.

I certify, that the above abstract contains an accurate and true statement of the payments made by me as therein expressed. *Paymaster.*

Pay Department.

FORM 12.—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. *The United States in account current with* *Paymaster,* *United States Army.* Cr.

Date.		Pay. $ ct.	Subsistence. $ ct.	Forage. $ ct.	Clothing. $ ct.	Amount. $ ct.	Date.		Pay. $ ct.	Subsistence. $ ct.	Forage. $ ct.	Clothing $ ct.	Amount. $ ct.
18							18						
	For amount expended as per abstract and vouchers herewith, in pay'g the troops since the — of — 18 , the date of last account rendered - -							By balance to be accounted for, as stated in last account -					
							18	By cash received of ——, as per my receipt, dated the — of —, 18— - -					
							18	By amount of stoppages, as per statement herewith -					
	To balance due the U. States, to be accounted for in next acc'nt,												
	Amount - - $							Amount - - $					
								By balance brought down - - -					

Stated at , in State of , this day of , 18 .

Paymaster.

Pay Department.

FORM 13.—*Muster-roll of Captain , company of the regiment, brigade of Militia, commanded by , ordered into service of the United States by , from the day of to the day of , 18 .*

No.	Names. (Privates in alphabetical order.	Rank.	Enrolment.				Travelling.		Subsistence & forage, furnished by themselves.		Value of equipments, arms, &c., received from the United States, to be paid for if lost or destroyed.		REMARKS. Such as absences, desertions, joining, transfers, discharges, deaths, stoppages, &c., &c., with dates of the same.
			When.	Where.	By whom.	Period.	To place of rendezvous. No. of miles.	From place of discharge home. No. of miles.	Subsistence. No. of days.	Forage. No. of days.	Dollars.	Cents.	

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits the true state of Captain company of the , for the period herein mentioned; that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just.

, *Commanding the Company.*

DATE:

STATION:

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined this muster-roll, and that I have, this day of , mustered and minutely inspected the abovenamed company of .

Inspector and Mustering-officer.

Pay Department.

FORM 14.—*We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received of* , *Paymaster, the sums annexed to our names respectively, being in full of our pay and allowances, for the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates hereof.*

No.	Names.	Rank.	Period of service.				Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Clothing.	Subsistence.	Forty cents per day, use of horse, arms, &c.	Twenty-five cents per day, for rations and forage.	Travelling allowance.		Amount.	Stoppages.	Balances paid.	Signatures.	Witnesses.	Remarks.
			Commencement.	Expiration.	Months.	Days.							Pay.	Subsistence.						

Purchasing Department.

FORM 15.

We certify, on honor, that we have actually employed the servants and horses for which we have received payment, for the whole of the time charged, and did not, during any part of the time, employ a soldier as a servant: the names and description of our servants are below. We also certify, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company to which we belonged, who are made up for pay, &c., as having horses and arms, actually had them in service for the time paid for, although, in some cases, they may not have been valued: and that they received no more forage or rations than they are paid for, except as deducted or stopped on receipt-rolls. We also certify, that the distances, from the places of discharge to the places of residence, are accurately estimated on the pay-rolls.

CAPTAIN—*Servant named.*

FIRST LIEUTENANT—*do.*

SECOND LIEUTENANT—*do.*

ARTICLE LXXXI.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

1259....The Commissary-General of Purchases will, under the direction of the Secretary of War, purchase all clothing, tents, tent-poles, camp-kettles, mess-pans, bed-sacks, and all other articles required for the army, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Ordnance, Engineer, and Medical departments.

Clothing Bureau.

ARTICLE LXXXII.

CLOTHING BUREAU.

1260....The officer at the head of the Clothing Bureau is charged with the correspondence of the War Department, upon all subjects connected with the clothing of the army, with the appropriations and requisitions. He receives all estimates for clothing and equipage, and prepares the annual estimates of those articles to be provided by the Purchasing department; also, the detailed estimates of issues.

1261....Colonels or commanders of regiments, will transmit to the Clothing Bureau, in each year, estimates of the clothing and equipage, except for saddles, bridles, and horse equipments, (see paragraph 887, to be made to the Ordnance department) which will be required for their respective commands for the ensuing year, commencing with the month of November. The estimates from the regiments on the upper Mississippi, Missouri, Red, and Arkansas rivers, will be forwarded so as to be received by the first of February; all others by the first of May.

1262....Special estimates are prohibited, except in cases of absolute necessity, which necessity will be clearly set forth in the estimate.

1263....Ordnance-Sergeants to be supplied with the uniform prescribed.

1264....Knapsacks, haversacks, and sashes, will be furnished by the Government. They are to last at least the full term of one enlistment, and they will be supplied only on the wearing out of those already issued. If carelessly injured or destroyed, the deficiencies are to be made good by the soldier in whose use and charge they may be at the time; and the amount of injury will be stated in dollars and cents on the muster-rolls, to be deducted from the pay of the soldier at the first payment of the company.

1265....Aiguillettes to last one enlistment.

1266....All officers charged with the issue of clothing to soldiers, will be annually furnished with a statement of cost of the

same, and quantity to which each enlisted man will be entitled; according to such statement will the clothing-account be kept.

1267.... *Allowance of Camp and Garrison Equipage.*

GRADES, &c.	Marquees.	Wall Tents.	Common Tents.	Spades.	Axes.	Hatchets.	Camp-Kettles.	Mess-Pans.
General officers, each - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonel, Majors, Surgeons, and staff officers having rank assimilated to those grades, each	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Captains, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Quartermasters, Assistant Commissaries, Aids-de-Camp, and Military storekeepers, each	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Subalterns to every two - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
To each company - - - - -	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-
To every six non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, including the authorized number of washerwomen and servants	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2

In lieu of kettles, iron pots may be furnished to troops in garrison.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.

UNIFORM, AND DRESS OF THE ARMY.

1268.... *The Major-General Commanding the Army.*

DRESS.

Coat—dark blue, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, eight in each row, at equal distances; the distance between the rows, four inches at top, and three at bottom; stand up collar, to meet and hook in front, and no higher than the chin; cuffs two and a half inches deep, to go around the sleeve, parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under

seam; pointed cross flaps to the skirts, with four buttons equally distributed; the skirts to reach to the bend of the knee, with buff kersimere turnbacks; the bottom of the skirts, not less than three and a half, nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star on buff cloth three and a half inches diameter by three inches, the longest point perpendicular at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; two hip buttons, to range with the lower buttons on the breast: collar, cuffs, and facings, of buff cloth or kersimere; lining buff. The cuffs, collar, and cross flaps may, at the option of the General, be embroidered with the oak leaf in gold, in which case the collar and cuffs will be of blue cloth instead of buff.

Epaulettes—gold, with solid crescent; device, three silver embroidered stars, one 1½ inch in diameter, one 1¼ inch, and one 1⅛ inch, placed on the strap, in a row longitudinally, and equidistant; the largest star in the centre of the crescent, the smallest at the top; dead and bright gold bullion.

Buttons—gilt, convex, with spread eagle and stars, and plain border.

Hat—cocked without binding; fan or back part not more than eleven inches, nor less than nine inches; the front or cock not more than nine inches, nor less than eight inches; each corner, six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Loop and Cockade—black silk cockade; loop gold, eleven inches long, ornamented with a silver spread eagle; gold rays emanating from the eagle 2½ inches, computing from the centre, terminating in 24 silver stars, plain or set with brilliants.

Tassels—gold, with worked hangers.

Plume—yellow swan feathers, drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

Cravat or stock—black silk.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, dark blue cloth, with a buff or gold lace stripe down the outer seam, one and a half inch wide and welted at the edges; from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, plain white linen or cotton.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

Boots—ankle or Jefferson.

Spurs—yellow metal or gilt.

Sword and Scabbard—straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip, brass or steel scabbard.

Sword knot—gold cord with acorn end.

Sword-belt—Russian leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery; the carriages to be embroidered on both sides; the belt to be worn over the coat.

Plate—gilt, having the letters U. S. and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Sash—buff, silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie on the left hip. The sash may be made of silk and gold mixed, at the option of the General.

Gloves—buff or white.

UNDRESS.

Coat—plain, dark blue, standing collar, buttons same as full dress, with two in the centre and one at the termination of each fold; without the buff and turnbacks.

Epaulettes
Buttons
Hat
Loop and cockade
Tassels
Plume
Cravat or stock
Boots
Spurs
Sword and scabbard
Sword knot
Belt (black patent leather)
Plate
Sash
Gloves

} The same as in DRESS uniform.

Trousers—the same as in DRESS uniform, but without the stripe.
Forage Cap—according to pattern in Clothing Bureau.

1269 .... *All other Majors-General.*

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

The same as for the *Major-General commanding the Army*, excepting that the nine buttons in each row on the breast of the coat are to be placed by threes.

Epaulettes—the same, excepting that there shall be two stars on the straps, instead of three.

Plume—the same form and materials, excepting that it will be black and white, the black at top half the length of the plume.

1270 .... *A Brigadier-General.*

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

The same as for a *Major-General*, excepting that the coat is to have eight buttons in each row on the breast, in pairs.

Epaulettes—the same, excepting that there shall be one star on the straps, instead of two.

Plume—the same as to materials and form, excepting that it will be white and red, the white tip half the length.

Frock coat for general officers—blue cloth; two rows of buttons, placed according to rank, as on the dress coat; stand-up collar of dark blue velvet; cuffs also of blue velvet; lining, black silk, or blue cloth; pockets in the folds of the skirt, with one button at the hip and one at the end of each pocket; making only four buttons on the back and skirts of the coat.

1271 .... *Officers of the General Staff.*

DRESS.

Officers of the general staff, having rank as such, and below the rank of Generals, will wear a uniform coat corresponding with that of

the Generals, excepting that it will be single breasted, with a row of eight to ten buttons placed at equal distances, according to the length of the waist; the collar to be part buff; the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front; the rest of the collar blue; the cuffs also blue.

Epaulettes—according to rank, as hereafter described.

Buttons—gilt, convex, same as General officers.

Hat—cocked, the same as that for General officers.

Loop and cockade—same as that for Generals, omitting the rays and stars; the eagle to be gilt instead of silver.

Tassels—gold.

Plume—swan feathers, the same as the General officers, with the distinction of colors to designate the departments of the staff, as hereafter described.

Sword-knot—gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel.

Cravat or stock
Trousers
Boots
Spurs
Sword and steel scabbard
Plate
Gloves
Sash (red silk net work, silk bullion fringe ends)

} The same as for General officers.

Sword-belt—black leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

UNDRESS.

Coat—as prescribed for DRESS; but without the buff, and turnbacks.

Trousers—as prescribed for DRESS; but without the stripe.

Epaulettes
Buttons,
Hat
Loop and cockade
Tassels

} The same as in DRESS uniform.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

Plume
Cravat or stock
Boots
Spurs
Sword and scabbard } The same as in DRESS uniform.
Sword-knot
Belt, (black patent leather)
Plate
Gloves

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

Frock-coat for Staff officers under the rank of General officers—dark blue cloth, single-breasted, with standup cloth collar, cloth cuffs, regulation-button, one row of eight buttons on the breast, lining and buttons on the skirt same as General officers.

Cloak for General and Staff officers—blue cloth, lined with buff or blue.

Plumes for the different departments of the Staff.

Adjutant-General's—white.

Inspector-General's—green.

Quartermaster's—light blue.

Subsistence—light blue and white, blue at top, half the length of the plume.

Aids-de-camp, and officers attached to Generals, the same plume as worn by their Generals, only an inch shorter. These plumes to be of the same material and form as prescribed for the General commanding the army.

Aids-de-camp

May wear the uniform of the General Staff, according to rank, or that of their corps, at their option, the plume being the distinctive mark.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

1272.... *Medical Department.*

Coat—Dark blue cloth, double breasted; two rows of buttons, ten buttons in each row; the rows to commence at the collar and to run in right lines to the bottom of the lapels, four inches apart at the top, and two and a half inches at the bottom; the buttons in each row to be equi-distant; standing collar, and cuffs of black velvet; the collar to meet with hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it; to be embroidered at each end with a gold laurel branch five inches long; the outer edges to be embroidered with a gold vine of laurel leaves. The cuffs to be three inches deep, and to have a laurel branch and vine similar to that on the collar. The skirts to be made after the fashion of a citizen's coat lined with blue cloth, with a button at each hip, one at the end of each fold, and one intermediate in each fold.

Epaulettes—Gold, with solid bright crescent. The bullion of the Surgeon-General will be half an inch in diameter, and three and a half inches long; that of the Surgeons, half an inch in diameter, and three and a half inches long; that of Assistant Surgeons over five years one-fourth inch diameter, and two and a half inches long; and of Assistant Surgeons under five years one-eighth inch diameter, and two and a half inches long. Within the crescent, a laurel wreath embroidered in gold, and the letters M. S. in old English characters within the wreath. The straps to be gold lace for all grades except the Surgeons, which will be silver lace; the letters to be silver where the lace is gold, and gold where the lace is silver. A spread eagle of solid silver metal to be worn by the Surgeon-General only, is to be placed upon the Epaulette strap above the wreath.

Buttons—gilt, convex, with spread eagle and stars, and plain border.

Hat—cocked, with black silk binding; fan on back part not more than eleven inches, nor less than nine inches; the front or cock not more than nine inches nor less than eight; each cor-

ner, six inches; black button and black silk gimp loop, ornamented with a cockade and gilt spread eagle; tassels gold.

Cravat or stock—black silk.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, dark blue cloth, with black mohair lace down the outer seam one and one-half inch wide, having a laurel vine with satin face. From the 1st of May to the 30th of September, plain white linen or cotton.

Boots—ankle or Jefferson.

Spurs—yellow metal or gilt.

Sword—small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in Surgeon-General's office.

Sword-knot—Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel.

Waist-belt—black patent leather, one and a half inch wide with slings and hooks.

Plate—gilt, having the letters U. S. and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Gloves—white.

UNDRESS.

Frock Coat—dark blue cloth, single breasted with stand-up collar; cloth cuffs; regulation buttons; one row of eight buttons on the breast; lining black silk or blue cloth; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip and one at the end of each pocket, making only four buttons on the back and skirts of the coat; shoulder-straps according to grade.

Cloak—blue cloth, lined with blue.

Forage Cap—according to pattern.

1273.... *Pay Department.*

The uniform of the Paymaster-General will be the same as that of the Surgeon-General; and the uniform of Paymasters the same as that of Surgeons, except that the collar and cuffs of the Pay department will be of the same material as that of the coat; the letters P. D. (in old English characters) will be placed within the crescent of the epaulettes.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

1274 . , . . *Corps of Engineers.*

Coat—dark blue, single-breasted, one row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances; standing Prussian collar of black velvet, meeting in front; gold embroidered wreath on each side near the front, of laurel and palm,. crossing each other at the bottom, encircling a star of gold embroidery; cuffs of black velvet, without indentation, three inches deep; slashed flap on the sleeve, of black velvet embroidered with gold; for a Field Officer, the flap to be six inches long, with four coat buttons; for a Captain, four and a half inches long, with three buttons; for a Subaltern, three inches long, with two buttons; the width of the flap, in each case, to be two and three-fourth inches at the points, and two and one-eighth inches at the narrowest part of the curve; against each button, united gold embroidered sprigs of palm and laurel; the opening of the sleeve to be closed with hooks and eyes; skirt to extend to within three and a half inches of the bend of the knee; bottom of the skirts not less than three, nor more than five inches broad; turn-backs of the same cloth as the coat; at the bottom of the skirt, a gold embroidered wreath of palm and laurel encircling a star, on a diamond-shaped piece of black velvet, whose diagonals are two and three-fifths inches, and one and four-fifths inch, with embroidered edging; two large buttons at the hip.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th April, dark blue cloth, with a black velvet stripe down the outer seam, one and a half inch wide; from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, white linen or cotton, plain.

Epaulettes—gold, according to rank, as hereafter described: within the crescent, a turretted castle of silver.

Buttons—gilt, nine-tenths of an inch exterior diameter, slightly convex; a raised bright rim, one-thirtieth of an inch wide; device, an eagle holding in his beak a scroll with the word

"Essayons," a bastion with embrasures in the distance, surrounded by water, and a rising sun; the figures to be of dead gold upon a bright field. To be made after the design in the Engineer office. Small buttons of the same form and device, and fifty-five hundredths of an inch exterior diameter.

Hat—same as for General officers, except that the corners are to be four and a half inches long, instead of six.

Loop—plain gold strap, two inches wide, raised embroidered edge; ornamented with gilt spread eagle and scroll.

Cockade—same as for General Staff.

Tassels—same as for General Staff.

Plume—three black ostrich feathers.

Cravat or Stock—black silk or bombazine.

Boots—Same as for General Staff.

Spurs—yellow metal or gilt, straight shank, made to unscrew; to be fastened with straps and buckles; to be made after the design in the Engineer office.

Sword and scabbard—light rapier, with shell and guard; hilt gilt; no sword knot; scabbard, metal, covered with black leather; gilt mounting, according to patterns in Engineer office.

Sword-belt—plain frog belt of black, smooth, glossy leather, (patent,) one and seven-eighths inch wide for service; for dress occasions, black velvet, with gold embroidered sprigs of laurel and palm, may be used.

Belt-plate—rectangular, dead gold field with a bright gold double rim; a wreath of laurel and palm, enveloping a turretted castle, raised in silver; according to design in Engineers office.

Frock coat and cloak—same as for General Staff; buttons of the corps; cloak lined with blue.

Forage cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau; black velvet band with a gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm, encircling a silver turretted castle, in front.

N. B. All the embroidery is to be according to designs in the Engineer office.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

1275 .... *Military Academy.*

The uniform of the Professors, Teachers, and their assistants, not in the line of the Army, including the Sword-Master, shall be a citizen's blue cloth dress coat, with buttons of the Corps of Engineers; round black hat; pantaloons and vest plain, of same color and material as for officers of Engineers; stock, black. The uniform of the Chaplain shall be the dress usually worn by the clergy.

UNIFORM OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

One gray cloth coatee, single-breasted; three rows of eight gilt bullet buttons in front, and button holes of black silk cord in the herring-bone form, with a festoon turned at the back end; a standing collar, trimmed with black silk lace, to fit the neck, and hook in front; the cuffs four inches wide; the bottom of the breast and the hip buttons to range; on the collar, one blind button hole of cord, formed like that of the breast, four inches long, with a button on each side; cord holes in the like form, to proceed from three buttons placed lengthwise on the skirts, with three buttons down the plaits; the cuffs to be indented, with three buttons, and cord holes likewise on each sleeve, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, in the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

One surtout coat of gray cloth, single-breasted, to reach to within four inches of the ankle joint, with a stand and fall collar rising to the tip of the ear, and hooked in front; buttons gilt, cupped, three quarters of an inch in diameter, and stamped across the face with the word "Cadet;" one button on each side of the collar, with a blind button hole of black silk braid, four inches long; five buttons down the front, and three in each plait behind; a cape of the same material as the coat, to descend two-thirds of the length of the waist; the coat to have cross flaps at the hips, two and a half inches wide, and to be lined, cape, skirts, and sleeves, with black rattinet.

One gray cloth vest for winter; single-breasted; gilt buttons; trimmed with black silk lace.

Two white vests for summer. The vest is not an indispensable part of the uniform; it may be worn or not at the option of the Cadet, but when worn, must be of the prescribed uniform; and when not worn, the coat must be buttoned whenever out of quarters or tent.

Two pairs of gray cloth trousers for winter, with a black stripe an inch wide down the outer seam.

Six pairs of plain white drilling trousers for summer.

One fatigue jacket; to be made of unbleached drilling; single-breasted, with a stand and fall collar, one gilt button half an inch in diameter on each side of the collar, and ten buttons of the same pattern down the breast.

One black cap, round crown, seven inches high, or more, in proportion to the size of the Cadet, with a circular visor in front; black worsted pompon, eight inches long, set in a yellow metal socket; cap-plate worn on front of the cap; the whole according to pattern deposited with the Quartermaster at West Point.

One forage cap, according to pattern deposited with the Quartermaster at West Point.

1276.... *Corps of Topographical Engineers.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double-breasted, two parallel rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances; the distance between the rows four inches throughout, measuring from the centres or eyes of the buttons; standing collar, to meet with hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it; square cuff, three and one-fourth inches deep; slashed flap on the skirt, of dark blue cloth, seven and one-fourth inches long, and three and one-tenth inches wide at the upper and lower edges, with three large buttons, one at each point; two large buttons at the waist; the skirt to extend within three and a half inches of the bend of the knee; the collar, cuffs, and skirt-facings, or turnbacks, to be of dark

blue velvet; the collar, cuffs, and slashed skirt-flaps to be embroidered in gold, with oak-leaves and acorns, according to the designs in the Topographical bureau.

Epaulettes—according to rank, as described hereafter. Within the crescent, which will be solid and bright, a shield embroidered in gold, and below it the letters T. Z. in old English characters; the letters to be of silver for all grades, except the *Majors*, who will wear yellow letters, to form the contrast with their epaulette-straps of silver lace. The spread-eagle, of silver, to be worn by the *Colonel* only, is to be placed upon the epaulette-strap above the shield.

Buttons—gilt, seven-eighths of an inch diameter in the extreme, convex, and solid; device, the shield of the United States, occupying one-half the diameter, and the letters T. Z. in old English characters, occupying the other half; small buttons one-half inch diameter, device and form the same.

Hat, loop and cockade, tassels, stock or cravat, sword-knot, boots, gloves—the same as for officers of the General Staff, except that the button in front of the hat will be that of the corps.

Plume—black, of the same form and materials as for the General Staff.

Sash—crimson silk-net, with silk bullion fringe ends, to go twice round the waist, and to be tied on the right hip; the pendant part to extend uniformly one foot two inches below the tie.

Spurs—yellow metal, straight shank, to correspond with the design in the Topographical bureau.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, dark blue cloth, with a gold stripe down the outer seam for full dress, one and three-fourths inch wide, to correspond with the pattern in the Topographical bureau; from the 1st of May until the 30th September, white linen or cotton, plain.

Sabre—of same form as that prescribed for the dragoons; fish-skin gripe, bound with yellow wire; gilt hilt, of half basket form; bright steel scabbard, to correspond with the pattern to be deposited in the Topographical bureau.

Waist-belt—black, one and a half inch wide, like that of the dragoons.

Plate—gilt, eliptical, two inches in the shortest diameter; device, the eagle and shield of the United States, and the letters U. S. in old English characters underneath, with the words CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, in small Roman capitals, around the edge of the plate.

Frock coat—same as for the General Staff, except that the buttons will be those of the corps, and ten in front. With the frock coat, or for undress, the stripes on the trousers will be of black silk and worsted lace, with oak leaf and acorn figure, and one and three-fourths inch wide.

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

Cloak—same as for the General Staff, except the button; lining blue.

1277 .... *Artillery.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances; the distance between the rows four inches at top, and two inches at bottom, measuring from the centres or eyes of the buttons; standing collar, to meet in front with hooks and eyes, and rise no higher than to permit the free turning of the chin over it; two loops, four and a half inches long, on each side of the collar, with one small uniform button at the end of each loop; the collar edged all round with red; plain round cuff, three inches deep; slashed flap on the sleeve, six and a half inches long, and two and two-eighths of an inch wide at the points, and two inches wide at the narrowest part of the curve; four loops and four small buttons on the slashed flap on the sleeve for field officers; for captains, a sleeve of the same pattern, but the slash only four and a half inches long, with three loops and three small buttons; and for subalterns, a slash sleeve of three and a half inches long, with two loops and two small buttons; loops to be placed at equal distances; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large

buttons; the slashed flaps on the sleeves and skirt to be edged with red on the ends and indented edge; two large buttons at the waist; skirt to extend to within three and a half inches of the bend of the knee; red kerseymere turnbacks and skirt linings; gold embroidered shell and flame at the bottom of the skirt; loops on the collar and flaps to be of gold lace, half an inch wide, and the entire loop not to exceed one and a quarter inch in breadth; the coat to be lined with red.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Buttons—gilt, convex; seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; device, a spread eagle with shield, bearing the letter A.

Cap—black beaver, seven and a half inches deep, with lackered sunk tip seven and a half inches diameter, with a band of black patent leather to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, gilt eagle, and cross cannons and number of regiment; a strap of black patent leather, fastened to each side of the cap, to be worn under the chin.

Plume—red cock feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket. Officers of the *horse* artillery will be allowed to wear a red horse-hair plume, instead of a cock-feather.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, white and light blue mixture cloth, producing the effect of a sky-blue, to come well down over the boots, and made perfectly plain, except a red stripe down the outer seam, one and a half inch wide, and welted at the edges; from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, white linen or cotton, without the stripe.

Boots—ankle or Jefferson.

Spurs—(for mounted officers) yellow metal or gilt.

Sword and scabbard—according to pattern furnished by the Ordnance department.

Sword-knot—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

Shoulder-belt—white leather, two and a half inches wide, with frog; to be worn over the coat, with a breast-plate, according to pat-

tern to be furnished by the Ordnance department. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant of a regiment, will wear a *waist*-belt of the pattern now used.

Sash—crimson silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice round the waist and to be tied on the left hip; the pendant part to be uniformly one foot in length from the tie.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Frock coat—dark blue cloth, single breasted; with not less than eight nor more than ten (depending on the size of the officer) large regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two small regimental buttons at the fastening of the cuff; plain stand-up collar; two large buttons at each pocket in the skirt, one of which at the hip, and the other at the bottom of the fold of the pocket, making four buttons behind; lining of the coat, blue.

Cloak—blue, lined with scarlet shalloon; walking length; clasp ornaments at bottom of collar, gilt eagle, with chain.

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

1278 . . . . *Ordnance department.*

Coat—of the same pattern as the artillery; to be of dark blue cloth throughout; no red; lace the same as the artillery.

Buttons—gilt, convex, plain border, cross cannons and bomb-shell.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Hat—cocked, and ornaments the same as the General Staff.

Plume—the same as the artillery.

Trousers—of dark blue cloth, with stripe one and a half inch wide of the same material and color, welted at the edges; plain white linen or cotton for summer.

Boots
Spurs for mounted officers
Sword and scabbard
Waist-belt
Plate

} Same as for the artillery, except that the sword belt will be of black patent leather, and worn round the waist.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

Sword-knot
Sash
Stock
Gloves
Frock coat
Cloak
} Same as for the artillery, except that the sword-belt will be of black patent leather, and worn round the waist.

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

Ordnance-Sergeants to wear the uniform of the Sergeant-Major of artillery, except the aiguillette; the stripe of the cloth pantaloons will be dark blue instead of red. Ordnance men the same as the artillery, except the shoulder-straps, which will be red.

1279 .... *Infantry*,

Coat—the same pattern as that of the artillery; to be of dark blue cloth, lined with white serge; edged with white kerseymere where the artillery coat is edged with red; turnbacks and skirt lining of white kerseymere; skirt ornament silver embroidered bugle; the lace to be silver.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Buttons—same as at present worn.

Cap—same as the artillery, except the ornaments, which are a silver bugle, number of regiment, surmounted by a gilt eagle, as at present worn.

Plume—white cock-feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket.

Trousers—the same as the artillery, except that the stripe on the mixture trousers to be of white kerseymere.

Boots
Spurs for mounted officers
Sword and scabbard
Sword-knot
Shoulder-belt and plate
Sash
Stock
Gloves
} Same as for the artillery.

Frock coat—same as for the artillery, except the button, which will be the regimental button.

Cloak—same as for the artillery, except the lining, which will be white shalloon.

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

1280.... *Dragoons.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances, after the fashion of the coat described for the infantry; the lace gold; the collar, cuffs, and turnbacks, yellow; the skirt to be ornamented with a star, instead of a bugle, and the length of the skirt to be what is called *three-quarters;* the slash-flap on the skirt and sleeve to correspond with that of the infantry; the slash on the sleeve to designate rank in the same manner; the collar to be framed with lace, two loops on each side of the collar, with small uniform buttons at the back end of the loops.

Epaulettes—according to the established rule, where the button is yellow, and according to rank.

Button—gilt, convex; device, a spread-eagle, with the letter D on the shield.

Trousers—for the company officers, blue grey mixture, of the same color as that for the infantry, with two stripes of yellow cloth, three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, leaving a light of one-fourth inch between.

For the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant, dark blue cloth, with two stripes of gold-lace up each outward seam, three-fourths of an inch wide, leaving a light between.

For the summer, all officers to wear plain white drilling.

Cap—of the same material as that for the infantry, but according to a pattern furnished; to be ornamented with a gilt star, silver eagle, and gold cord; the star to be worn in front, with a drooping white horse-hair pompon; the field officers to have a *small* strip of red hair, to show in front of their pompons.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

Boots—ankle.

Spurs—yellow metal.

Sabre—browned steel scabbard, half basket hilt, gilt, with two fluted bars on the outside, fish-skin gripe, bound with silver wire, and of the pattern deposited with the Ordnance department.

Sword-knot—gold cord, with acorn end.

Waist-belt—black patent leather, one and a half inch wide, with slings, hooks, and plate, like those of the General Staff, omitting on the plate the letters U. S. and inserting the letter D within the wreath.

Sash—silk net, deep orange color, and like that of the infantry, as to shape and size; to be tied on the right hip; to be worn only when in full dress, and with the frock coat.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Frock coat—dark blue cloth, cut after the fashion of that described for the artillery. Officers upon ordinary stable duty, marches, or active service, will be permitted to wear a shell, or stable-jacket, corresponding with that of the men, with gold lace trimmings.

Great coat—blue grey mixture, like that furnished the men, double-breasted, with sleeves, stand-up collar, cape to meet, and button all the way in front, and reach down to the upper edge of the cuff of the coat.

Forage-cap—according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

1281 .... *Horse-furniture for Dragoons.*

Housing—blue cloth, with gold lace border, for the field officers and commissioned staff, one and a half inch wide, and yellow cloth border of the same width, for company officers.

Bridle—black leather.

Mountings—all metallic mountings, stirrups, bits, &c., of saddle and bridle, to be of yellow metal.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

1282....*Non-commissioned Officers, Buglers, and Privates of Dragoons.*

Coat—dark blue cloth short coat, double-breasted, with yellow collar, cuffs, turnbacks, and brass shoulder-knots, of the exact cut and fashion of the one furnished the Clothing bureau. Sergeants to wear chevrons of three bars, points towards the cuff, on each sleeve, above the elbow; corporals, two bars. The collar of the chief musicians' and sergeants' coats to be trimmed with yellow worsted binding, after the style of the officers. Musicians' coats to be of red cloth, yellow turnbacks and cuffs, yellow buttons.

Trousers—same material as for other corps, but cut and made after the style and fashion of a pair furnished the Clothing bureau. Sergeants to have two yellow stripes three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, leaving a light of one-fourth of an inch between. Corporals and privates one yellow stripe up each outward seam. The stripes to be in advance of the seam.

Jacket—blue cloth for winter, white cotton for summer; stand-up collar, trimmed with yellow worsted binding, like a sergeant's coat; single-breasted, one row of buttons in front. These jackets are to be made of cloth of the quality used for the old uniform coats.

Cap—same materials as for other corps; but the pattern, ornaments, and trimming, like the one furnished the Clothing bureau; drooping white horse-hair pompon.

Great coat—same materials as for other corps; stand-up collar, double-breasted, cape to reach down to the cuff of the coat, and to button all the way up.

Boots--ankle.

Spurs--yellow metal.

The non-commissioned staff to wear aiguillettes on the left shoulder, like those for the artillery. Non-commissioned staff and first sergeants of companies wear yellow worsted sashes.

Forage-cap--according to pattern in Clothing bureau.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

1283 .... *Civil Staff.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES, MILITARY STOREKEEPERS, ORDNANCE STOREKEEPERS.

Coat--plain, of blue cloth.

Button--of the department to which the officers respectively belong; if to no particular arm, the General Staff button.

Trousers--plain blue cloth for winter, and plain white linen or cotton for summer.

Round hat, black cockade, and yellow eagle.

Sword and belt—same as for Pay department.

Forage-cap--same as worn by officers of the department.

Frock coat—same as the General Staff; single breasted; button of department; without straps.

1284 .... *Badges to distinguish Rank.*

EPAULETTES.

Of General officers--as above described.

Of a Colonel--bright bullion, half an inch diameter, three inches and a half long; plain lace strap, ornamented with an embroidered spread eagle; the number of the regiment to be embroidered within the crescent; crescent solid; eagle and number to be silver where the bullion is gold, and gold where the bullion is silver.

Of a Lieutenant-Colonel--the same as the Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Of a Major--the same as a Lieutenant-Colonel as to shape and size; the strap to be of silver lace where the bullion is gold, and of gold lace where the bullion is silver; the number on the strap to correspond in color with the bullion, the border of the strap the same color of the bullion.

Of a Captain--plain lace straps and solid crescent; bullion one-fourth inch diameter and two and a half inches deep; regimental number on the strap to be gold embroidered where the

bullion is silver, and to be silver embroidered where the bullion is gold.

Of a Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, except that the bullion is one-eighth inch in diameter.

The bullion of all epaulettes to correspond in color with the button of the coat.

All officers having military rank, to wear one epaulette on each shoulder.

The number on the strap of the epaulette being intended to denote the regiment, will be worn by regimental officers only.

Epaulettes may be worn either with pads or boxes.

AIGUILLETTES.

Staff officers, general as well as regimental, except the engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance, will be distinguished by *aiguillettes.*

Aiguillettes of General Staff officers—twisted gold cord, with gilt engraved tags, worn on the right shoulder, under the epaulette.

The General Staff is to include—

The officers of the Adjutant-General's department.

The Inspectors-General.

The Aides-de-camp.

The officers of the Quartermaster's department.

The officers of the Subsistence department.

The officers of the Pay department.

The officers of the Medical department.

Aiguillettes of Regimental Staff officers—twisted gold and silver cord, with gilt tags, worn under the epaulettes of the right shoulder.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

To be worn on the frock coats of General, General Staff, Artillery, and Infantry officers.

The Major-General commanding the Army—strap of blue cloth, one inch in breadth, and not less than three and a half

inches, nor more than four inches in length; bordered with an embroidery of gold a quarter of an inch wide; three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the centre of the strap, and one on each side, equi-distant between the centre and outer edge of the strap. The centre star to be the largest; where these stars would come in contact with the embroidery of the strap, there must be described an arc of a circle, (having the centre of the star for its centre, and the radius of the star for its radius,) taking out a sufficient quantity of the embroidery to admit them.

A *Major-General*—the same as the Major-General commanding the army, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

A *Brigadier-General*—the same as a Major-General, except that there will be one star instead of two; the centre of the star to be equi-distant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

A *Colonel*—strap of the same size as above; the embroidery on the border to be one half the width (*i. e.* one-eighth of an inch;) an embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the arms of the United States; the embroidery of the eagle to be of silver where the border is gold, and of gold where the border is silver.

A *Lieutenant-Colonel*—the same as for a Colonel, omitting the eagle, and introducing a leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap; the embroidered leaf of the same color with the border.

A *Major*—the same as that for a Lieutenant-Colonel, except that the leaves will be of silver where the border is of gold, and of gold where the border is of silver.

A Captain—the same as that for a Major, except that two embroidered bars will be substituted for each leaf, of the same width and color as the border; to be placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

A First Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, excepting that there will be one bar at each end, instead of two.

A Second Lieutenant—the same as for a First Lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Note.—The embroidery of the borders of the straps is, in every instance, to correspond in color to the button of the coat.

Shoulder-Straps for Dragoons.

Formed like the strap of the epaulette, and made of blue cloth, edged with gold lace like an epaulette; solid gilt crescent, with the number of regiment embroidered within. The strap of the Colonel to have on it a silver embroidered eagle; that of the Lieutenant-Colonel two gold leaves at the points, where the crescent joins it; that of the Major, two silver leaves; that of the Captain, two gold bars; that of the First Lieutenant, one bar; that of the Second Lieutenant, plain.

1285.... *Horse-furniture for General and Staff officers.*

Housing for General officers—of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide; the inner row two inches and a quarter; to be worn over the saddle; made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and fore-hands, and to bear certain embroidered ornaments, to denote the rank of the officer.

The housing of the *Major-General commanding the Army* to be denoted by a gold embroidered spread eagle and three stars.

The housing of all other *Majors-General*, by a gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

The housing of a *Brigadier-General*, by a gold embroidered spread eagle and one star.

Surcingle—of blue web, to be attached to the housing. The same as the above for all Staff officers holding the rank of General officers, according to their grade; if under that rank, they are to use the saddle-cloth prescribed for Staff officers, to wit:

Saddle-cloth for Staff officers—dark blue, of sufficient length to cover the saddle and holsters, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one inch.

Bridle—of black leather; bent branch-bit, with gilt bosses; the front and roses yellow.

Collar—yellow.

Holsters—black leather, with gilt mountings.

Stirrups—gilt.

Officers of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, the same as above, according to rank.

1286.... *Horse-furniture for mounted officers of Artillery, Ordnance, and Infantry.*

Saddle-cloth—dark blue, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with lace five-eighths of an inch in width; for the artillery and ordnance, gold lace; scarlet edging for the artillery; dark blue for the ordnance; for the infantry, silver lace and white edging.

Bridle—of black leather; gilt bits, stirrups, and mountings, for the artillery and ordnance, and plated for the infantry; front and roses for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Collar—for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Holsters—to be covered with black bear-skin, or leather.

1287.... *General, and General Staff Officers.*

The DRESS uniform of Generals and General Staff officers is to be worn at dress reviews, and on extraordinary occasions.

The UNDRESS is for general use, and may be worn on all occasions not specified above.

The blue frock coat may be worn by General officers on common occasions off parade, and when the troops are ordered to wear their great-coats upon a march; to be worn buttoned, and hooked at the collar.

Officers of the Staff may wear, under the same circumstances, the blue frock coat prescribed for them.

The sword-belt to be worn over the frock coat.

The sash to be worn by General and Staff officers, when in full dress, and on all occasions when serving with the troops, whether in undress or frock coat.

Colonels of regiments or corps, having the brevet rank of Generals, may wear the uniform of their respective regiments or corps, or that of General officers according to their brevet rank, with the exception of the plume, which is to be worn only when commanding, according to their brevets. They will wear the plume of their respective corps.

All other brevet officers will wear the epaulettes distinctive of their highest rank according to their arm.

1288.... *Officers of Artillery, Infantry, and Dragoons.*

The sash is to be worn on all occasions where the officer is in full dress.

The frock coat may be worn as common morning dress in quarters and on certain duties off parade, to wit: at drills—inspections of barracks and hospitals—courts of inquiry and boards—inspections of articles and necessaries—working parties and fatigue duties—and upon the march; on all such occasions to be buttoned, and hooked at the collar.

The sword-belt is to be worn over the frock coat, and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description, except that of the stable, the sash is to be worn.

The sword of mounted officers will be suspended from the belt, by slings of the same materials as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt, to suspend the sword more conveniently when on foot.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

Officers of regiments and posts will be provided with *Shell jackets*, to be worn in summer, during the extreme heat of the season; the *Shell jacket* to be of the following pattern:--white cotton or linen, with standing collar; cuffs two and a half inches deep round the wrist, to open at the lower seam; where they will be buttoned with two small uniform buttons. A row of nine small uniform buttons down the front at equal distances; the front and rear of the jacket to come down in a peak. A similar jacket of light blue cloth may be worn in campaign, or on fatigue duty.

The commanding officer will determine in orders, when the *Shell jacket* is to be worn by the officers and men, according to the state of the weather. On duty, the sash will be worn with the *Shell jacket.*

1289 .... *Uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the Artillery.*

Sergeant-Major—the same as that established for the field officers, excepting that binding will be substituted for gold lace; the epaulettes to be of the same pattern as that of the subalterns, excepting that worsted bullion will be substituted for gold bullion; *plume*, red upright hackle, twelve inches long; *aiguillette* on the left shoulder, of yellow worsted with gilt tags.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—the same as the *Sergeant-Major*, excepting that the plume will be of light blue.

Chief Musician--the same as *Quartermaster-Sergeant*, excepting that the coat will be of red cloth, with white linings and turnbacks; *plume*, white.

Sergeants--coat to be of dark blue, single-breasted, with one row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances; the skirts to extend within seven inches of the bend of the knee; the coat to conform to the pattern of the officers' coats in other respects, excepting that the cuff shall have three buttons and loops on the slash sleeve, to conform to that designated for a Captain; the lace to be of worsted; two worsted epaulettes,

corresponding in pattern with those of a Captain; First Sergeant of companies to wear a red worsted sash; all Sergeants to wear the *red stripe* on the blue mixture trowsers, as designated for officers; same for the non-commissioned staff.

Corporals—same as Sergeants, excepting that there will be but two buttons on the slash sleeve, conforming to the pattern of the sleeve for the subalterns; *trousers* same as Sergeants, *without the stripe;* two epaulettes of the pattern for the subalterns, of the same materials as those of the Sergeants.

Privates—the same as the Corporals, excepting that instead of epaulettes a strap will be worn on each shoulder, composed of the same materials and form of the epaulettes of the Corporals, with pad, and half fringe.

Musicians—the same as the privates, excepting that the coat will be of red cloth, lined with white, turnbacks white; white *plume*, upright hackle, ten inches long.

The cap of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to be of the same pattern as that designated for the officers.

The plumes of the sergeants, corporals, and privates, red worsted, eight inches long.

1290.... *Uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Infantry.*

The same as that for the artillery, excepting the facings and trimmings, which will be *white; plume*, white.

1291.... *Bands.*

A band will wear the uniform of the regiment or corps to which it belongs. The commanding officer may, at the expense of the corps, sanctioned by the council of administration, make such additions in ornaments as he may judge proper.

Note.—Non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as musicians, who shall have served faithfully for the term of five years, shall be permitted, as a mark of distinction, to wear a chevron on

the sleeves of their coats, above the elbow, points up; and an additional chevron on each arm for every additional five years of faithful service. And those who have served in war, shall have the addition of a red stripe on each side of the chevron.

1292.... *General Remarks.*

The hair to be short, or what is generally termed cropped; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and a line thence with the curve of the mouth; moustaches will not be worn, (except by cavalry regiments,) by officers or men on any pretence whatever.

Vests are not described, as they form no part of the military dress. When worn, however, by General or General Staff officers, they may be of buff, blue, or white, to suit season and climate, with the small uniform button, and made with standing military collar; for regimental officers, the same, with the exception of the buff.

The forage-cap may be worn with the frock coat and with the shell jacket; in winter, the forage-cap, in cold climates, will have a temporary band of black fur, two and a half inches wide, attached to the bottom, to unite in front by a tie of black ribbon.

Regimental officers, not serving with their regiments, nor doing duty in the line, may wear cocked hats of the same description as those prescribed for the General Staff officers, except that the loop will be of black silk gimp, the eagle yellow, the tassels to conform to the color of the button.

Cocked hats may be either open, or formed so as to shut like the hat, which has heretofore been designated *chapeau de bras*.

All officers are permitted to wear a blue plain coat, with the button designating their respective corps or stations, without any other mark on them; such a coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose whatever.

When not on military duty, black scabbards with gilt mountings may be worn by officers whose service-scabbards are of metal.

Uniform and Dress of the Army.

ARTICLE LXXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1293.... Officers of the army charged with the disbursement of public moneys, are strictly prohibited from playing at cards, or games of hazard, under penalty of being removed from their Staff offices; and all gaming in camp, garrison, or quarters, is forbidden.

1294.... Officers having the charge and direction of persons hired, or employed in any of the Staff departments, who are not subject to be tried by Courts-Martial, will be held responsible that all such persons, while within any fort or military post, observe decorum, and respect the rules of the service: and persons in the employ of the United States, not subject to be tried by military courts, must be discharged the service, for a violation of said rules and regulations.

1295.... Any *commissioned* officer of the army, having charge of a military post, *temporarily or otherwise*, will be held accountable that all public property, of every description whatsoever, not in the especial care of another officer, be properly secured and taken care of; and in case of the death of an officer having charge of public moneys or property, the commanding officer will forthwith cause an inventory of the same to be made, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General, for the information of the proper department.

1296.... Whenever circumstances may render it necessary, for the furtherance of the recruiting service, there will be allowed, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, a premium of ——— dollars to any citizen or soldier for each able-bodied man he may bring to the rendezvous, and who shall be enlisted into the army of the United States.

1297.... Whenever the public service may require the appointment of any citizen to the army, a Board of Officers will be instituted, before which the applicant will appear, for the purpose of passin an examination touching his physical ability, mora character, attainments, and general fitness for the service. If the

Board report in favor of the applicant, he will be deemed eligible for a commission in the army.

1298.... All communications on public service, for any of the military bureaux, at Washington City, not having the privilege of "franking" letters, will be addressed, under cover, to the Secretary of War, and the designation of the bureau for whioh they are intended will be written on the left-hand lower corner of the envelope.

ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS.

1299.... *Arms*—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper, holding in his dexter-talon an olive-branch, and in his sinister, a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto: "E PLURIBUS UNUM."

For the *crest:* over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, and on an azure field.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.*

Rules and articles by which the armies of the U. States are to be governed, after the passing of this act.

SECTION 1 .... *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passing of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed:

Every officer to subscribe these rules and regulations.

ARTICLE 1 .... Every officer now in the army of the United States shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

Officers and soldiers diligently to attend Divine service, and behave decently & reverently, under pain of reprimand, fine, &c.

ART. 2 .... It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend Divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of Divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a General Court-Martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied, by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

Reprimand, fine, &c., for using profane oaths or execrations, &c.

ART. 3 .... Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer

* These rules and articles, with the exceptions indicated by the notes, annexed to articles 20, 65, and 87, remain unaltered, and in force at present.

shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

Chaplains absenting themselves, except, &c. liable to fine or discharge, &c.

ART. 4.... Every Chaplain commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him, (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence,) shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge proper.

Officers using contemptuous words against the President, Vice President, Congress, &c. to be cashiered, &c & non-commissioned officers & soldiers to suffer punishment by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 5.... Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial.

Officers or soldiers behaving with disrespect towards comm'g officers, to be punished by the judgment of a court-martial.

ART. 6.... Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

Death, &c. for beginning or exciting mutiny, &c.

ART. 7.... Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join, in any mutiny, or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

Officers or soldiers, present at a mutiny, & not endeavoring to suppress it, &c., to be punished with death or otherwise, &c.

ART. 8.... Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence.

Officers or soldiers striking a superior, &c., to suffer death, or other punishm't, &c.

ART. 9.... Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punish-

ment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

Non-commiss'd officers and soldiers to have the articles for the governm't of the armies read to them, and take an oath, &c.

ART. 10.... Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the Articles for the government of the armies of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge-advocate, and in his presence, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B, do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which justice, magistrate, or judge-advocate, is to give the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Form of oath.

The justice, &c to give a certificate that the oath was taken.

Non-commiss'd officers and soldiers not to be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing.

No disch'ge sufficient, unless signed by a field officer, &c.

No disch'ge, &c before the term of service has expired, but by order of the President, &c.

Command'g officers not to be discharged, &c.

ART. 11.... After a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service, without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier, before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court-martial; nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial.

Colonels, &c. quartered with their regiments, &c., may give furloughs to non

ART. 12.... Every Colonel or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in

commiss'd officers or soldiers, &c.

Captains, &c. command'g, &c. may give furloughs to non-commiss'd officers or soldiers for 20 days in 6 months, but not, &c.

such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a Captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack, of the United States, (his field officer being absent,) may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

At every muster, the commanding officer, &c. to give to the commissary of musters certificates, &c. signifying how long officers not appearing have been absent, & the reason of it.

ART. 13....At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the Commissary of Musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop or company, shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons, and time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the Commissary of Musters, or other officer mustering, to the Department of War, as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

Commanding officers of troops or companies to give certificates of the absence of privates, &c.

The cert'cates, &c. to be remitted to the Departm't of War, &c.

Officers convicted of having signed false certificates, &c. to be cashiered.

ART. 14....Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial, of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

Officers making false musters, or signing false muster-rolls, &c to be cashiered, and disabled to hold any office, &c.

ART. 15....Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or Commissary of Musters, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster-rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Commissaries of musters, &c. convicted of taking money, or other gratifica-

ART. 16....Any Commissary of Musters, or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, or

company, or on signing muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

tion, on mustering, or signing muster-rolls, to be displaced, &c

ART. 17.... Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier, who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Officers mustering persons as soldiers who are not such, deemed guilty of false muster, &c.

ART. 18.... Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Department of War, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison, under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be cashiered.

Officers making false returns to the Department of War, &c., to be cashiered.

ART. 19.... The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company, or garrison, of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit, through the proper channels, to the Department of War, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Command'g officers of regiments, &c., to remit, in the beginning of every month, to the Department of War, an exact return of the regiment, &c. specify'g the names of officers absent, &c.

Officers neglecting to send returns, to be punished, &c.

ART. 20.... All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as, by sentence of a court-martial, shall be inflicted.*

Officers & soldiers convicted of desertion, &c to suffer death or other punishment, &c.

ART. 21.... Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Non-commiss'd officers or soldiers absenting themselv's without leave, to be punished, &c.

ART. 22.... No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, with-

Non-commiss'd officers or soldiers not to en-

* Modified by act of 28th May, 1830—See chapter 148.

list in any other regiment, &c. without regular discharge, &c.

out a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

Officers knowingly receiving deserters, &c. or not giving notice, &c. to be cashiered.

Officers or soldiers persuading others to desert, to suffer death or other punishment, &c.

ART. 23.... Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

Officers or soldiers using reproachful or provoking speeches etc. to be put in arrest, or confined, &c.

ART. 24.... No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

Officers and soldiers neither to send or accept challenges, on pain of being cashiered, or of suffering corporeal punishm't, &c.

ART. 25.... No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Officers commanding guards, knowingly suffering persons to go forth to fight duels, to be punished as challengers; and seconds, &c. to be deemed principals, &c.

ART. 26.... If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer commanding an army, regiment, company, post, or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given or accepted by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, under his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

Every officer commanding an army, regiment, &c. knowing to a challenge being given, &c. to arrest, &c.

All officers have power to quell quarrels, frays, &c.

ART. 27.... All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-

commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Whoever refuses to obey, &c. to be punished, &c.

ART. 28.... Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

Officers or soldiers upbraiding another for refusing a challenge, to be punished as challengers, &c.

ART. 29.... No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveille, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

Sutlers not permitted to sell liquors, &c. after nine at night, nor before beating of reveille, nor on Sundays during divine service, &c.

ART. 30.... All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons, of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to sutle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Commanding officers to see that sutlers supply the soldiers with wholesome provisions, &c.

ART. 31.... No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks, of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions in others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Officers commanding in garrisons, forts, &c. not to exact exorbitant prices for houses, &c. let out to sutlers, nor be interested in the sale of victuals, liquors, &c. on penalty of being discharged.

ART. 32.... Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or disturbing fairs or markets,

Commanding officers, to keep good order, redress abuses, and see reparation made to the parties injured, &c.

or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States, he the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a general court-martial shall direct.

When any commission'd officer or soldier is accused of a capital crime, or of having committed any offence against the person or property of citizens, &c. the commanding officers, etc. are required upon application, etc. to use their utmost endeavors to deliver the accused to the civil magistrate etc.

ART. 33.... When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the persons or property of any citizen of any of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop, or company, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

If any comm'g officer, etc. neglects or refuses to deliver over the accused, etc. he is to be cashiered.

If any officer think himself wronged by his Colonel, etc. &, upon application, is refused redress, he may complain to the General, who is to examine into the complaint, etc.

ART. 34.... If any officer shall think himself wronged by his Colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application being made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the General commanding in the State or Territory where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit, as soon as possible, to the Department of War, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

If any inferior officer or soldier think himself wronged by his Captain, etc. he is to complain to

ART. 35.... If any inferior officer or soldier, shall think himself wronged by his Captain or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for

the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing, shall be punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

the comman'd'g officer of the regiment, who is required to summon court-martial, etc.

If the appeal appear vexatious, appellant may be punished, etc

ART. 36.... Any commissioned officer, storekeeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores, belonging to the United States, to be spoiled, or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

Commiss'd officers, store keepers, etc. convicted of having sold without a proper order, etc. any provisions, forage, arms, etc., or negligently suffered any of them to be spoiled, etc. to make good the loss, forfeit pay, etc.

ART. 37.... Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

Non-commis'd officers or soldiers convicted of having sold or wasted ammunition, etc. to be punished.

ART. 38.... Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted, before a court-martial, of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as such court-martial shall judge sufficient, for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

Non commis'd officers or soldiers convicted of having sold, lost, or spoiled their horses, arms, clothes, etc. to undergo weekly stoppages of pay, etc.

ART. 39.... Every officer, who shall be convicted before a court-martial, of having embezzled, or misapplied, any money with which he may have been entrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service, or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such court-martial shall direct.

Officers convicted of embezzlement or misapplication of money entrusted to them for the payment of men, etc. to be cashiered, and compelled to refund; if non-commis'd officers, to be reduced, etc.

ART. 40.... Every Captain of a troop, or company, is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or

Every Captain of a troop or comp'y accoun-

table for arms, accoutrements, etc. belonging to the company or troop, etc.

other warlike stores, belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his Colonel, in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

Non-commis'd officers and soldiers found one mile from camp, without leave, in writing, etc. to suffer punishment, &c.

ART. 41 .... All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

No officer or soldier to lie out of quarters, etc. without leave, etc.

ART. 42 .... No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

Non-commis'd officers and soldiers to retire to their tents at the beating of the retreat, etc.

ART. 43 .... Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

No officer or soldier to fail in repairing to the place of parade if not prevented by sickness, etc. nor leave it before being regularly dismissed, etc.

ART. 44 .... No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous, appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

Any commis'd officer found drunk on guard, etc. to be cashiered; and soldiers, etc. in that case, to suffer corporeal punishment, etc.

ART. 45 .... Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

Sentinels sleeping on their posts etc. to suffer death, etc.

ART. 46 .... Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

No soldier to hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused, but in cases of sickness, etc.

ART. 47 .... No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his

duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

Non-commis'd officers conniving at hiring of duty, to be reduced; & commiss'd officers, knowing and allowing it, to be punished, etc.

ART. 48.... And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer, knowing and allowing such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Any officer who occasions false alarms in camp, etc. to suffer death, or other punishment.

ART. 49.... Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of fire-arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Officers or soldiers, without urgent necessity or leave, quitt'g guard, etc. to be punished, etc.

ART. 50.... Any officer or soldier, who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

Officers & soldiers not to do violence to persons bringing provisions to camp, etc. out of the U. States, on pain of death, etc.

ART. 51.... No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters, of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

Officers or soldiers who misbehave before the enemy, run away, etc. to suffer death or other punishm't etc.

ART. 52.... Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Persons belonging to the armies making known the watch-word etc. to suffer death or other punishment.

ART. 53.... Any person belonging to the armies of the United States, who shall make known the watchword to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death,

or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Officers & soldiers to behave orderly in quarters, etc., and such as commit waste, etc. unless by order of the commander-in-chief, etc. to be punished, etc.

ART. 54.... All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses, or gardens, cornfields, enclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander-in-chief of the armies of the said States, shall, (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law,) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

Whoever, in for'gn parts, forces a safe guard, is to suffer death.

ART. 55.... Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe-guard, shall suffer death.

Whoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, &c. is to suffer death, or other punishment, etc.

ART. 56.... Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Death, or other punishment, etc for holding correspond'ce with or giving intelligence to the enemy, etc.

ART. 57.... Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Public stores taken in the enemy's camp, etc to be secured for the service of the U. States

ART. 58.... All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be answerable.

Death, etc. for the officers and soldiers of any garrison, etc. compelling a commander to give up to the enemy, etc.

ART. 59.... If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post, shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

Sutlers and retainers subject to orders, etc.

ART. 60.... All sutlers, and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the armies of the United

States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Officers having brevets or commissions of prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place, etc. according to the rank given them, etc.

ART. 61.... Officers having brevets, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company, to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank both in courts-martial and on detachments which shall be composed only of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

If, upon marches, etc. different corps happen to join, etc. the officer highest in rank, etc. to command, unless, etc.

ART. 62.... If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case.

Engineers not to assume, nor be subject to, any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except, etc.

ART. 63.... The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be transferred at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank.

General courts-mart'l may consist of any number of commiss'd officers, from 5 to 13, etc.

ART. 64.... General courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

General officers or Colon'ls command'g, etc. may appoint General Courts-Martial, etc. No sentence of a court-mart'l to be carried into execution un-

ART. 65*.... Any general officer commanding an army, or Colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer order-

* Modified by act of 29th May, 1830.

til the proceedings have been laid before the officer ordering it, etc. No sentence of a General Court Martial in time of peace, extending to loss of life, etc. or which, in peace or war, respects a general officer, to be carried into execution until the proceed'gs have been laid before the Presid't, etc.

ing the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States, for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.

Officers command'g regim'ts or corps, may appoint courts-martial, etc. for offences not capital.

ART. 66....Every officer commanding a regiment or corps may appoint, for his own regiment or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and decide upon their sentences.

Officers commanding garrisons, etc. may assemble courts-martial, etc.

For the same purpose, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their sentences.

No garrison or regimental court martial empowered to try capital cases, etc.

ART. 67....No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers; neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier, for a longer time than one month.

Whenever convenient, etc. the officers of marines shall be associated with officers of the land force, for holding courts-martial, etc.

ART. 68....Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purpose of holding courts-martial and trying offenders belonging to either; and in such cases, the orders of the senior officer of either corps, who may be present, and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

The Judge-advocate, etc. to prosecute in the name of the U. States, but shall consider himself counsel for the prisoner, so far, etc.

ART. 69....The judge-advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself; and administer to each member of the court,

before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts-martial.

The Judge-advocate to administer an oath to each member of the court, etc.

"You, A. B., do swear, that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of 'An act establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise, not explained by said Articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

Form of oath.

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

The President of the court to administer an oath to Judge-Advocate.

"You, A. B., do swear, that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

Form of Judge-advocate's oath.

ART. 70.... When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court-martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment, as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

When a prisoner, from obstinacy, etc. stands mute, etc. the court may proceed to trial, etc.

ART. 71.... When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time, shall be received by the court.

When a member is challenged by a prisoner, he must state the cause, etc.

Members to behave with decency; and the youngest, etc. to vote first.

ART. 72.... All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes are to begin with the youngest in commission.

Witnesses to be examined on oath.

ART. 73.... All persons who give evidence before a court-martial, are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following form:

Form of oath of a witness.

"You swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

In cases not capital, etc. depositions may be taken, and read, etc. provided the prosecutor and accused are present, etc.

ART. 74.... On the trials of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

No officer to be tried but by General court-martial, etc.

No proceedings except between eight and three, unless, etc.

ART. 75.... No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court-martial, require immediate example.

No person to use menacing words or gestures, etc. in presence of a court-martial, etc

ART. 76.... No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court-martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished, at the discretion of the said court-martial.

When an officer is charged with a crime, he is to be arrested, deprived of his sword, etc.

ART. 77.... Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword, by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer, shall be cashiered.

Non-commis'd officers and soldiers charged with crimes to be confined, etc.

ART. 78.... Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

Officers & soldiers in arrest not to continue in confinement over 8 days, etc.

ART. 79.... No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

No officer comm'g a guard, etc. to refuse to receive a prisoner, provided, etc

ART. 80.... No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States; provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

No officer commanding a guard etc. to release any person committed to his charge, etc.

ART. 81.... No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing, nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court-martial.

Officers to whom prisoners are committed, to make report, etc. within 24 hours, of their names, crimes, etc.

ART. 82.... Every officer or provost marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing, to the commanding officer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Commissioned officers convicted of unbecom'g conduct, etc.; dismissed, etc.

ART. 83.... Any commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

In cases where a court-martial suspends an officer, etc. they are empowered to suspend pay, etc.

ART. 84.... In cases where a court-martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offence.

Where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, the crime, name, etc. of the delinquent to be published in the newspapers, etc.

ART. 85.... In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers, in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Where the number of officers is not adequate to form a General Court-martial, the command'g officer of the de-

ART. 86.... The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court-martial, shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the command-

tachment, etc. to report to the commanding officer of the department, etc.

ing officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or detachment, and the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

No person to be sentenced to death, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a General court-martial, etc. nor more than fifty lashes to be inflicted.

ART. 87* .... No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; *nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial;* and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

No person liable to be tried and punished by a General court-martial for any offence committed more than two years before, unless, etc.

ART. 88 .... No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

Every officer authorized to order a General Court-martial, empowered to pardon or mitigate any punishment, etc. except, etc.

ART. 89 .... Every officer authorized to order a general court-martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which, in the cases where he has authority (by Article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court-martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination.

The Colonel, etc. of a regim't or garrison, etc. may pardon or mitigate, etc.

And the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison, where any regimental or garrison court-martial shall be held, may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

Judge-advoc'tes etc. to transmit, as expeditiously

ART. 90 .... Every judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much

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* So much of these rules and articles as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, was specially repealed by act of 16th May, 1812. By act of 2d March, 1833, the repealing act was repealed, so far as it applied to the crime of desertion, which, of course, revived the punishment by lashes for that offence. (See page 23, Nos. 3 and 1 of this Appendix.)

expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial, to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

As possible, the origin'l proceedings and sentences of General Courts-martial to the Secretary of War, in whose office they shall be preserved.

The party tried by any general court-martial, shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial.

The party tried by Gen'l Court-martial entitled to a copy of the sentence, etc.

ART. 91.... In cases where the General or commanding officer may order a court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation, or imputation, against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge-advocate, or other suitable person, as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing, all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court-martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in the question.

Where the General, etc. may order a court of inquiry, etc. the court to consist of not exceeding 3, and a Judge-advocate, etc. to be sworn, etc.

Courts of inquiry to have the same power as courts-mart'l to summon witnesses, etc. but are not to give an opinion, unless specially required, etc.

ART. 92.... The proceedings of a court of inquiry, must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer, and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court martial, in cases not capital, or extending to the dismission of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such, that oral testimony cannot be obtained. But as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused.

Proceedings of courts of inquiry to be authenticated by the signatures of the recorder & president, etc. and may be admitted as evidence by courts-mart'l in cases not capital, etc. provided etc.

Courts of inquiry prohib'd, unless directed by the Presid't, etc.

ART. 93.... The judge-advocate, or recorder, shall administer to the members the following oath:

Judge-advocate, etc. to administer oath, etc.

Form of oath.

"You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God."

The president of the court to administer oath.

After which the President shall administer to the judge-advocate, or recorder, the following oath:

Form of Judge-advocate's oath.

"You, A B, do swear, that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

Witness to take the oath, etc.

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court martial.

When a commission'd officer dies, etc. the Major of the regiment, etc. immediately to secure all his effects, etc. make an inventory, & transmit it to the War Departm't, etc.

ART. 94....When any commissioned officer shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the Major of the regiment, or the officer doing the Major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the Assistant Military Agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, to the end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

When a non-commiss'd officer or sold'r dies etc. the comm'g officer of troop, etc. is to take an account of what effects he died possessed of, etc and transmit it to Departm't of War, etc. & the effects to be accounted for, etc.

ART. 95....When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposite in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the Assistant Military Agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

In case officers authorized to take care of the effects of dec'd officers and soldiers, have occasion to leave the regim't, etc. they are to deposite the effects in the hands of the command'g officer, etc.

Officers, etc. in the corps of engineers, etc. to be governed by the preceding rules, etc.

ART. 96.... All officers, conductors, gunners, mattrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid Rules and Articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

Officers & sold'rs of any tr'ps, militia or others, being mustered, etc. when acting with regular forces, to be gov'd by these rules & articles, subject to be tried by C. martial, etc. save that the courts are to be composed of militia officers.

ART. 97.... The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these Rules and Articles of War, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

Officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular State, when employ'd in conjunct'n with the regular forces, to take rank next after all officers of like grade in the regular forces, etc.

ART. 98.... All officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular State, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial, or other duty wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or State officers may be elder than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

All crimes not capital, and all disorders, etc. though not mentioned in preceding articles, to be taken cognizance of by C. martial.

ART. 99.... All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

Presid' to prescribe uniform, etc.

ART. 100.... The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

The foregoing articles to be read & published once in every six months, to every garrison or regiment, etc.

ART. 101.... The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered or to be mustered in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers who are, or shall be, in said service.

In time of war, aliens found lurking about fortifications, or the encampments of the armies, to suffer death, etc.

SEC. 2.... *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war all persons, not citizens of or owning allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

The rules and regulations by which the armies have been heretofore governed, to be henceforth void, etc. except, etc.

SEC. 3.... *And be it further enacted*, That the Rules and Regulations by which the armies of the United States have heretofore been governed, and the resolves of Congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any transactions under them, prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively, occupied by any part of the army of the United States.

[APPROVED, April 10, 1806.]

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF CONGRESS.

1....If any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the Rules and Articles of War, be liable to serve for and during such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court-martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.—*Act 16th March*, 1802, *Sec.* 18.

2....No officer or soldier in the army of the United States shall be subject to the punishment of death for desertion in time of peace.—*Act 29th May*, 1830.

3....So much of the "act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States," as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.—*Act 16th May*, 1812, *Sec.* 7.

4....The seventh section of the act entitled "an act making further provision for the army of the United States," passed on the sixteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier who shall be convicted by a general court-martial of the crime of desertion.—*Act 2d March*, 1833, *Sec.* 7.

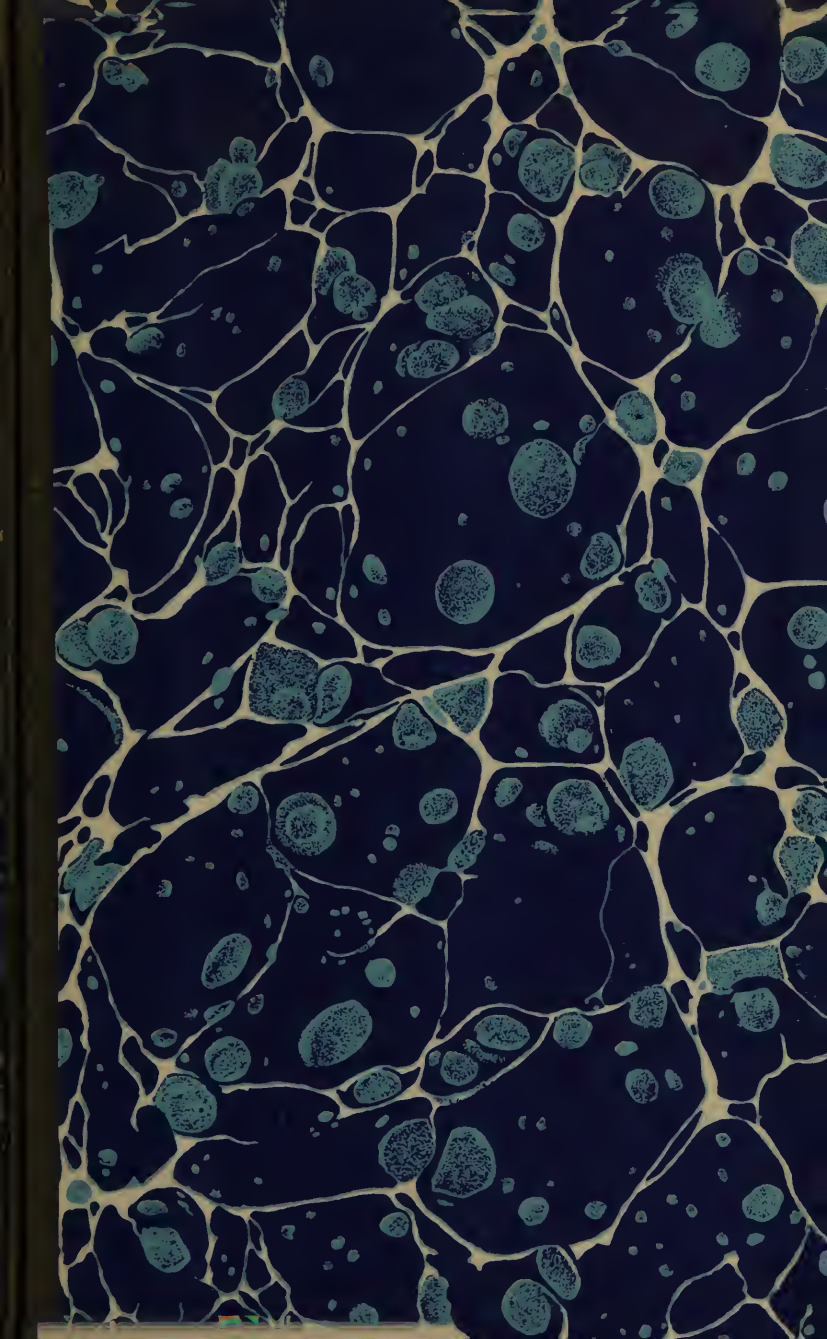
5....Whenever a General officer commanding an army, or a Colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the army of the United States, under his command, the general court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 1.

6....The proceedings and sentence of the said court shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, to be by him laid before the President, for his confirmation or approval, or orders in the case.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 2.

7....So much of the sixty-fifth article of the first section of "an act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States," passed on the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, as is repugnant hereto, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 3.

8.... Whenever a general court-martial shall be ordered, the President of the United States may appoint some fit person to act as judge-advocate, and in cases where the President shall not have made such appointment, the Brigadier-General, or the president of the court may make the same.—*Act 16th March*, 1802, *Sec.* 21.

9...."That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's department, in addition to its present duties, to receive from the Purchasing department, and distribute to the army of the United States, all clothing and camp and garrison equipage required for the use of the troops; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce, under the provisions of this Act, a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage issued to the Army.

"That every Captain, or commander of a company, detachment, or recruiting station, or other officer, who shall have received clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, shall render to the Quartermaster-General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year, quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issues that shall have been made; which returns and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster-General, shall be transmitted for settlement to the proper office of the Treasury Department.

"That it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the issue of clothing, or other supplies, carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage; and, in case of deficiency, on final settlement, of any article of supplies, the value thereof shall be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the said deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part; and, in case of damage, he shall also be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he shall show, in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of said supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect." [Approved, 18th May, 1826.]